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THE

Bradford Antiquary.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

BRADFORD HISTORICAL & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

V. 1

VOLUME I.

BRADFORD:

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY BY H. GASKARTH.

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PREFACE.

THE reasons for the publication of "THE BRADFORD ANTIQUARY" are so amply set forth in the introductory chapter of this volume that little need be added here. Five sections of the "ANTIQUARY" having been completed, it was thought desirable that they should constitute a Volume, with index, &c., in order that the contents might be made more easy of reference, and hence the publication.

As stated elsewhere, "THE BRADFORD ANTIQUARY" was intended to be the repository of whatever material of permanent interest was contained in the papers read at the meetings of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, and a perusal of its contents will suffice to show that the Society has not been established in vain. On the contrary, it has more than realised the expectations of its promoters, and gives promise of good work in the future. Instead of 90 members, comprising the membership in January, 1881, when Part I. of the "ANTIQUARY" was published, there are now 150 members, and the Society has become affiliated with the Bradford Philosophical Society.

It is intended to continue the publication of the "BRADFORD ANTIQUARY," and Part VI. will constitute the first number of a new Volume.

BRADFORD, MARCH, 1888.



The Bradford Antiquary.

INTRODUCTORY.

"THE BRADFORD ANTIQUARY" has been originated by, and is published under the auspices of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, as a convenient medium for recording the work done by its members in furthering the object for which the Society was established, namely, "to assist in the elucidation and preservation of matters of historic or antiquarian interest relating to the town of Bradford and its neighbourhood." The aims of the Society are amply set forth in its published rules, and may be summarised as follows, viz. :—

The examination and reproduction of private manuscripts; the searching and transcription of ecclesiastical or public records, registers, &c.; the preparation of plans and views of places or buildings of interest or antiquity; the collecting of antiquities, books, coins, &c.; the preparation of papers on ancient or modern local institutions; the study of architecture; the preparation of biographical and genealogical notices of local worthies; and the collecting of materials relating to the traditions, manners, or customs of the town and neighbourhood.

Although a wide field of research is thus opened up, it is encouraging to know that the sources of information are equally ample, and need but patient endeavour on the part of its members to render the Society's publication a valuable addition to the published history of the town and neighbourhood. In proof of this it was pointed out by the President in his inaugural address, that from the period when Joseph Lister left his account of the Siege of Bradford in 1642 to the publication of Hartley's fragment in 1776, no historical record of the town or neighbourhood had appeared; while it is evident that many matters referred to in James's "History of Bradford" are only lightly touched upon, while many others affecting the history of the town are not even alluded to.

Although probably not much additional information may be obtained relating to the history of Bradford prior to and for long after the Norman Conquest, there is an almost unbroken series of records still unexplored, in which occur many interesting particulars respecting the manor after it became a part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Concurrently with these, but extending to a somewhat earlier period, there are the Manor Court Rolls, which refer to matters of a more domestic character; while bearing more or less upon the history of the town and district, there remains much unpublished matter in the various collections of MSS. in the public archives, or in private hands. Many local records also undoubtedly exist relating to parochial management, but, unfortunately, their whereabouts are at present unknown. The district is rich, however, in the

preservation of its parish and district registers, to which the Society will doubtless have ready access. Other sources of information might be named in confirmation of the argument, that abundant scope exists to test the spirit of research which may be developed among the members of the Society for a considerable length of time.

Having thus defined the general nature of the Society's work, it is essential that some account of its origin and progress should be given. Previous to the establishment of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, no institution of the kind had existed in the town. A preliminary meeting, however, having in view the formation of such a Society, was convened by T. T. Empsall, Wm. Cudworth, Wm. Glossop, Jude Yates, and others, on the 9th May, 1878. At that meeting, Mr. T. T. Empsall was elected president, Mr. Wm. Cudworth, secretary, and Mr. Wm. Glossop, treasurer. At subsequent meetings, held May 30th and June 20th, 1878, Mr. E. P. Peterson, F.S.A., was elected vice-president, Mr. Wm. Scruton, librarian; the following gentlemen being elected members of council, viz.—Dr. J. Maffey, and Messrs. J. Horsfall Turner, John Thornton, and Chas. Geo. Virgo. A code of rules prepared by a sub-committee was also agreed to, and it was resolved that the meetings of the Society should be held monthly, for the reading of papers and the transaction of business. It was also determined to promote excursions to places of historic or antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood—a feature of the Society's operations which is much appreciated—and, if possible, to establish a journal. The Society has since accumulated the nucleus of a collection of books, plans, relics, &c., germane to the object in hand, and has secured original views of ancient residences, and other objects of interest, which it is intended to augment. Several of its members have also rendered good service in transcribing parish registers and other original documents, while others have been engaged in the compilation of as complete a list as possible of works written by Bradford authors, or works referring to the town and its neighbourhood, instalments of which will appear in successive numbers of "The Bradford Antiquary."

The list of members now includes about ninety names, besides those of three honorary members. The subscription of membership is 5/– per annum, which has hitherto been sufficient to cover the outlay required in carrying on the work of the Society. The future career of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, however, will depend upon the amount of enthusiasm in antiquarian pursuits which may be developed among its members; and upon that spirit of research, which it is hoped may be kindled, the Society will rely in rendering its publication worthy of the name it bears.

The following is a complete list of the papers and excursions from the commencement of the Society:—

1878. PAPERS.

July 12....."Inaugural Address."....THE PRESIDENT.
August 9....."Eccleshill Officials from 1272."...J. HORSFALL TURNER.
August 23....."Roman Antiquities."....JOHN THORNTON.
November 8....."The Old Chapel at Pudsey."....S. RAYNER.
December 13....."The Pictorial Illustration of Bradford."....W. SCRUTON.

1879. PAPERS.

January 10..." Bradford Parish Churchwardens' Accounts, 1667 to 1767."....A. B. Sewell.
March 14....." Bradford in the Fourteenth Century."...The President.
June 13....." The Thornton Valley."....W. Cudworth.
July 11..... ..." The Moravians in Horton, from 1742."....W. Scruton.
August 8..." A true History of the Farnley Wood Plot."...The President.
Septem. 12.." Some of the Decayed Families of Bradford."...Dr. Maffey.
October 10..." The Wills of Bradford Families prior to 1500." J. Horsfall Turner.
November 14 "Ancient British Remains on Baildon Moor." W. Glossop.
December 12....." The Calverley Family."....S. Margerison.

1880.

January 9..." The Life and Times of Capt. Hodgson, of Coley." The President.
March 12....." Eminent Townsmen of Pudsey."..... ..S. Rayner.
April 9....." The Bradford Parish Church."....E. P. Peterson.
May 14..." English Hammered Silver Coins from the period of the Conquest."....T. W. Skevington.
June 11....." The Bradford Soke."....W. Cudworth.
September 10....." Old Bradford Families." Dr. Maffey.
October 8..." Bradford Wills from 1550 to 1660."...J. Horsfall Turner.
November 12..... "The Great Strike of 1825."....W. Scruton.
December 10....." The Calverley Family," *(continued)*...S. Margerison.

EXCURSIONS

were arranged as follows:—July 20th, 1878, Kirkstall Abbey; August 17th, Tong and Fulneck; August 24th, the Thornton Valley; September 7th, Haworth and Stanbury; October 19th, Bolling Hall; April 19th, 1879, Bierley Hall; April 26th, Rookes Hall and Royds Hall; May 10th, Coley and High Bentley; June 21st, Farnley Hall; August 2nd, Hartshead and Kirklees; September 13th, Shibden Hall; September 27th, Calverley; April 10th, 1880, Bradford Parish Church; May 22nd, St. Ives and Harden; June 19th, Adel Church; July 17th, Skipton Castle (postponed); August 2nd, Helmsley and Rievaulx Abbey; September 18th, Methley.

Executive for 1880.

President... Mr. T. T. Empsall.
Vice-President.....Dr. J. Maffey.
Treasurer ..Mr. Wm. Glossop.
Librarian Mr. Wm. Scruton.
Secretaries.....Mr. Wm. Cudworth and Mr. John Thornton.
Members of Council...Messrs. J. N. Dickons, Booth Illingworth, Samuel Margerison, E. P. Peterson, A. B. Sewell, Thos. W. Skevington, and J. Horsfall Turner.

BRADFORD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Paper read before the Members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, March 14th, 1879,

By T. T. Empsall.

It would be difficult, if not altogether impossible, to give an accurate description of Bradford and its neighbourhood at the middle of the 14th century, the period referred to in this paper. From the material yet extant, however, a partial glimpse of its social condition, its population, and extent may be obtained. The surveys of the period, of the district which formed a part of the extensive Fee of the Lacies, shew that the inhabited portion of the town laid almost entirely on the north-western side, and extended from Barkerend, about the Parish Church, and in a more scattered form, along Kirkgate and Westgate, as far as White Abbey, down Millbank, into the Turles, and for a little way into the township of Little Horton. Ivegate up to this period, or the site of that street, would be a quarry, from which most of the stone required for manorial purposes and the mill below, would be obtained. The tenements were mostly of a very humble character, having only one story and were constructed of wood and plaster. A few of these, together with the Hall, were of stone. The latter, as "James" states, must have been in a very ruinous state *(in nullo ædificat except muro lapideo)*, though a part of it was inhabited by William Walker, joint tenant with his brother of the fulling mill, which was united with the corn mill and the soke. But all these tenements, such as they were, had their tofts and crofts, which were ranged irregularly along the course described, bondmen and free being intermixed with little apparent difference in their circumstances.

As difficult would it be also, to arrive at more than an approximate number of the inhabitants, or the quantity of land under cultivation, either from the Exchequer's Rolls or the "Extants" of the Manor, or both combined, because even at this early period there were several families that had obtained by grant, or purchase, freeholds of some importance. James has ventured to do so but his estimate must necessarily be imperfect, inasmuch as it is based chiefly on the number of messuages or burgages given in the survey. In several instances, the holdings are described as messuages or burgages only, no land being mentioned. But at the time in question even at a much later period, the meaning of both those terms was very uncertain. In the Inquisition of 1614, a messuage is described as abutting on Revy Hill towards the north, on Clayton towards the west, Shelf towards the south, and Rulye Farm towards the east. And in the survey of 1342 we are told that William le Drinker held three messuages, one of which was without a building; that Ellen, the widow, held four acres, being part of a burgage at 12d. a year; that Robert le Skynner held a certain part of the same burgage, paying a 1d. a year; and Alice de Lucocks held a messuage with edifice. From these instances, and several others that might be given, it seems clear that neither messuage nor burgage has any definite meaning, and hence cannot afford anything like a correct basis on which to estimate the number of the population.

The safest guide to an estimate of the population, exclusive of the small number of freeholders then existing, seems to be the list of tenants given in the "Surveys," and assuming the same relative numbers to each household that we should find in country towns at the present day. On this basis, if we take the number on the Bradford list, 84, and multiply it by 5, and add one third more for servants, hinds, &c., we obtain a total of 560 for Bradford alone, a number which approaches that of Mr. James. Manningham was at that time but thinly populated, a large portion of it being unenclosed and uncultivated. In that township the number of tenants was 24, and this it may be presumed

was a complete list of its householders, which, reckoning as before, would give a population of 160.

Equally uncertain are the means by which to form an estimate of the quantity of land under cultivation, for though the holdings of a majority of the tenants are given in acres, or bovates, that is, as much as an ox could plough in a year, and supposed to contain about eight acres, not a few are denominated tofts, crofts, parcels, rudding, &c., and in one case an essart, which might be any quantity claimed from the waste. A somewhat curious feature of the system is the fact that some of the bondmen held the largest quantity of land, while others might be considered as doubly serfs in consequence of their holding more than one allotment subject to that kind of tenure, and one or two tenants occur in the lists as being both serfs and freemen. But in the middle of the 14th century the Feudal system was fast declining in this neighbourhood, partly through the inability or disinclination of the Lacies to enforce its obligations, or the social progress and the growing spirit of independence in the people.

Horton at this time had been to a great extent alienated from the Honor of Pontefract and the Manor, together with most of its legal rights, were enjoyed by the Horton family. Only ten persons in this township were tenants under the Lacies, which must have been but a small portion of the inhabitants. Bolling too had long been detached from the Honor, acknowledging as the Manor of Horton did, its subordination only by the payment of Reliefs.

Care enough seems to have been taken by the Lacy family, at time and time, to have a correct record of their inheritance in this locality, as is shown by the numerous surveys yet extant. The most interesting of these are three, all of which were made within a period of 50 years from the commencement of the 14th century. The first was executed at the death of Henry de Lacy in 1311. He left an only daughter, Alice, who married the Earl of Lancaster, and who, if the accounts of her by contemporary historians are true, was one of the most abandoned woman of her time, and the cause of the death of her own husband, as well as the death of many other persons in this neighbourhood. The estates were subsequently confiscated and given by Edward III. to the Earl of Derby in 1342, when the second survey was made. The Earl of Derby died in 1361, and John of Gaunt came into possession by virtue of his marriage with the Earl's daughter. Hence the property becoming vested in the Crown, it was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, and the third survey was made. From this brief outline of events and changes, and the local as well as national disorder which prevailed throughout the period, it may well be imagined that most prejudicial effects would be the result to this extensive Fee. Among that numerous tenantry many persons would no doubt avail themselves of every means in their power to set aside their allegiance and appropriate all they possibly could. Besides, there appears to have been no accurate and permanent register of either rents or holdings, beyond, in many instances, a lump sum from a certain number of acres. On these grounds chiefly, we may perhaps attribute the great, indeed, in some respects remarkable discrepancies in the surveys named.

This part of the subject is curious, too, on account of the names of persons who paid taxes and which occur in the taxation rolls of a little later date, being, with one or two exceptions, different to those which occur in the surveys of the time. But if we were to assume they were only different persons having the same holdings, James must be altogether wrong in basing his estimate of the population of Bradford at that time on the taxation list, because not one of the bondmen, of whom there was a large number, nor any of the free who were endowed with special privileges by the Lacies, or their successors, are included in the lists.

It would be interesting to examine the numerical progress of the town during the 14th century, by the light which existing documents afford. The enquiry would, however, be too lengthy for the present occasion, and must, therefore, be reserved for a subsequent paper.

In the present paper it is proposed to deal specially with the survey of 1342, so far as it relates to Bradford, Horton, and Manningham. On the 24th September of that year, a Jury was summoned for this purpose at Bradford, and consisted of the following 12 persons :—William Hunte, Robert de Manningham, Richard the Smith, John, son of the said Richard, William Harwood, John le Roy, or Regis of Bradford, and Thomas Northrop, John at Yaite, Richard White, John Atwell, Ade Willeson, and Robert Willeson, of Manningham. The commission was presided over by John Gynwell and William Blaby, auditors of accounts of the lands of Henri de Lancaster, Count Derby. An examination of this Jury shows that four of the number were not tenants of the Manor, and unless names have strangely altered, one of them was a female, whilst other four, at least, were men in bondage. The result of this enquiry went to show that in the three townships named, there were about 118 tenants, which were divided into three classes—Fermers, Free Tenants, and Bondmen, or Villaines.

Fermers, or Farmers as we now call them, were tenants at will, paying rent, but unaccom-

panied with any other obligation, according to the quantity or quality of the land they occupied. Free tenants were persons who by their personal effort and character had emancipated themselves from serfdom, and had become customary tenants, and held their land by what is now known as copyhold tenure. For their holdings they rendered certain services in the Manor Courts, and paid such rent as had been agreed to, together with the customary Heriot on succession. The latter varied slightly in some holdings, but both rent and service differed considerably, as will be seen in the sequel. Natives or villaines were bound to the soil, and passed with it in the event of change. Their service was such as the chief thought proper to impose upon them, which varied according to his exigencies or necessities. The rent paid by them was equal, or nearly so, to that paid by the other tenants.

A brief analysis of these tenantry, together with their obligations, will be the most that can now be attempted. Taking Horton first, as it has the smallest number, we find there were only ten tenants, all of whose holdings were situate at the lower part of the township, adjacent to Bradford. They all belonged to the second-class of tenantry, namely, Freemen, and two or three of them occupied an exceptional position. The first is Roger de Manningham, who held a messuage and two bovates of land (about 16 acres) by the service of "going with his Lord to Blackburnshire with a lance and a dog for 40 days to hunt wild boars, receiving 1½d. a day wages, also to be ready and willing to appear yearly at Bradford at the feast of St. Martin if required, to do suit of coart at Bradford every three weeks, and give to the Lord 3d. at the time of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in lieu of the work of one plough, and at seed time 18.3d. annually for his freedom. And he shall go with the Bailiffe or receiver of the Manor to the Castle of Pontefract in safe conduct of the money of the Lord, at his own expense as often as he shall be required." Thomas de Northrop, one of the Manningham tenants, had identical service to render to the Chief as de Manningham in accompanying the Lord in his journeys into Lancashire. But Northrop had six bovates of land or about 50 acres, and three messuages which were burdened on succession with Heriots in the shape of the best beast in the herd to the lord. Considering the extent of his farm, however, which seems to have been the aggregation of a number of bondmen's tenancies, this was not an onerous consideration. He had 8d. to pay besides annually, in lieu of farm labour at seed time, which labour bearing some sort of proportion to the extent of his holding, now difficult to understand, as well as to preserve perhaps the number of smaller allotments of which it was composed, was reckoned as "works, two works, and a half and quarter of a work." This singular feat of enumeration is interesting, and is indicative of the attainments of the two accountants named.

Blount, in his account of Singular Tenures, includes those of de Manningham and Northrop and attributes their origin to John of Gaunt, in 1361; and James seems disposed to believe him. But from the fact of their being clearly described and sworn to before the jury of 1342, it is evident they had been established prior to this earlier date. The horn blowing was a subsequent addition to Northrop's engagement, in order to render the progress of Gaunt more imposing, and for this additional service, the annual pecuniary acknowledgment of 8d. before mentioned was cancelled. It may be added that both Northrop and Manningham were tenants of several other holdings in the Manor, and one of them occupied by the former was in bondage tenure.

Kirkstall Abbey held about 40 acres in this township by the gift of a pair of white spurs, which, by the description, might be of polished iron, or made white by some other means. This land was held by the same tenure for several centuries. William le Maison held two bovates and messuage, for which he tendered a plough share yearly to the Lord on his coming to Bradford at the feast of St. Martin, and performed service of court every three weeks. Brian de Thornhill held a *piece of land*, for which he paid 2/- annually. Thirty years before, his father, or who may be presumed as such, Theobaldus de Thornhill, held the same land, then called an essart, for 2d. a year. But an essart has no meaning in regard to quantity, and may imply any amount cleared from the waste. Who was Brian de Thornhill? Could he be the person from whom the new line of Thornhills sprung, which seems to have settled at Fixby about this time. Neither Thoresby, Whitaker, nor Watson afford any light on the subject. Though all these historians have apparently done what they could to render the Thornhill pedigree intelligible, few accounts of noted local families remain in such an unsatisfactory state. The surmise is not an improbable one, and receives some support from the connexion the family had with the Leventhorpes, of Leventhorp, and the Lacies, of Cromwellbottom, an offshoot of the original owners of the Fee.

The remaining seven tenants of Horton held their allotments by foreign military service a the command of the Chief. They also paid a rent, varying from 1¼d. to 4d. per acre, and 1½d. each per bovate instead of plowing in spring. Hugh de Rochdale, one of them for

instance, held a messuage and two bovates of land, which was called the 16th part of a knight's fee, paying 2/- yearly for the land and 3d. instead of labour, while William le Roy paid 6/6 for a messuage, and 1½ bovates, and 2¼d. instead of plowing, and all other service the same as Hugh.

In Manningham there were 24 tenants, 15 of which, including Northrop above-mentioned, were all in bondage. Their names are William of the Marsh, Thomas Fitz Juliana, Roger Fitz John, Thomas Fitz John, William of the Barn, John of the Barn, Robert White, John at Yaite, Adam Fitz William, William Fitz Margery, Agnes of the More, John Fitz Richard, John Riens, and Northrop. All of them had a dwelling each, with an amount of land varying from 8 to 16 acres, for which they paid 8d. per acre. They had also to pay three farthings per acre each for Pannage or Thistletake, that is for turning their pigs at certain seasons of the year into the woods and wastes of the township. They used besides a "certain Brek of land, 20 acres in extent, in common with the Fermers," for which they unitedly paid 9/- per annum.

The remaining tenants of Manningham were Fermers, tenants at will, paying rent only without any other service. The names of nearly all of them occur in the above list of bondmen. John Reins, one of these was a remarkable man, at least he occupies a remarkable place in the survey. In the Bradford list of serfs, his name stands first, where also his menial obligations to the Lord are carefully described, and the remark is annexed that all the other tenants in the same position, both in Manningham and Bradford, hold on the same terms and conditions as he does. His name will occur again presently.

In Bradford there were 76 tenants, or holdings would perhaps be a better description, of all the three classes. The Fermers were the most numerous, being 37 altogether, several of whom held allotments of the other kinds. In almost every case the situation of the "Fermers'" lands is named, as in the Linghurst for instance, Glomerfeld, Nidderstones, Bennecliffe, Thommelhugh, Benolyne, The Moor, Whitlands, Morerode, Stonecross, Lyngbrekes, Robynrudding, Under the Wood, Old Crike, Callehurst, Madyncroft, &c., most of which it would be difficult now to identify. James Walker, one of the brothers who occupied the old mills, held a "certain piece of land" adjacent thereto for his dyeing and fulling business. In the list of Fermers occur the names of many ancient and notable Bradford families, such as the Manninghams, Bollings, Hortons, Bowers, Listers and Sharps. Here also occurs the first mention of shops or stalls, of which there are two, one of them being tenanted by Anabel Gill at a rent of 6d. per annum, the other by Adam Nutbrowne, for which he pays 1/- a year. Richard the Smith holds a forge at will, rendering yearly four horse shoes without nails. Another tenancy held by Thomas Fitz Thomas is called a "*curtilage cum corali,*" for which he pays a penny half-yearly.

Of the Free Tenants there were 36, seven or eight of whom were of the Manningham family, namely, Robert, Roger, Alice, William Fitz Roger, Richard, Thomas, Robert Fitz Robert, &c. Nearly all of this class of holdings consisted of "a burgage and one bovate of land for which 16d. per acre was paid and suit of court rendered every three weeks, together with a relief of double the rent on succession. From the fact of these tenancies being mostly of the same size and description as those of the "native" or bondmen class, it may be inferred that the holdings had originally been of that kind, and that the tenants had afterwards raised themselves into copyholders, subject to the obligations stated above. But though comparatively easy terms would be imposed in effecting their social advancement, the charge entailed obligations on these freemen and freewomen also, for there were five or six of this sex amongst them—of a very onerous kind, as this class chiefly was made responsible for the order and good conduct of the community, and supplied the lord, in time of war, with his military strength.

There were only two "nativi" in Bradford, John Reins and Agnes Thomsy. If the services of the freemen were onerous those of the serfs were much more so, and to them were added other conditions which can only be characterised as degrading. "The said John Reins holds a messuage and one bovate of land in bondage, rendering yearly 3/3½ (the sum paid by all the other bondmen of Manningham), whereof 3½ is for harvest work released. He also renders 12d. yearly at the term of St. Andrew by a custom called Thistletake, for which payment all the swine of his own rearing shall feed in the wood of the lord in the time of pannage quit. And with the other bondmen he shall make or repair the mill pond whenever it is required. And he shall fetch grindstones for the said mill from whence they are to be obtained according to orders, and also the timber required for the repair of the mill, within the lordship, receiving every other old grindstone and a moiety of the old timber for his reward. For labour in repairs of the mill dam he shall have a measure of meal per day in common with his fellow bondmen in Bradford and Manningham. He shall also be Reeve or Granger of the mill, and also Woodward when the vacancy occurs, but have no remuneration from the lord for this service.

And he shall, with the other bondmen, carry the victuals of the lord, with a horse and man from Bradford to Haworth and Colne, and thence to Ightinghill, receiving at every township 4d. And he shall carry, with them, wood for the lord's use on his journey, and also wood for the enclosures on the Manor, and what may be required at the mill, and receive for every ten horse loads 1d. And he shall not marry his daughters nor permit his sons to marry without permission or license of the lord. And if his daughter shall be [.] lawfully or unlawfully, without permission of the lord he shall be mulct in Letherwitte according to his means. And when he shall die, the lord shall receive nothing save that the holding shall remain in the hands of the lord until the wife or next of kin shall satisfy for the entry." This description of serfdom in Bradford during the 14th century is clear enough without further explanation. Doubtless no great obstacle was placed in the way of emancipation, nor were the conditions of their mean existence rigidly enforced, but the circumstances and requirements of the age legalizing serfdom, the system was maintained in a loose way hereabouts, according to the necessities of the Chief, for a short time after the period under review when it was entirely abandoned.

Who was John Rieus? The name being a new one in this locality, he was probably a recent importation of the servile class to teach or keep the rest in order. As we have seen he was placed at their head in the survey, and specially marked out for promotion on manorial service, on the first opportunity. He also held two "nativi" allotments in Bradford, for each of which he would have to render the prescribed service. And in addition to these he had recently obtained on lease as a "Fermer" a plot of land, containing 30 or 40 acres, at a rent of 10/- a year. The remuneration for his labour to the Manorial properties was peculiar. Half a measure of meal for an indefinite amount of service it is difficult to reconcile on any principle of even moderate recompense. But what could he do or make of "every other" old millstone. They could not be of much value as ornaments, and if used in any way it would be for the improvement of property not his own.

The course taken by the Ladies in their progress through their Fee every year has been a subject of dispute between Whitaker and James, the former alleging they went to Blackburnshire by way of Luddenden, and the latter by Denholme. But from what has been stated above it is clear they went neither way, but by Haworth and Colne. Ightinghill, where stood the great Hall of the family, and the termination of the Fee in that quarter, was situate at the junction of the Colne with the Calder. Its distance from Pontefract was 90 miles, and was the residence of the lord at his annual visits to the Lancashire estates.

We might have a look for a moment in imagination at the imposing annual procession of the great Feudal Chief, De Lacy, or Gaunt, or whoever else might be in possession of these vast estates. His Highness has arrived from Pontefract with only a small retinue, amongst whom would be Nicholas Blaby, his auditor and cashier, the most likely person to have charge of and disburse the money necessary to defray expenses. The distance between Pontefract and Bradford could easily be travelled in a day, therefore it is not likely, as some suppose, that a night would be spent at "Roddil." Besides thereabout was the least important and lucrative part of the Fee, and to stop there would be an unnecessary expense, to the disadvantage of the display afterwards.

As we have seen there were 16 serfs, men and women, all living at Bradford and Manningham. Upon these, with the exception of a small retinue from Pontefract, he would entirely depend for service, protection, and display for the greatest part of the journey. Each of these serfs had to employ another man, and a sumpter horse to carry provision and fuel. There were also de Manningham and Northrop with their lances and dogs, for hunting boars, and perhaps other animals occasionally, which would no doubt be useful in the way of food. Subsequently the former gentleman would have a horn which he would wind *(unum flatum)* at times, as the procession wound its way, to make it more imposing. And such a horn! Now, in the possession of our Philosophical Society, it is a silent though precious relic of the past, for it is said that no person of the present day has lung enough to sound it. If it would not have been thought too effeminate, what a treat the accompaniments of a modern band of music would have been in those early times, though its harmony might often be interrupted by the approach of bands of a rougher and sterner character.

The procession, as just starting from the Hall in Kirkgate, consists probably of 40 or 50 persons, all dressed in the costume of the period, with half as many horses well laden with wood, utensils, and provisions for 40 days, and as it proceeds up narrow Westgate towards White or Black Abbey appears to our eyes an interesting and imposing spectacle. The excursion, at least the distance of the journey, is not very great, and as it will be some five or six weeks before the people return, and no doubt considered an agreeable outing, there need be no hurry, as indeed there could not be, in thread-

ing their way along the wretched lanes and boggy tracts to be encountered on the road between Bradford and Ightinghill.

A little excitement would now and then be afforded to the company by the hunting exploits of Manningham and Northrop, and their game, the grisly boar, would be suited exactly to the tastes of their companions We have seen what great consideration was afforded for the breeding and rearing of pigs amongst the people, and therefore, may reasonably infer that almost every tenant must have been an ardent worshipper of that animal. Besides, whether by accident or design, there was an ample staff of women in the suite for cooking purposes, and this would render the outfit more complete and agreeable. But the long sojourn in Lancashire would, no doubt, tend little to improve either the manners or the morals of these people, and as in imagination we have seen them leave the town, so after their long absence we may see them return, perhaps, a wearied and dilapidated rabble.

To complete the account of Bradford during this period, it is scarcely necessary to reproduce all the remaining portions of the survey, inasmuch as they are given in substance by Mr. James in his valuable History. What might be gathered is of a very miscellaneous character, being a collection, so to speak, of odds and ends of manorial property, and relating chiefly to the Mills, Markets, the Old Hall and Lands attached to it, together with sundry other matters respecting the Church, Manor Courts, &c. One or two items may be referred to, in which James is not quite correct, or sufficiently clear. But it must be confessed that in many of these matters there is much obscurity as to the meaning of several important portions of the Records. It may be observed that, notwithstanding the troubled and unsettled state of the times and the insecurity of almost all kinds of property, very little, if any, of the manorial properties seem to have been unoccupied. Even the Old Hall, or what was left of it, does not appear to have been an exception. At the commencement of this paper it is inferred that one of the Walkers was the tenant of the premises; but, on further consideration, it appears more likely that the Vicar occupied them. "There is a certain messuage," says the survey of 1341, "but no building except the stone walls and one or two rooms of the old edifice, which messuage is estimated to contain 3 roods and is valued at 2/- per ann. There is also a field adjoining, called the Hallyng, containing 1 acre, and valued at 3/- per ann. The said messuage, together with a portion of the land, is occupied by one Galfride de Langton, Vicar of Bradford, for which he pays 4/- a year, and the remainder is occupied by William Walker, for which he pays 1/- a year." By this statement it would appear that the Vicar occupied the messuage on which the Old Hall stood, his name not occurring anywhere else in the survey.

The account respecting the Mills, especially the Fulling Mill, is especially perplexing. Both these Mills were in the occupation or charge of William and Jacob Walker. The statement respecting the Corn Mill is clear enough. It was provided for the use of all the inhabitants of the town embraced in the extent, and yielded £6 6s. 8d. to the revenues of the lord. But the Fulling Mill, which had a house entirely roofless attached to it, while nominally let for 40/- a year, could only be made to yield 6/-, and there was consequently some dispute about it at the time

Adjacent to the Hallyng was a large area of land called the Hallfelde, estimated at 40 acres. This was let in parcels to several tenants, one of whom was the chaplain, William de Dewsbury, and for which 1/- per acre yearly was paid. This was a very high rent in comparison with what was paid for land generally in the manor, and may be accounted for perhaps by its proximity to the town. The chaplain held 15 acres of this land, and in addition to this he was tenant of two other holdings in Bradford, so that altogether he appears to have had a good deal of farming work on hand, and could not have had much time left for his legitimate calling.

THE THORNTON VALLEY.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, June 13th, 1879,

By William Cudworth.

The interest attaching to antiquity is of a very fascinating character. It is not limited to any locality or epoch. It may be intensified by historical association, or localised by becoming centred upon any particular object; but speaking of it in its fullest sense, it is illimitable, simply because antiquity itself is bounded only by the beginning of all created things. It may be that the antique, of whatever order, acquires a deeper halo in proportion as it may be invested with the spirit of ages, just as the enthusiastic antiquary would leap for joy upon suddenly unearthing a Roman denarius, while he might only consider himself lucky in discovering a Queen Anne's farthing. It is well that antiquarianism is of so elastic a character, for by its influence alone can the ancient and the modern be linked in one unbroken chain.

I have deemed this brief introduction necessary to a paper on the "Thornton Valley," if not as an apology, at least in explanation of what is to follow. So far as I know there is little that may be called strikingly interesting in the valley or its immediate surroundings to call forth antiquarian enthusiasm. In the Thornton Valley men lived and built houses, and some of them amassed wealth, but never made an especial mark in the world, nor is the valley associated with any great event in the world's history. In fact, the subject is one which bears relation to the "Queen Anne's farthing" order of interest rather than to that of the Roman denarius.

The Thornton Valley forms part of what used to be commonly called Bradford-dale, upon a continuation of which Bradford itself is situate. The western portion upon which the village of Thornton is built yet bears unmistakeable marks of its former wildness. The more picturesque portions are those lying along the Pinchbeck and Bell Dean valleys, which, taking diverging sides of the broader vale, cause the shoulder of land upon which the village of Thornton is situate to stand out in bold relief. Moderate brooks run down the Pinchbeck and Bell Dean valleys, which, uniting at Leventhorpe form the stream known as the Bradford Beck. Geologically, the upper portion of the dale is most interesting, exhibiting as it does very marked features of the glacial period. Two and a half miles westward of Thornton, but still within Thornton township, is the village of Denholme, near to which is the site of a Roman road leading from *Mancunium* to *Olicana*. The little hamlet of Leventhorpe forms the eastern boundary of the township, while on the north and south it adjoins to Allerton and Clayton. Traversing the main artery of Thornton Road, formed in 1824-6, we pass Fairweather Green, and see portions of the old road at Crosley Hall and Leventhorpe. The "Green" was in olden times a common resort of the neighbourhood, being then unenclosed. It was here that the discontented operatives assembled during the period of the introduction of steam-impelled machinery into the worsted trade of Bradford, and from here the operatives, bent on the destruction of Horsfall's Mill, where steam power-looms were first introduced into Bradford, set out upon their suicidal errand. At the corner of the Green nearest to Lady Royd, Beanland's coal-shafts were situated, the coal from whence was mostly used for the supply of the western side of Bradford. The beck bringing down the overflow from Chellow Dean crosses Fairweather Green and joins the Bradford beck at Sams Mill. This is the Bullroyd beck mentioned in the grant from John of Gaunt to the De Northrop, for services rendered to the manorial lord on his way to his Blackburnshire estates. The enclosure of the Green followed the completion of Thornton Road in 1826.

Shuttleworth Hall, at Fairweather Green, the residence of a branch of the Sunderland family, is a fair specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture as introduced into gentlemen's residences at the commencement of the 17th century. There is a double cross—‡—above the

principal entrance, which would denote that the site on which the hall stands formed a portion of the land acquired by the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, whose manor of Crosley, attached to the Preceptory of Newland, was conjoined with two other manors at Bingley and Pudsey, as is confirmed by a charter roll dated 1617. Many privileges and immunities were enjoyed by the tenants of the Knights, one of them being that they were allowed to grind corn free at the king's mills. The right of proving wills within the manor, another privilege, was exercised by the Ferrands, of St Ives, who having acquired a large portion of the land formerly held by the Knights, were constituted lords of the manor of Crosley. Mr. Wm. Ferrand, of St. Ives, has a large chest full of wills and documents relating to this ancient privilege, and he still exacts a small yearly tax as a Knight of Jerusalem, by which appellation he sometimes designates himself.

The Sunderland family, or rather that branch of it which settled at Fairweather, sprang from Abm. Sunderland, of High Sunderland, Halifax parish, and from him descended Richard, who married for his second wife, Ann, daughter of Rushworth, of Riddlesden, Bingley parish, who had a son, Richard, married to a daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London, and from them sprang Samuel Sunderland, of Harden, Peter Sunderland, of Fairweather Green, and two others, Robert and Abraham. Peter, born 1617, married a daughter of Richard Buck, of Buck Mill, Idle. Both Samuel and Peter Sunderland engaged in trade in the great Metropolis, and each of them made large fortunes. It is somewhat singular that both should in the same year be seized with a desire to make over to posterity some of the fruits of their industry, and hence we find Samuel Sunderland, in 1671, making a benefaction to Hipperholme Grammar School, probably his own *alma mater*; and Peter, in the same year, making a provision that the devout might have the benefit of a lecture from the pulpit of the Bradford Parish Church each Sunday afternoon, the year round. The indenture whereby Peter Sunderland, described as of Fairweather Green, made over to Abraham Brooksbank, vicar of Bradford, Richard Hooke, vicar of Halifax; Thos Lister, of Manningham; John Weddell, of Bradford; and Josias Midgley, of Headley, Thornton, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £40 out of his property in Kirkgate, describes a portion of it as that "messuage, burgage, or tenement, commonly known as the Talbot, and out of all the lands, stables, barns, gardens, orchards, and backsides thereunto belonging, and also out of one croft of land lying on the south side thereof, in the occupation of one Jervas Dixon, and out of all that other messuage, burgage, or tenement, commonly called the King's Head, and two crofts of land lying on the south side thereof, situate and being in Kirkgate, Bradford, aforesaid, in the tenure of Jeremy Bower: and out of all that other messuage called the Falcon, with garden, croft, &c., lying near to Ivebridge, in Bradford, aforesaid." Recital is also made of other properties in Bradford belonging to Peter Sunderland.

The existence of these "afternoon lectureships," so called, is an indication of the strong Puritan element which prevailed in the Episcopal Church after the Restoration By law the clergyman was not called upon to preach more than one sermon upon the Sunday, *i.e*—that in the morning. Evening prayers were—and still are in many country places—alone read for a second service, but in the afternoon there was no provision whatever. It was in order to supply this vacancy, therefore, that the "afternoon lectureship" was endowed by private benefaction, as at Halifax, Wakefield, in our own town, and other places. The "afternoon lectureship" at the Parish Church, Bradford, which has been held for over two centuries, is now now in the possession of the Rev. John Bickerdike, of St. Mary's, Leeds, and upon the transference of the Talbot property to the Corporation, was paid for out of the Corporate funds.

From deeds in the possession of Alfred Illingworth, Esq., M.P., we learn that in 1677 Peter Sunderland made his will and devised his estates in Bradford and Horton, also his personal estate to Henry Wilkinson, his kinsman, son of Francis Wilkinson, gentleman, of Bradford, charged with the payment of the £40 for the lectureship, and other charges. His messuage in Meadow Lane, Leeds, he left to Walter Laycock, of Oxmanthorpe, York, also his property at Addle. His property at Overley to Peter Bielby, his nephew. "All that messuage wherein I dwell, with lands, barns, and buildings, in Allerton and Manningham; also all the other messuage commonly called Denby Hall, in Allerton, also three other messuages in Allerton, and newly enclosed lands, called Stocky, to Thomas Parker, son of Edward Parker, Esq, deceased (of Marley Hall), my late nephew, in trust for the said Thomas Parker." A yearly rent charge arising out of Buck Mill, Idle, in the tenure of John Buck, he gave to his wife. He also gave to Langdale Sunderland his nephew, £100, and "remit the £200 he owes me." To Bryan Sunderland, son of Langdale, "one cabinet, which was my brother Robert's, one gold ring, with signet, which was my cousin Sowden's" To his wife he gave the residue of his estate, and to her he committed charge of Thomas Parker, his grand-

nephew. The Parkers of Marley were relatives of the Sunderlands. In 1629, Edward Parker, of Browsholme, married Mary, daughter of Richard Sunderland, of High Sunderland, Halifax, who was the sister of Peter, of Fairweather Green.

Peter Sunderland was one of the original Governors of the Bradford Grammar School. He died December 29th, 1677, and is interred in the Bradford Parish Church, where there is a monument to his memory. In the Burial Registers there is also the entry—"December 29th, 1658, Mary, wife of Peter Sunderland, of Allerton, gentleman." He appears to have married again, however, for in Heywood's MS. there is the entry—"Mr Shuttleworth, of Clotheroe, married Mrs. Sunderland, of Fairweather Green, October, 1678. Her husband, Peter Sunderland, left her £5,000 in money and £80 per annum in land. He a wanting man 24 years old, has little." This Richard Shuttleworth was of the family of Nicholas Shuttleworth, of Cattall Grange, York, who in 1668 was lessee of the Bradford Soke Mills. On the demise of his father in 1678, Richard purchased the mills, and in 1704 he is described as of Fairweather Green. The Soke Mill property continued in possession of the Shuttleworths until the middle of the 18th century.

The Shuttleworth Hall estate, which at the death of Peter Sunderland comprised 300 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow land, and 10 of wood land, became divided, and subsequently we find the name of Joseph Pollard, of Great Horton, purchasing the residence and outbuildings for £525. Pollard was a man of substance, as by will dated 1763 he devised to his son John his property at North Bierley, and property at Allerton, Manningham, Horton, Stanbury, Bingley, &c., to his eldest son, Joseph. In the Thornton registers the death of Joseph Pollard, of Fairweather Green, occurs under the year 1777. James Topham, and Joseph Heaton, of Gawthop Hall, had also dealings with other portions of the Shuttleworth Hall estate, the former of whom in 1768, "for the sum of 5/-, and in consideration thereof of one red rose in the time of roses," leased a portion of the land. During the present century that portion of the estate comprising the hall has passed through the hands of Mrs. Davidis, of Scarborough, who had it left to her by her uncle, Thomas Hitchen, of Saltonstall; the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of Fieldhead, next purchased it, and it is now the property of Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P.

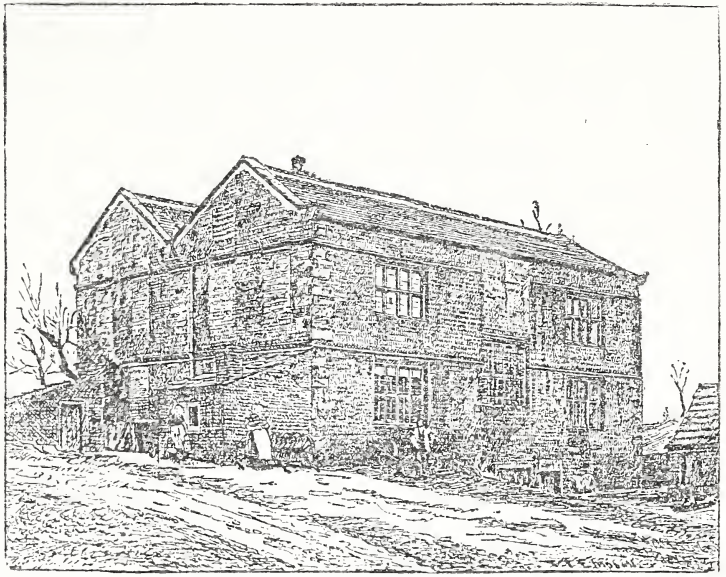
Crosley Hall is not a very ancient building, but the fact that in Hopkinson's MS. it is said that Thomas de Crosleia gave all his lands at Crosleia, in Allerton, to Byland Abbey, affords indication that there was resident in the immediate neighbourhood a family from which its name has been derived. Owing to the construction of Thornton Road, we are scarcely able to conceive of the favourable site Crosley Hall occupied before it became surrounded with smaller working-class dwellings and unsightly outbuildings. The site, nevertheless, was one peculiarly suitable for the residence of a country gentleman. The appearance of the land around the Hall fully confirms the impression that it was in cultivation long before the higher lands were enclosed,—when Fairweather Green and Allerton Lee were open moors, and when most of the land upon the hill slopes of Clayton was in far worse condition than now.

Crosley Hall was long the residence of the Hollings family, also of Clayton, of which place Isaac Hollings was a prominent inhabitant in 1600. Of this family were descended Joseph, Thomas, and John Hollings, of Cottingley and Manningham, but the representatives of the family have now left the neighbourhood. In the Parish Church registers for 1686 we find the entry—Baptized, Martha, daughter of Thomas Hollings, of Crosley Hall; in 1704, died John, of Crosley Hall; in 1710, died Mary, wife of John Hollings, of Crosley Hall; in 1718, Isaac Hollings, of Crosley Hall, gentleman. It was from Crosley Hall that the celebrated Dr. Richardson, of Bierley, married his wife, a daughter of John Crosley, of Crosley Hall, and Kershaw House, Halifax. The date of this marriage was 1699, the period during which the Hollings family were connected with the place. There are, however, two houses adjoining each other, both being called Crosley Hall—which indeed is the name of the immediate district. Upon a fireplace in the older house is the date 1688. For three quarters of a century the Dalbys have used the old Hall as a farmhouse, and the other building belongs to the Fairbanks.

A further illustration of the natural tendency of man to gravitate towards sheltered nooks is afforded by the position of the little hamlet of Leventhorpe. Adjoining a public highway, such as might suffice in 1700, but which has been superseded by the new Thornton Road, and having a copious stream to feed its meadows and drive its mill, the early inhabitants of Leventhorpe dwelt in a rural simplicity which the jaded citizen panting for that

> "Breath of unadulterate air
> And the glimpse of a green pasture"

which Cowper speaks of, is often glad to exchange for the worry and turmoil of city life. The old mill at Leventhorpe is named in the inquisition taken at the death of the Earl of Lincoln, in 1311, and is there described as a fulling mill. We have thus evidence of the existence of the woollen industry in the neigh-



Leventhorpe Hall.

bourhood of Bradford 500 years ago. It is not unlikely that a corn mill similar to that which now stands close beside, was contemporary with the fulling mill. The "thorp," or village of the Anglo-Saxon settler Leofwyn, from which we have the term "Leventhorpe," would consist of some dozen rude cots adjoining the two mills. The hall of the early representatives of the family who took the name of Leventhorpe it is not difficult to suppose occupied the site of the present building known as Leventhorpe Hall, for no more advantageous position can be found in the Thornton Valley. That there was some such building may be inferred from the fact that the family of Leventhorpe are mentioned as early as 1300.' In that year William Leventhorpe, the head of the house of Leventhorpe, in Thornton township, married the daughter of Hugh Horton, and Hugh dying without male issue, the Horton and Clayton estates passed into the possession of William Leventhorpe. Thus the main branch of the Horton family merged in the Leventhorpes. In 1316 Hugh de Leventhorpe is mentioned as Lord of Clayton and Horton, and Nicholas Leventhorpe as holding the Lordship of Bradford. In 1380 William Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, is described in the poll tax levied in the time of Richard II., as a franklin or gentleman, and he was the only one in the dale who had the honour of paying for the privilege. He was assessed at 3s. 4d.

The connection of the Leventhorpes with this district is confirmed by the following registries of wills, made at York—"1392, William Leventhorpe; Bradford parish; 1393, Robert Leventhorpe; 1426, Godfrey Leventhorpe, of Bradford-dale; 1480, William Leventhorpe." From this point we have little mention of the family, although it must have been of importance up to about the year 1500, as about that time it is supposed the Leventhorpe chantry in the Bradford Parish Church was erected. This chantry is situated on the north side of the chancel, and is now used as an organ chamber. The records of the Church contain no account of its origin, nor has any recent claim been set up to the freehold of it as in the case of the Bolling Chapel on the south side of the chancel, which has recently been converted into a clerical vestry by consent of the present representative of the Paley family, the Rev. G. B. Paley, of Freckenham Rectory.

According to the following extract from Sir Henry Chauncey's History of Herts, pp. 181-2, the more influential branch of the family settled in Hertfordshire :—"The Leventhorpes of Hertfordshire were a branch of a most ancient family of that name, formerly seated at Leventhorpe Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who migrated into Herts so early as the reign of Richard II. John Leventhorpe, the first comer laid the foundation of the fortunes of his posterity by his attachment to the then rising House of Lancaster. He bought the manor and lands of Slingey Hall, otherwise called Marshams, from a family of the latter name; represented the County in three Parliaments, and was one of the Executors named in the will of King Henry V. John, his son and heir, was further enriched by King Henry VI. by grants of neighbouring territory to a very great extent, and the estates descended through a line of heirs of the names of Thomas, John, Thomas, John, and Edward, to the eldest son of Edward, Sir John Leventhorpe, who was knighted in 1603 and created a baronet on May 30th, 1622, and whose son and heir, Sir Thomas, became the father of two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John scarcely survived him, and died without issue, and was succeeded by his surviving brother, another Sir Thomas, who was tall in stature, slender in body, modest in aspect, grave in deportment, prudent in his actions, obliging in temper, great in courage, and unalterable in his resolutions. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Deputy-Lieutenant, a Colonel of the Horse in the Militia for this County, and voluntarily served the King at sea in that great expedition against the Dutch, but was most unfortunately killed by the blow of a horse, at Melbourne, in the County of Derby." Mr. Charles Cæsar says :—(July 27th, 1679.) "Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, Bart, was most unhappily killed by a stone horse at Elvaston, in the County of Derby, at the stable door of Mr. Stanhope. He was a true English gentleman, honest and valiant, much beloved and most heartily lamented. He died in the forty-fourth year of his age, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Capel Bedel, of Hamerton, in the County of Huntingdon, Baronet, an only child, Mary, who was married on the 15th June, 1672, to John Coke, of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, Esquire, and was succeeded in the title of Baronet by his uncle, Charles, a clergyman, in whom it *became extinct*."

From the Leventhorpes the Manor of Leventhorpe passed, along with those of Horton and Clayton, to the Lacies, of Cromwellbottom, near Halifax, by the marriage of John Lacy to Alice, sister and heiress of Oswald Leventhorpe (*qy*, about 1520). The Lacies resided at Leventhorpe, and, according to the Parish Church registers, in 1601 Margaret, daughter of John Lacy, of Leventhorpe, Esquire, was born there. In the same year John Lacy died at Leventhorpe, and in 1602 also died his wife, Mary. A descendant of the Lacy family, also named John, sold the Manor (as a moiety of the Manor of Thornton) to Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, a representative of the younger branch of the Hortons, of Horton, and thus the manorial as well as the family distinc-

tion of Leventhorpe became extinct in this neighbourhood. The Leventhorpe Hall estate is now the property of F. S. Powell, Esq.

Allerton Hall, to the right of the valley beyond Leventhorpe, is only of modern erection, having been built in 1777, by the Firth family. Joshua Firth, who resided there, was a man of some note, and had a bank, from which he issued what were known as "Firth notes." His monument is in the Church at Thornton. After Firth's occupancy, Benjamin Kaye, who employed many hands in cotton weaving, went to the Hall, and his workshops are now converted into cottages. Just above is Bailey Fold, date about 1612, where Joseph Lister, the Historian of the Siege of Bradford, lived, and where his son, Accepted Lister, minister at Kipping Chapel, Thornton, was born.

Thornton Hall, which is the next object claiming attention, lies upon the slope of the hill below the old Church at Thornton. This is the Manor-house of Thornton, a branch of the Thorntons, whose main line settled in the neighbourhood of Halifax, having been located here in very early times. The Bollings were the descendants of the Thorntons, and from their successors, the Tempests of Bolling, the estate was bought by a Mr. Watmough in 1620. In Sir John Maynard's valuation of Bradford tythes 1638, there is the entry—"Mr. Watmough, for Thornton Hall, is to pay £30, but the tythes thereof are well-worth £100, it being worth £70 rent per annum." About 1640 the Manor was sold to the Midgleys, whose residence was at Headley, and by them it was retained until 1715, when it was conveyed by Josias Midgley, along with the Headley estate, to John Cockcroft, of Bradford. In 1746 one half the Manor, including Headley, passed to John Stanhope, who married Cockcroft's daughter, and the other half, including Thornton Hall, was purchased by the Horton family, of Sowerby and Chadderton, Manchester. This family were in the principal line of the Hortons, of Horton, where Hugh was Lord of the Manor of Horton in 1292, the Manor-house site of which is now absorbed in Horton Park. In Hugh's immediate family it continued until the manorial estate vested in the Leventhorpes by marriage, as we have seen.

In 1640, however, Joshua Horton, of Sowerby Hall, repurchased the Manor of Horton. His son, Elkanah, a barrister, born at Sowerby in 1659, seems to have lived at Thornton Hall and died there in 1729, leaving his estate to his nephew, Thomas. In his will, dated September 19th, 1728, provision is made for the erection of six houses at Sowerby, for the habitation of three men and three women, born in the chapelry, who were to be unmarried and above 60 years of age. To each inmate 2/6 per month was allowed. The benefaction was also accompanied by provisions carefully guarded in order to their spiritual well-being as follows:—"I will that one of the three men shall twice each day assemble the other five persons by the ringing of a bell, and shall read a chapter out of the New Testament and a proper prayer; and I require that he take an account of all absentees, and mark them down, and show them to the trustees, to the end they shall deduct a halfpenny for every omission, and give the same to the reader, except reasonable cause of absence be given." It is somewhat remarkable that three of the sons of Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, were gentlemen commoners of Brazenose College, Oxford, namely, Joshua, Elkanah, and Thomas. Thomas was a physician in London; married in 1685, a daughter of Dr. Watmough, also of London, and died 1694. The one-half share of Thornton Manor, along with Horton, fell to Captain Rhyss on his marriage with the daughter of Sir Watts Horton, who sold it to John Foster, Esq., of Queensbury, in 1858. The other moiety still belongs to John Spencer Stanhope, Esq.

Thornton old Church, known in the district as the old Bell Chapel, still stands dilapidated on the slope of the hill near to Thornton Hall, although a faculty has long since been obtained for its removal, consequent on the erection of the new Church of St. James, closely adjoining. It is in the parish of Bradford, and formed one of the three ancient chapelries, Wibsey and Haworth being the other two. The early history of the place is shrouded in obscurity, owing to the defacement of the wall plate at the south west corner of the building. The founder is therein described as a Freemason, but unfortunately the name is effectually obliterated, and as seems most probable at some subsequent date, but whether on account of prejudice against the founder, or for some other reason, is doubtful.

The inscription referred to reads as follows:—

THIS. CHAPPELL.
WAS. BUILDED. BY.
HH E
FREEMASON. IN. THE
YEARE. OF. OUR.
LORDE. 1612.

Like the name of the builder of the Church, the original endowment is in some obscurity, though there are records of bequests so far back as 1665. In that year James Sagar gave Randallwell, in Horton, in charitable trust to the poor of the chapelry of Thornton. Mr. Samuel Sunderland, woollen draper of London, who spent the latter part of his life at Harden, gave the rents of the Cloughs farms (Green Clough and Law Hill Farms) "towards making the



Thornton Hall.

Chapel of Thornton parochial, and for the mayntainance of a preaching minister there from time to time conformable to the Church of England in doctrine and discipline for ever." Wilcockroyd he gave "towards the maintaynance of a schoolmaster to teach the children of the inhabitants of Thornton and Allerton-cum-Wilsden aforesaid to read English and Latin within the Schoolhouse lately erected in Thornton aforesaid for ever." The stipend has now reached the respectable figure of £320 a year, with parsonage fees, &c.

In 1747 a vestry was added, and the registers record that £10 was paid for the site to Mr. Horton, then Lord of the Manor. The bill for the execution of the works was as follows;—"James Robinson for wages and stone, £1 10s. 4d.; Ezra Robinson, for leading wall-stones and slates, £1; Jonas Jowett, 12 yards flags, 3/-; one doorstead, 2/-; two lights of windows, 1/3; Tim Brooksbank, five days, 5/-; two cupboard doors, 1/-; bricks, 18/-; a load of lyme, 1/6; a pair of gimmers, -/6; two chears, 5/-; a seeming glass, drinking glass and pot, 5/-; to workmen, 1/-."

On the 26th June, 1818, a faculty was obtained to refront the chapel on the south side, to re-roof it with grey slate, and to erect the cupola or tower. A board on the front of the west gallery has informed all intervening generations of Church goers at Thornton, that—

> "This Chapel was repaired and beautified A.D. 1818. The Rev. P. Bronte, A.B., minister. Joseph Robertshaw, Joseph Foster, John Hill, John Lockwood, and Tim Riley, churchwardens."

These gentlemen were loyal Churchmen as is evidenced by an emblazonment of the Royal Arms, with G.R. over, and underneath, "Painted by Thomas Rembrandt Driver, Bradford, 1818." The bell which hung in the old tower has been removed and hung in the turret of the National School; it is dated 1664. The font has a Latin inscription, and is dated 1679. In the churchyard there is a square shaped pillar, supposed to have been a font, but the bowl is very shallow. It may have had a sundial inserted in it at some time; it is dated 1687. An old oak chest contains the inscription—"Ex dono Tim Wadsworth de Brearley, A.D. 1685." The Church is dedicated to St. James, and the feast or "tide" of Thornton, Denholme, Allerton, Clayton, and Queensbury is ruled by St. James's Day, which was probably a general holyday, and duly observed by the residents in the old chapelry district.

The first registers are dated 1678, but they have been sadly mutilated. On an inner page is the memorandum—

> "This volume of the Thornton Registers was repaired by order of the Archbishop of York when he visited Thornton Church, September 14th, 1796.
>
> JOSEPH THWAITES, Minister.
>
> J. SHACKLETON, Assistant Curate.
>
> JONAS ROBINSON,
> JOHN HIRST,
> RICHD. WHARTON,
> JAMES SHAW,
> JOHN WHITLEY,
> } Churchwardens."

From a record of burials it appears that for the 100 years between 1754 and 1854, there had been 5827 burials at Thornton Chapel. In the records for the first year we find names repeated of Bairstow, Midgley, Robertshaw, Robinson, Illingworth, Brooksbank, Foster, Pearson, Whaley, Butterfield, Aldersley, Jowett, and Drake. Many of these were combers and weavers. Entries like the following occur frequently—1724: "Mary Higgins, of Allerton, makes oath that Mary Mitchell, of the same place, lately deceased, was not wrapt, wound up, or interred in any shirt, shift, sheet, or shroud, but that was made of sheep's wool only, as by Act of Parliament."

In the registers for the early part of the eighteenth century there are entries indicating that the curate for the time being constituted himself a censor of morals, and was severe upon such of his offending parishioners as came under his control. In obedience to a public proclamation issued by His Majesty the King, in 1788, for the encouragement of morality and the stamping out of vice, the regulation of public-houses, &c., a meeting of the minister and churchwardens of the chapelry was held on November 23rd, when it was determined to make the following code the rule in time to come, viz.:—

"1. That no place shall sell beer, ale, or other liquors after the hours of 10 at night, upon six working days of the week, feast days excepted.

2. That no publican or innkeeper sell any liquor whatever on the Lord's Day between the hours of 5 and 12 o'clock, nor after 2 in afternoon till 4, nor after 8 in the evening, except to such as are passing travellers.

3. That no publican or innkeeper convey or suffer to be conveyed out of their houses any liquor whatever on Lord's Day

4. That all persons found tippling or drunk upon any day, but especially Sunday, he be presented to a magistrate.

5. That races, trails, bull-baitings, cock-fightings, gamblings, or other vices prohibited by law, be by no means suffered, but properly reported.

6. That no butcher kill, or cause to be sold, deliver, or suffer to be delivered, any meat whatever on the Sabbath.

7. That no grocery wares or other shop goods be sold upon the Sabbath.

8. That no bread baker shall sell bread whatever upon Sunday, except between the hours of 12 and 2.

Signed,

JOHN SHACKLETON, Curate.

RICH. WHEATER,
EDWD. OGDEN,
JOHN ARMITAGE,
JONAS WHITE,
THOS. SMITH,
} Chapelwardens.

The document was approved by

JOHN S FIRTH.
JOS. DOWNS, Constable of Thornton.
JOHN WAYLE, Constable of Allerton.
JOHN BOOTH, Overseer of Allerton.
DAVID JOWETT, Overseer of Clayton.
JOHN CRAVEN, Overseer of Thornton.

In 1803 an account of the musical instruments and books belonging to the Church was taken, when it was found that the following constituted the stock-in-trade :—1 violoncello and bow, 1 tenor violin and bow, 2 treble violins and bows, 4 Cheetham's books, 1 Holroyd's Psalmody, 1 Stampherd's Psalmody, 1 Knep's Church Melody, 1 folio oratorio of Joshua, 2 volumes of Croft's Anthems, 1 copy of Purcell's *Te Deum*, and 1 steel fork for pitching tunes.

The list of clergymen officiating at Thornton chapel includes the names of Joseph Thwaites, who was 45 years curate of Thornton, namely, from 1754 to 1799. The Rev. Patrick Brontë held the living from 1815 to 1820, during which period his gifted daughter Charlotte was born at the then parsonage-house. This building is situated in the main street, but afterwards being considered unfit for residence, was sold for £260 and the money invested in Queen Anne's Bounty, the present vicarage being purchased. In 1855 the present incumbent, the Rev. Rich. Henry Heap, son of the former Vicar of Bradford, was installed.

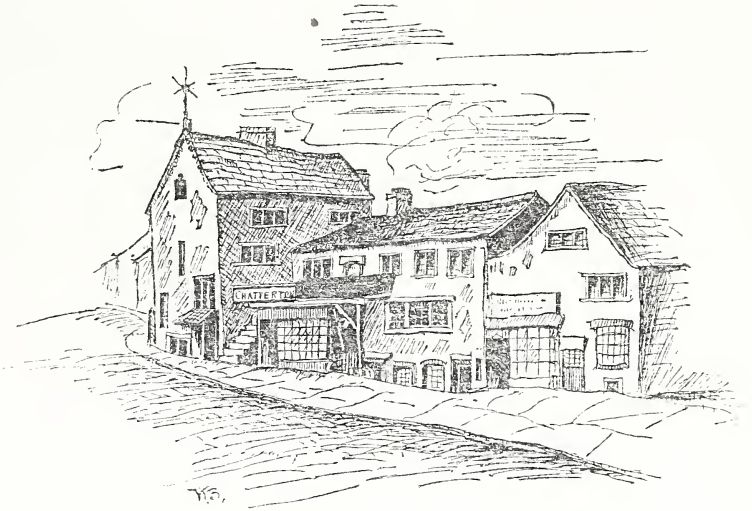
In 1860 John Foster, Esq., of Queensbury, gave about an acre of land to enlarge the burial ground, and also gave half an acre as the site for a new church, which was erected on the opposite side of the road, and consecrated on August 21, 1872. The memorial stone of the new Church was laid by the Marquis of Ripon, as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, who was at that time a Protestant member of the Church of England, but who has since become a member of the Church of Rome.

The origin of the Independent congregation at Kipping, Thornton, cannot be fixed with precise accuracy. It has existed in one shape or other from the time of the Long Parliament; but it is affirmed by the learned in ecclesiastical antiquity that the date of its origin is much further back in the days of Puritanism. The history of Kipping Chapel is the history of Nonconformity throughout the West Riding. There is little doubt that even before the passing of the Black Bartholomew Act which marked the birth of Nonconformity as a system, many of the old inhabitants of Bradford-dale resented all royal interference with things spiritual, and hence the early Kipping congregation became a strong centre, giving off its influence in all directions. The subject, however, is deserving of a separate paper.

Thornton village has ever given the name to a township, which extends westwards to Denholme, and also takes in Leventhorpe, West Scholes, Headley, and School Green. In Doomsday Book the name of the place is spelled Torenton, the enclosure among the Thorns. Formerly the generally treeless character of the neighbourhood would give prominence to even such comparatively dwarfed specimens of the arboraceous family as hawthorns, or it may be that some particular "milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale," gave the name to a very small cluster of rude dwellings, which have expanded into the present Thornton—the town of the thorns.

An Act for enclosing the moors and waste lands was obtained in 1770, when about 900 acres were enclosed. A previous enclosure of what was termed the "old lands" had taken place, the land being that lying close to the village, which then only comprised six houses. There were, however, detached dwellings at Kipping, Headley, Well Heads, Alderscholes, Hole Ing, and Leventhorp. The most important of these was Headley, which boasted nearly a dozen dwellings surrounding the fine old hall, the residence of the Midgley family, now the residence of Mr. Isaac Wood.

In its material prosperity Thornton owes much to the energy of its traders. David Wright, who built in 1826 the Old Mill; George Leach, a contemporary; Simeon Townend, who introduced in the same mill the first power-looms into Thornton; Joseph Craven, of Closehead, and James Craven also of Closehead; Joshua Craven, son of Joseph, and Joseph, son of Joshua; Jonas Craven and his partner Henry Harrop, are names which are to be had in remembrance in relation to the times now bygone.



Old Cottages, top of Ivegate, Bradford.

BRADFORD HISTORY—PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, December 13th, 1878.

By Wm. Scruton.

No true lover of antiquarian literature can surely be insensible to the additional charm and advantage conferred on works of history or topography by the introduction of authentic and artistic illustrations. Thoresby, Whitaker, and other eminent antiquarian writers must have felt the force of this in attaching so much importance to the plates which so richly adorn and enliven their works. Our own historian, Mr. John James, was also fully alive to this important feature, but his restricted means prevented his doing all that he could have wished in this direction. Thanks to the munificence of some of his patrons, however, his "History of Bradford" is not altogether destitute of pictorial embellishment. The subjects illustrated, if not numerous, are of great interest, and the plates are finely executed on steel.

Few of the antiquities pertaining to Bradford of bygone days now remain to revive the "lingering memories" of its old inhabitants, and it is impossible to resist a feeling of regret that so little was done by the pencil of the artist to preserve the old familiar landmarks that have been so ruthlessly "improved" away by the unrelenting activity of a wealthy Corporation.

Bradford may not perhaps at any time have been so rich in historic relics and associations as certain other towns in Yorkshire that might be mentioned; nor yet is it quite so barren in this respect as some may imagine. The stranger on the look out for antiquities may fail to meet with the quaint old gables and over-hanging houses with diamond-paned windows that tell at once of town-life of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but till within very recent times Bradford was by no means lacking in interesting mementoes of "olden times," and it was next to impossible to ramble through its old thoroughfares without stumbling upon old "nooks and corners," and ancient relics belonging to other days, that carried the imagination far away into the remote past.

History tells us of a time when the miniature town was proud to boast of its church, its castle, its lord's mill for grinding the people's corn, and its burgage-houses with their crofts and foldsteads, mingled with the huts and cottages of the bondmen or common people, stretching at irregular distances the whole length of the three wretched lanes—Kirkgate, Ivegate, and Westgate—which then formed what we are now pleased to call Bradford. But of this remote period we must be content with what the historian has recorded, or leave imagination to paint such fancy pictures as it may please.

Coming down with one long stride to a comparatively recent time—say seventy years ago—and we find much of the primitive character of the old town still remaining and described by one who remembered it well, as "a neat, clean, quiet little spot, nestling in the bosom of its valleys; trees growing in its centre; trout playing in its brooks, and green fields and country lanes stretching away on every side." It is when we think of the existence of such a state of things as this within so recent a period, and contrasting it with the Bradford of to-day that it seems impossible to avoid a pang of regret that so little has been done to rescue from "Time's tyrannic claim" some enduring memento of the past, some trace and likeness of the Bradford of our fathers.

But regrets over lost opportunities are vain. A more practical view of my subject will be to consider *what ought to be* rather than *what might have been* done in the way of securing pictorial records of the history of our town. Concerning what may have been done in this direction up to the present time, I can, of course, only speak of what has come under my own observation. It is possible that there may be in existence some old and interesting views of the town, or of some of its old public buildings, in the residences of some of our old Bradford families, which only require the influence and industry of

an Antiquarian Society in order to bring them to light. A diligent inquiry into this subject might lead to gratifying results. Several attempts have been made to take a full view of Bradford from some elevated position on its outskirts, but so far with only indifferent success. The day has gone by for looking upon the town through anything like a clear atmosphere, and the clouds of smoke that perpetually hang over it, must always prove a barrier to any successful effort in this direction. The north-east side of the town seems to have been the oftenest selected for taking such views, – the rise above Cliffe Wood Quarries being generally the stand point. The picture forming the frontispiece to Mr. James' "Continuation of the History of Bradford" was taken from this site, and is to my mind one of the best views of Bradford that has yet been attempted. The frontispiece to the "History of Bradford" is now a picture of considerable interest, forty years having elapsed since its first appearance. It was taken from the south-east. Duffield Hall which stood near the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Wakefield Road, is in the foreground of the picture, and there is an uninterrupted view of the Parish Church and Peckover Hall in the distance.

Coming now to what may be termed the street views of the town, old buildings and scenes that exist no longer, except in the lingering memories of those to whom they were once familiar objects, it may perhaps be regarded as no breach of modesty to allude briefly to my own efforts in attempting to rescue some of these, so far as pictorial sketches could do this, from utter oblivion. While the great and rapid alterations that were being made in many parts of the town, some years ago, were in operation, it occurred to me that unless something were done, and done without delay, to secure views of the principal places of interest, every trace of the same would be removed, and the opportunity of preventing their utter annihilation gone for ever.

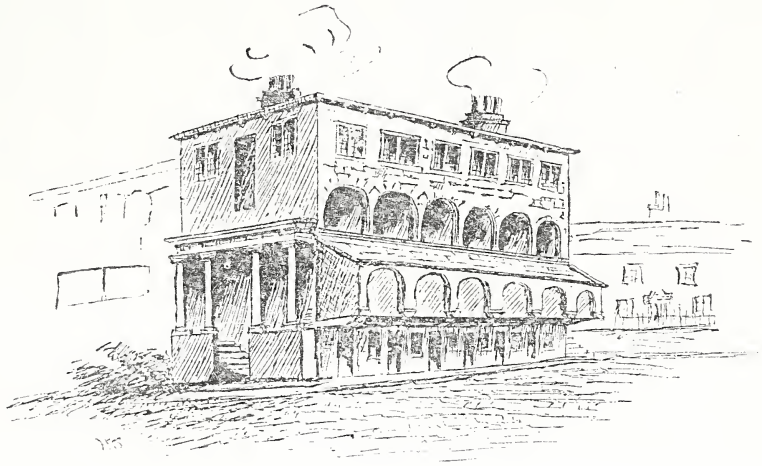
With such ability and aptitude as I possessed, I succeeded in taking views of many relics of historic interest, all traces of the existence of which might otherwise have been lost. Want of space forbids my giving a complete list of these, but some of the more interesting may be mentioned, viz. :—

The Manor Hall.
The Old Hall at Stott Hill.
The Old Corn Mill, Miller Gate.
The Old Theatre Royal, Duke Street.
Christ Church, top of Darley Street.
Old Shops, over the Prison, top of Ivegate.
Old Shops in Bridge Street, fronting the Bowling Green.
Old Post Office in Miller Gate.
The Old Cock Pit, Aldermanbury.
Bradford Banking Co.'s Old Bank and Manager's Residence, Kirkgate.
The Old Piece Hall, Kirkgate.
The Old Vicarage, Church Bank.
The Residence of the Rev. W. Atkinson, lecturer of the Bradford Parish Church.
The Bowling Green Hotel (three views).
The Sun Hotel.
The White Swan Hotel.
Old Shops on Sunbridge.
The Old Market House, Bank Street view.
View of Kirkgate (1830).
The first Bradford Bank.
The Quaker Chapel, Goodmansend.
The first New Connexion Chapel, bottom of Horton Lane.
Horton College (Baptist).
Sion Chapel, Bridge Street.
Bridge Street entrance to Messrs. Wood & Walker's factories.

These, with several others not mentioned here, are places that have now either altogether disappeared or have been so much altered for other purposes as to be almost beyond recognition. Such of my sketches as relate to objects of interest that are yet in existence I have not thought it necessary to enumerate.

I must not omit to mention what has also been done by others in securing pictorial records of "Old Bradford." Mr. McArthur, a local artist, has taken several water-colour sketches of considerable merit, and has been fortunate enough to secure views of such places as the old Post Office Yard, the Old Market House, the Woolpacks Inn, Miryshay Hall, the Old Butter Market, &c. Mr. Appleton, the photographer, has recently brought out a fine set of photographic views (about fifty in number) of the principal public buildings, which is perhaps the most complete and unique collection of local views that has ever been brought out in Bradford. Mr. Bottomley has been very successful in commemorating some recent public events. His photographs of the laying of the foundation stone of the Town Hall, and the uncovering of the Lister Statue are admirable pictures.

The question as to *what yet remains to be done* in pictorially illustrating the history of Bradford, is one of some importance to such a Society as the one under whose auspices this journal is published, and ought to form a prominent feature in its operations. Special attention should be given to such of the old landmarks in the heart of the town as have escaped destruction. Some of these yet remain, but who shall say how long this will be the case. Mr. James says that during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, Bradford greatly increased in size and wealth, and that these reigns were the great period for house building in this town



The Old Market Hall, Bradford.

and neighbourhood, the *best* of the old mansions in this district dating from this time. Previous to this period the houses were mostly one-storied, but now the chief ones consisted of the substantial and ample dwellings of which we still see some traces in Ivegate and Westgate. Nearly forty years, however, have elapsed since these remarks were made, and now even these "traces" are all but gone. The building lately occupied by Mr. Gaskarth, in Westgate, formerly a private residence, was about the last of its race. The old public buildings have a special interest, as the very history of the town may be said to be written in them, representing as they do the religious, municipal, commercial, and social interests of the inhabitants. With one or two exceptions, however, the old religious sanctuaries of our fathers have all disappeared, but it is gratifying to know that views of these were secured prior to their demolition.

A wide and interesting field of operation is presented to view in the old churches and the old halls and homesteads of the district surrounding Bradford. On this head, however, I need do no more than refer to Mr. Cudworth's "Round about Bradford," a work that has created a new interest in the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and that may well be taken as a guide in the choice of matter for illustration.

An interesting branch of my subject, and one on which I have bestowed some attention, is the collection of authentic portraits of notable and worthy characters of Bradford and the district. This, I think, will be regarded as a matter of sufficient importance to require few words to be urged in its behalf.

My own collection of such portraits is not yet as complete as I could wish, but the following list will serve to show that a good beginning has been made. It would be gratifying if its publication in these pages should lead to its further development.

Richard Richardson, M.D, F.R.S.*
John Sharp, D.D, Archbishop of York.*
Abraham Sharp, Horton Hall.*

*See James' History of Bradford.

The Rev. David Clarkson, B.D., b 1622—d. 1686

Vicars of Bradford.

The Rev. John Crosse, M.A.
,, ,, Henry Heap, B.D.
,, ,. William Scoresby, D.D.
,, ,, John Burnet, LL.D.
,, Right Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, D.D., Bishop.

The Rev. W. Atkinson, Afternoon Lecturer at Parish Church.
,, ,, W. Ramsden Smith, late vicar of Christ Church.
,, ,, Joshua Fawcett, M.A., Low Moor.
,, ,, Patrick Brontë, B.A., Haworth.

Independent Ministers.

The Rev. Joseph Cockin, Kipping.
,, ,, W. Vint, Idle.
,, ,, Thos. Taylor, Horton Lane.
,, ,, Jonathan Glyde, Horton Lane.
,, ,, J. R. Campbell, D.D., Horton Lane.
,, ,, J. G. Miall, Salem.

Unitarian Ministers.

The Rev. Joseph Dawson.
,, ,, N. T. Heineken.
,, ,, J. H. Ryland.
,, ,, Dr. Laird Collier.

Baptist Ministers.

The Rev. John Fawcett, D.D.
,, ,, William Crabtree.
,, ,. Wm. Steadman, D.D.
,, ,, Benj. Godwin, D.D.
,, ,, James Acworth, LL.D.
,, ,, Henry Dowson.
,, ,, J. P. Chown.

Wesleyan Ministers.

The Rev. David Stoner.
,, ,, Dr. Dixon.
,, ,, W. W. Stamp.
,, ,, W. O. Simpson.

Moravian Ministers.

The Rev. John Carey.
,, ,, James Connor.
,, ,, Walter Badham.
,, ,, Godfrey Clemens.

All the Gentlemen who have represented Bradford in Parliament since its Enfranchisement in 1832, to the present time.

Poets, Authors, &c.

Charlotte Brontë.
John Nicholson.
Thomas Rawson Taylor.
Ben Preston.
John James, F.S.A.
Abraham Holroyd.
William Jackson.
William Byles.
Stephen Fawcett.
Edward Sloane.
Ben Hardacre.
James Hird

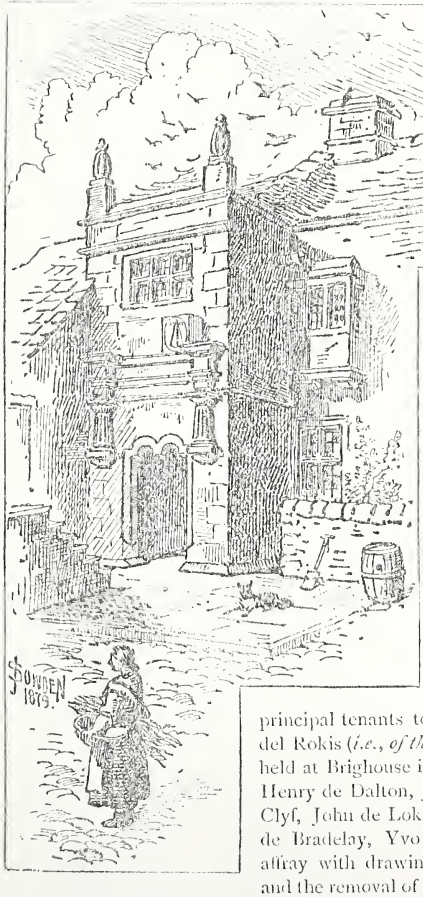
Richard Oastler, the Factory King.
Lord Cranbrook (Gathorne Hardy)

S. C. Lister, Esq	Henry Harris, Esq.
F. S. Powell, Esq.	John Rand, Esq.
John Hustler, Esq.	William Rand, Esq.
Benj. Seebohm, Esq.	Saml. Laycock, Esq.
John Priestman, Esq	Henry Brown, Esq.
Saml. Smith, Esq	Charles Semon, Esq.
Alfred Harris, Esq.	

The above paper was indebted for much of its interest, when read before the members of the Society, to the exhibition of a large number of views of Old Bradford, the descriptive matter relating to which I have thought it unnecessary to introduce into these pages.

EARLY NOTICES OF THE ROOKES FAMILY.

By J. Horsfall Turner.



Hipperholme, with most of the Parish of Halifax, is included in the vast Manor of Wakefield, having been granted early in the Norman period to the Earl of Warren. By the time of our first Edward, *post conquest*, several important families had settled on the sunny slopes of this township who paid allegiance to the great Earls of Sandal Castle at the Courts held at Wakefield, Brighouse, Halifax, &c. Many of these families assumed the name of the place of their location, and were closely related by marriage. A large wood, generally referred to as the Forest of Bryanscholes, stretched from Shibden to the borders of Bradford Parish, and near a part of this forest, known as Norwood, a goodly homestead was erected by a freeman, and named Rooks, in all probability from a colony of birds so designated. The first person identified with this place that I have met with is Henry de (of) Rokes, who died in 1272, when his eldest son Richard paid viijs iijd to the lord as heriot, for relief of his tenements. I believe he had other two sons, viz., Jordan and Henry. From this date members of the family yearly, or more correctly, half-yearly, paid homage as principal tenants to the Lords of the Manor of Wakefield. Jordan del Rokis (*i.e., of the* Rooks) served on the jury at the court and tourn held at Brighouse in the autumn of 1285, along with Phs de Schelf, Henry de Dalton, John de Quernby, Robert del Stokkes, Alan del Clyf, John de Lokwode, Gilbert Dynes, Adam de Hourum, William de Bradelay, Yvo ffabr, &c. At this court the trials included an affray with drawing of blood, a robbery, cattle let loose at night, and the removal of Julian de Schoulecotes who was 'prgnans cu. Hugh le Tynker,' and the 'villata de Northouron' fined half a mark for not presenting (reporting) the same. In 1308 Stokkis, Locwode, Quernby, Dalton, Bradelay, and Jordan del Rokis, with Richard de Hyprm, Henry le ffraunceys de Staynland, Adam de Northouron, Alans de fekesbye, Gilbertus le Dyne, Adam de Mallesheued, and John fil Hugh de Rastrik were the empannelled jury. Several tenants were called to account for removing sepes (fences), and various surrenders of land were made. In 1310 Jordan served on the jury again, and probably died soon after, as the name of his son, Thomas fil Jordan del Rokes, appears on

juries in 1311 and 1312. Two of his children are mentioned—Alice (fil Thomas del Rokis), who had a dispute in 1332 with Thom. del Dene about iiijd on account of a cow, and Thomas del Rokes, who, in 1330, 1331 to 1337, is mulcted at each half-yearly meeting in ijd or iijd *p. esch.* or *p. virid*, two terms referring to fodder and wood probably.

In 1330 Henry del Rokis received five acres of land with appurtenances, in Prestley, in Hipperholme, surrendered into the hands of the lord by Thomas le Waynwrilt. In 1339 he appears as a special juror.

In 1344 the Denes and Rokes had another quarrel. William fil Thomas del Dene quer. et Will. del Rokes iuniore in plito turnus. ; and again Will. Tomasson del Dene non est ps. n. Will. del Rokes in plito debi.

The man of greatest mark at this time (of this name) was Richard del Rokis, who succeeded his father, as previously stated, in 1272 (or 1307 as is more likely, though the roll is endorsed in an old hand 1272.) In 1276 (or 1311 as I would read it) his name appears on the jury list, and again in 1314, when there was a dispute between Ingolard, vicar of Halifax, and John de Bollynges and Alice his wife, about a gold ring detained by the Vicar. From 1322 Richard del Rokes regularly attended the tourn at Brighouse. His near neighbour, Henry de Coldley, was sometimes foreman; and afterwards Coley's relation and heir, Henry de Rishworth, was the leading juror. As our object is to follow the notices of the Rookes family, the incidents connected with the important gatherings at Brighouse must be passed over. In 1332 Richard granted xvj acres in Hyprom, to his son John, and at the same court was a special juror with John le Pynder, John del Clyff, Richard del Hole, and others, respecting the property of 'Richard le florestar quond. vir. Matilda que sunt in John Westwood.' In the following year he served on another special jury to settle a dispute about half a bovate of land in *le Bothes*, near Halifax. Richard del Rokes' name appears on the Brighouse jury roll in 1334, 1338 twice, 1341, 1342 twice, 1343 twice, 1344, 1345, 1346 twice, and once in 1347, shortly after which he appears to have died.

It will be remembered that the most disastrous plague that ever visited Yorkshire occurred at this time, and it is mentioned in the rolls from 1347 to 1350. Ten years previously, 1337, reference is made to persons called to the wars. From an expression in the roll for 1339, "levante hittes," I surmise that Richard del Rokes' cattle had been pasturing on another man's ground, and that he had paid acknowledgment to free them.

Directing our attention to his son John, who received the 16 acres in 1332, we find that the following year he had a dispute with Richard de Thorp, his neighbour, and was so ungallant as to quarrel with the wife of John de Eland, shedding blood; and again in 1334 was fined two shillings for drawing blood from Richard de Thorp. In 1337 he was fined xld for rescuing his cattle from Will. Templer, the lord's bailiff at Hiprom. In 1338 he was fined xijd for drawing blood *(text. sang.)* from Galfri de Shelf, but Galfri seems to have been equally to blame, as he had to pay xijd for "*text. sang.* de John del Rokes." In 1339 the forester reports him "*p viride*," and he had ijd to pay for taking liberties with his lord's property. Yet, let us hope, John de Rokes became an honourable man, although his wife was fined twopence in 1344 for brewing. In 1334 he had twice served on the jury at Brighouse, again in 1337, 1342, 1346 twice, 1349 twice, and probably after that date, as the list is not given for some years. In 1339 he was a special juror, and our last notice of him shall be as defendant in the case Roger at toumend *versus* John del Rokes, 1344, "levante," or "levavit hittes."

In 1356 Alice de Rokes had a dispute with Adam Calays and Matilda his wife, and paid ijd *con. sut.* (are agreed). Alice del Rokes, junior, was fined ijd in 1358 for brewing and selling, and again the next year for a similar misdemeanour jd.

Johis de Rokes, Robtus del Rode, Wills de Hogh, Thomas fil Johis iure psentam qd Johes Milner viijd bracavit et vend. cont. assm. Jtm Matill Gibdoghter ijd Johna Gibdoghter ijd messere in antupno exa villam contra statutu. This jury, on which John of Rokes sat met at Brighouse, turnus lent, die Martis xix die Nouembre anno R.E. ter. post conquest xxxviijo (1364). In 1361 Thomas by the Water querit de Joh. del Rokes de plito debi. pleg. de ps. Henre Mathensome. The next family notice shows that the Rookes and Denes were still at enmity. In 1368 under the heading Shelf, we have John del Rokes drew blood from (*tr. sang. de*) Adam del Dene, and pdict Adam levavit hittes inste sup. Joham iiijd Et Magota del Dene levavit hittes sup. pdem. John inste iiijd. The following year John was appointed constable of Hiperom, and had to report three cases of brewing, when fines of iijd, ivd, and vjd were imposed respectively on Diota Milner, Ric. Machon, Adam Taillour.

We are surprised to find in 1370 that the jury present that William del Broke broke into the house of our friend John at 'Hiprom' the day before the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, anno R.E. III. post conq. xliij, and "vnn covrlett & ij ludhianna ij spuita argentea furtive furats est." The words "Capiat Corpus" opposite this

record of burglary tells a poor tale for Broke's safety, on the very borders of the Gibbet district. From 1377 we have a run of entries shewing that John of the Rooks was a well known personage at Brighouse. In that year he was a juror along with other chief tenants, Thomas del Rokes and Richard de Sunderland of the number. In 1378 the careless scribe names him John de Rokus. For two years he is in disgrace, 1379—1380, when the ugly abbreviation "brac. iijd" (brewing, fine 3d) follows his name, but appears more favourably in 1382-3-4, where he again attained the dignity of juror at Brighouse half-yearly *turnus*. As constable of Hiprom, 1383, he presented at Brighouse Turn, xvj May, to the jury that Janyn ffrankysman (iijd) Ricus del Halle (iijd) Matild Gentilwomman (iijd) John de Ireland (iijd) Ricus Machon (ijd) Ibbota Machondoghter ijd) brac. The figures indicate the fines. Henry de Rissheworth, the forester of Hipperholme Graveship, reported at the same time, the first four persons just mentioned, with Robert Wilkinson Tomson, John Sherp, and many others for taking underwood, &c., from the forest of Bryanscholes. The fines varied from 3d. to 12d.

In 1386 John de Rokes appears as a delinquent; fined 2d. for brewing. He may have served on the juries about this time, as the lists are not given Regularly in April or May, and October or November, from 1392 to 1414, John del Rokes was on the list. In 1409, for the first time, the *de* is omitted, but it occasionally occurs afterwards. In 1410 John Rokes, senior, is given, and if the same John that was juror in 1364 he must have attended the courts nearly 50 years. John Rokes, constable of Hiprom in 1413, presented that Richard de Thorp (progenitor of an old family that had possessions in Bradford-dale) had fecit vnu (made a) new alehouse, iiijd. This, with numerous other references, shows that alehouses were on a different footing to what they are now.

In 1419 the jury list is again adorned with the name John Rokes, and so continued, almost yearly, till 1434. In 1425 it is spelt John Rokys, and in 1431 Roks, when he had interfered with a bridal road—"ps. qd. via cois voc. Abridull Way sup. Pristelay Grene extopp p John Roks and no. ps. est attach."

A Richard Rokes of some importance is mentioned in 1420. Richard Sculcotes, senior, conveyed a 'claus cu. vno ouili infra,' the claus containing xij acres. in Northowram, 'ad opus Richard Rokes, who gave for ingress ijs; and in 1422 Richard Rokes surrendered a close called Sculcoterode, containing twelve acres and three rodes 'cu. vno ouili desup. edific,' between Priorrode and Haldisworth loyne in Northourum 'ad opus Richard Sculcote, junior.'

Richard Symson surrendered a messuage, with two bovates, two acres of *Oxgangelande*, eight acres one rode of *Reidclandde* 'ad opus Richard Rooke' who paid to the lord vs for ingress; remainder to the heirs of Richard Symson. In 1437 Richard Rookes had to pay 2d for cutting wood, similarly in 1439-40-1-2-4-5-9. In 1440 we find him on the jury; also in 1441 and 1444. In 1441 Richard Rokes was constable of Shelf. From 1445 we meet with two Richard Rooks together on the jury. Richard Rokes de Northowrum was on the jury in 1445-7-1450-1-2-3; Richard Rokes de Rokes in 1445-7-1450-1-2-3-4 1457-8.

Richard Rokes was constable of Shelf in 1450; Richard Rokes of Ourum, was fined 4d. in 1456 for not attending the election of the greave; and, for the same reason, the same amount was imposed upon RICHARD ROKES DE ROIDES HALL in 1458. I take these to refer to one person, and styled *de Ourum* or *de Northourum* because of the property he held there subject to Wakefield Manor. On the xiij October, 1461, (after the great battle of Wakefield,) the jurors at Brighouse were Richard Dalton foreman, Richard Rokes de Rokes, Richard Rokes de Northourum, &c, and again in 1462 the two Rokes were present. In 1436 Richard Rokes de Rokes was a juror, and Richard Rokes de Northeurome and Richard Sunderland were each fined iiijd 'non ven. elect. ppos'—not attending the election of greave. We can trace Richard Rookes of Rookes (as the name at that time began to be written) as juryman in 1464, 1465-8-1470-1-3-4-5-8-1480-1-3-5-6; occasionally as foreman. After this John Rookes of Rookes takes his place. Richard Rookes of Rookes appears as constable of Hiprom in 1469.

In 1464, Richard Rookes de Northourum and Richard Sunderland were again fined fourpence each *p. non. ven. dic. ppos.* For the same reason, in 1465-6-9, Richard Rookes, of Ourum, was mulcted annually. In 1468 he was a juror, and in 1470 he was elected to serve the high, but onerous, duties of the greaveship of Hipperholm. In 1471-2 he seems to have preferred paying iiijd a year to travelling to the Court to the election of a greave. Richard Rookes de Roides Hall (the same person, I have no doubt) was fined xxd for cutting green wood in the forest of Bryanscoles, and in the following year became the prepositus, or greave, of Hipperholme, but Thomas ffryth acted as his deputy. In October, 1474, Richard Rookes de Ourum was one of the Brighouse jurymen, and in the following April was fined fourpence for not attending the election of the greave. In 1475, Richard Rooks of Roides Hall was so fined, and in 1479 the same Richard (as I take it), though styled de Northourum, again had to pay

his fourpence. In that year, 1479, Richard Rookes de Roids Hall was elected prepositus of Hipperholme, but neglected his duties, and failed to attend the Wakefield Court five times. His penalties were 4d., 6d., 8d., 12d., 12d. One thinks he could scarcely have saved much if he had attended. In 1486, he was a juror at Brighouse, and again April xv., 1488. In 1487, he had to pay fourpence for not attending the election of greave. A Richard Rookes (but which of the two does not appear) was foreman juror at Brighouse Turn, October 20th, 1489; a juror, April 16th, 1492-3, and fined fourpence in 1495 for not attending the election of greave.

Richard Rookes, of Roides Hall, was a special juror in 1492, respecting land at Wynters near Coley. He had two sons, John and William. William is mentioned in an important surrender when John Weloweby conveyed a messuage, a bovate, 9 acres 3 roods of land, *ad opus*, John Nevile, Knt., Mr. Richard Symmes, Vicar of Halifax, &c., &c., William Rookes de Roides Hall, &c., &c., and to their heirs in trust, who paid for ingress, xxs. I surmise this refers to the Willoughby Chantry at Halifax. In the same year I find that he added his name as witness to the Will of the said *John Wilby*, who lived at Priestley, in Hipperholme, I think. In 1499, William Rooks, of Roids Hall, was foreman juror at Brighouse, when Lawrence Bentley, Gilbert Saltonstall, Richard Dalton, Richard Sunderland, and eight other chief tenants of the district served with him. In 1507, October 26th, and 1509, his name occurs in similar company, with his brother John also on the list.

The roll for 1513 has an important reference to Coley Chapel, when 1 acre of land was taken by leave of the Lord of the Manor at fourpence per annum rent, on which to erect the Chapel, the trustees being William Rookes de Roides Hall, Richard Rookes de Rooks, Gilbert Bentley, John Bentley de Hy. Bentley, Richard Sunderland and others, who gave for ingress xxs. 28th April, 6 Henry VIII. William Rookes died in 1519, when his nephew Richard, son of John Rookes de Rodeshall, paid xvjs as heriot to the Lord of the Manor. His Will, dated 1518, records:—

"I give my soul to God Almighty and or. blessed Lady his moder and to all the holy company of hevyn and my body to be buried in my psh. church of Bradford. I bequeath my best beest after the custom of the cuntre. To the High Altar for tithes forgotten xxd. To Kirkwork of Bradford vjs. viijd. To chappell of Heton vijs. To Jennet Wylkynson my sister ixs. or a cowe. To Thomas Rokes xiijs. iiijd. To Gilberde Rokes xiijs. iiijd. To Agnes Rokes xiijs iiijd. Sir John Tempest, Sir Thomas Strey, John Milner, and Sir Thomas Ecoppe, pst. be feofees. My lands in Morecleyff and Shelf to my wife Anne for viij. yeres, then to my heirs."

Witnesses—Richard Rooks, Ric. Walker.

Dying without issue, Richard son of his elder brother John, succeeded him at Royds Hall. This Richard seems to have been the last of the family who resided at the ancestral abode. His father, John Rooks de Rooks, served on the jury at Brighouse May 1st, 1480; also in 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1492, 1495, 1505, and 1507. He is given as a trustee in Nicholas Bentley's grant, 1508, and must have died before 1513, as his son Richard Rooks, of Rooks (as already mentioned), was one of the Coley Chapel trustees, along with his uncle William, of Royds. In 1520, the year after paying heriot for his uncle's property, Richard Rookes de Roids Hall paid 3d. as ingress for half an acre of land, formerly taken from the waste in Hipperholme. Richard Hanson was the vendor. In 1524, Richard Rooks was a juror, and in 1527 the greave of Hipperholme, his deputy (po lo suo) Richard Stancliffe. In 1530 it was reported that no rent had been paid for ten years on account of the Coley Chapel acre, of which Richard Roks, John Smyth, &c., were trustees. The same year, John Rysshworth, Esquire, of Coley, conveyed a bovate and a half of land in trust for ten years after his decease *ad opus* William ffrost, Esq., Richard Rook de Rodes Hall, &c. In 1534 Richard Rooks died, and William, his son and heir, paid xvjs. as heriot, for messuage, two bovates of land, 2 acres of oxgang land, and 8 acres 1 rod of roideland. From his Will, dated xjth ffeb., 1534, I have taken the following notes:—

"I Richard Rokes of Rods haull, psh. Bradford, give my body to be buried at SS. Peter and Paul in Bradford. To my curate to py. for me after thact of parliament, iijs. iiijd. To sacrament of the High Altar for tithes forgotten ijs.. To the church xxs. to be bestowed about the *roide* [cross] as it shall be thought convenient by Sr. Tristram Horton and Thomas Jowett. To John Birtbie a cowe, to Ric. Birtbie ij. ox stirks, ij. whie stirks, and to evy. child that he hathe a wedder hogge. To Margaret Grane a cowe and ij. whies. To Heton Chappell iijs. iiijd. To Coley Chappell iijs. iiijd. To Sr. Thomas Ecope iijs. iiijd. Item to Sr. George Yngram iijs. iiijd. To Sr. Tristram Horton xxs. To Sr. Thomas Yllyngworth iijs. iiijd. To Mr. Tristram Bolling xx marks if I depart with the warde at this time, then vjli. xiijs. iiijd. to bee payd before Mydsomr nexte comyng and the odre vjli. xiijs. iiijd. to bee payd that tyme xij. month. The rest to William Roks my son and executor."

Witnesses—Robt. Bollinge, gent., Sr. Thos. Ecope, Sr. Tristram Horton, W. Broadley, Robt Woode.

Proved xiij. Sep. 1535.

William Rooks, son of Richard Rooks, of Royds Hall, was a witness to the Will of Amer Rawson, in 1548. He died shortly afterwards, as his Will was proved August 13th, 1551:—

"William Reoks of Rods Haull gave his soul to God Almighty, and his bodie to be buried at the parish church

of Bradford. His lands called Reyvey in the tenure of the Bishope of Sancte David, and the great pasture called Buttershawe he bequeathed to William his sonne and heyre. To Richard Roks my younger sone all my lands in Wibsaye, with the moore and wast grounde west part of Wibsey towne paying yearly 1d. acknowledgment to William my son, and making sute to the court hereafter to be holden at the Rods haull. Johan my wife to have the demayns of the Rods haull and other lands in Bradford parish till my sons are eighteen to bring them up in vertue and learnynge, and afterwards her thirds. To Thomas Vicars, my servant, xiijs. iiijd. yerlie from Arundell fermholde for xx. years. Edward son of Tristram Bollynge v. marks: and v. marks to the rest of my sister Anne children. To William Warde one qwye and one stone of woll. To Sr. Richard Hodgson, clerk, one stone of woll. To each of my servants a quarters weges. Sr. Thomas Sharpe to have one half yeres borde. The rest of my goods to my wife and to Anne and Elizabeth my daughters."

BRIAN BRADFORDE, THRUSTAYNE BOLLING, HENRIE BATT, and JAMES WATERHOUSE, supervisors.

Witnesses—RICH. HODGESON, clerke, THOS. SHARPE, clerke.

William, the elder son, married Elizabeth Wilkinson, and they had twelve children, as given in the pedigree by James from Hopkinson. It will be found that the few previous entries in James' (or rather Hopkinson's) pedigree require correction. The William, whose Will I have just given, is erroneously named John. The difference in the wife's name Johan and Jennet is of no importance. From this date there is ample material in the Church Registers, Wills, and Deeds to follow up each member of the Royds Hall family. William Rokes, gent. (the elder son) was witness to the Will of Robert Bollinge, of Wibsey, 1563, wherein testator refers to a fermhold sold to him by the late William Rokes. Two years afterwards their chaplain, Thomas Sherppe, of Royds Haull, clarke, made his Will, appointing Ann, widow of Richard Wilkinson, of Royds Hall, and William Rokes and Elizabeth, his wife, of Royds Hall, executors. With the following note from Thomas Gybson's Will, Wybsaye, 1569, we will take leave of this branch:—

"To William Rokes of Roydes, gentilman, I bequeath my greatest iron malle, foure yron wedges, and two picks."

Gathering our few remaining fragments together, we can only mention respecting John Rokes, that he was fined under the forest law for cutting wood in Bryanscoles in 1452. We find that an important family of the name Rooke was settled before 1500 at Barnsley. The first of the name given in that pedigree, is John Rooke, mercer, who married Joan Holdam, of an old Barnsley family. This statement I have verified from his will, dated 1506, wherein he mentions his sister Agnes Oldam, his wife Johne and their son Richard. The arms of the Rooks, of Rooks, are given—*Argent, a fesse sable between three rooks proper;* whilst the Barnsley family bear—*Argent a cross sable between four rooks proper.* I feel convinced that the Barnsley family are descended from the Rookes of Rookes.

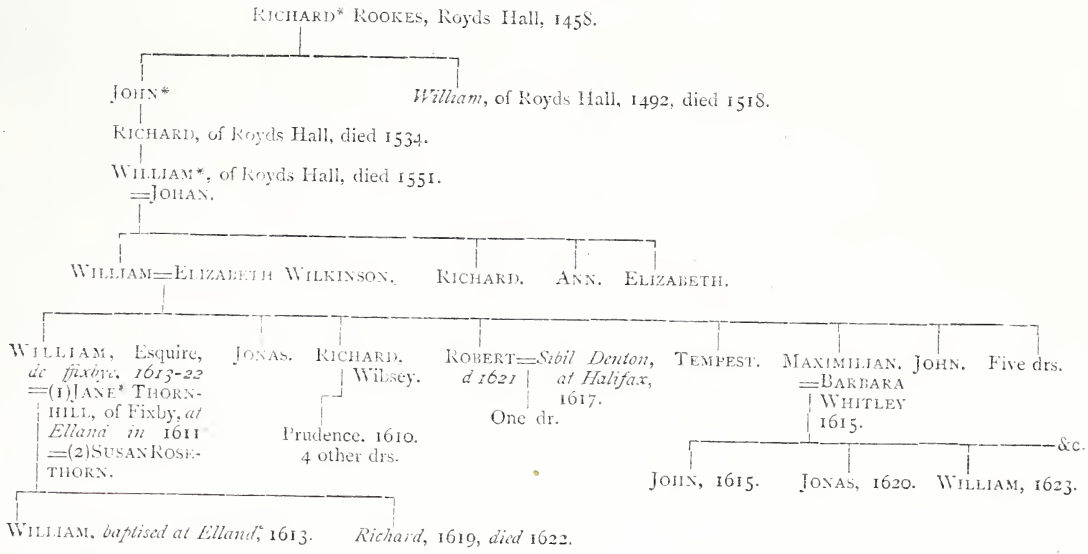
About the same time a younger branch of the Rookes family is met with east of Bradford. Nicholas Rokes was constable of Eccleshill in 1510 and 1512. Richard Roks of Idill, was supervisor of the will of John Smyth, of Lightcliffe in 1542; and Christopher Barocloughe, of Hipperholme, appointed Richard Roks, of Ydill, supervisor of his will, 1545. Margaret Jenney, of Bradford, in her will, 1546, mentions iiij kie in the keeping of John Roiks, of Ydill. The family continued in Idel for some time. The baptisms of Margaret, daughter of John Rooke, of Idel, 1586, and of Robert, son of John Rooks, of Windhill, 1623, are recorded in the Calverley registers. Also the marriage of John Rooks and Mercy Dawson in 1629.

In 1559 John Lacy, of the Leventhorpe and Cromwellbottom family, and Richard Rokes, surrendered a messuage, a bovate, nine acres, and three roods in Hipperholme to Henry Kent. This Richard, with his son and heir, Anthony Rokes, gentleman, disposed of much property in Lightcliffe, the deeds of which I have seen at Shibden Hall. Anthony Rokes, gentleman, is described as of Hoilhouse Grange, 4th Ph. & Mary, 36 Eliz., but Richard Brighouse, of Hipperholme, in his will, 1555, states that he bought Nether Rokkes of Anthony Rokes, gentleman, of *Tailhouse Graunge.*

Then, as now, there were two residences—Rookes and Lower Rookes. John Holmes had Rooks Hall on lease in 1547, the date of his Will. Nicholas Appleyard was tenant of Rooks in 1550, as appears from his Will. Gilbert Saltonstall, progenitor of knightly families, who stand prominently in the histories of Essex, London and Massachusetts, purchased Rooks, and died there in 1598. Their romantic history must be passed over. The property passed to another important local family, the Whitleys, who, as staunch Royalists, often suffered distraints, and eventually to the Tolsons, of Huddersfield.

The accompanying illustration of the ancient porch at Rookes Hall, as it appears to-day, by our talented member, John Sowden, Esq., will be an appropriate accessory to this paper on the ancient history of its former occupants. The sundial bears date 1607.

Pedigree of the Rookes Family.



* The differences from James' pedigree are distinguished by an asterisk (*), the omissions are in *italics*.

ON SOME OF THE DECAYED FAMILIES OF BRADFORD.

Paper read at the Meeting of the Society, September 12th, 1879,

By John Maffey, L.R.C.P., &c.

I have no doubt some of those present this evening will wonder why under such a title as this paper bears. I have not chosen to speak of such families as the Richardsons of Bierley; the Sharps of Horton; the Weddells, the Heys, the Eagles, the Duffields, &c., and others of whom I shall make no further mention than to say, that, of the two first-named (the Richardsons and the Sharps) their history has already been written by abler pens than mine, and though ample justice has scarce yet been done to the theme, the further researches require more time for their elucidation than I have hitherto had at my disposal, even if the matter to be collated had been within my reach. Of the others I name there is ample field for further research, which will repay anyone who may engage in the same. Though most of these families are almost unknown to the present generation, they were undoubtedly of importance in bygone days, for when entries respecting them occur in the Parish registers they are almost invariably dignified by the entry being made in a larger hand writing.

THE HUSTLERS.

The first family I shall name, and the one to whose history the bulk of this paper will be devoted, is that of the Hustlers, formerly of Undercliffe and Bolton. John Hustler, of Bolton Hall, his two sons, William and John, and his nephew John, occupied during the latter part of last, and the earlier part of the present century, a most prominent place in the doings of the town and neighbourhood, in fact did more in their day towards the extension of its trade and the improvement of Bradford than anyone else.

The Hustlers, who took a prominent part in the town's affairs for the greater part of a century, are usually spoken of as William and John Senior and John Junior; but there were certainly three who bore the name of John; and they would be more easily distinguished as "major," "minor," and "minimus." By this arrangement the John Hustler of Bolton Hall, of whom I have just spoken, would come under the denomination of major. John Hustler, commonly called "Senior" (minor), resided at Undercliffe House, was born in 1768, and was son of the one already named. John Hustler, Junior, as he is commonly called, or minimus, as I would designate him, was the nephew of the last named, and son of his elder brother William. He (William Hustler) married Jane Fell, a descendant of the celebrated Judge Fell, so intimately connected with the early history of the Society of Friends. This gentleman resided at Bolton House, now the residence of our respected townsman, Mr. James Law, J.P. The only child of John (minor) was John Mildred Hustler, commonly called Mildred, his second name being the patronymic of his mother's family, she having been the daughter of Daniel Mildred, of London, a banker, and a member of the firm of Masterman, Peters, Mildred & Co., of Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. Prior to this he (J. Hustler, minor) had been married to Elizabeth Pease, sister of the late Edward Pease, of Darlington. This marriage took place on 18th October, 1798. Sarah Hustler, the sister of John Hustler (minimus), is now living and resides at Falmouth, being the widow of the late Mr. Charles Fox. At the same place still also resides Christiana Hustler, the daughter of John Hustler (minimus) of Bolton House.

The family of the Hustlers is a very old Bradfordian one. The first mention of the name, that I am aware of, is in connection with Leaventhorpe, where I believe a member of the family first settled in or about the year 1590, having most probably migrated thence from the North or East Ridings of the County, where the name

is still not an uncommon one. The leading members of the family residing in this neighbourhood were amongst the earliest professors of the tenets of the Society of Friends commonly styled Quakers, with which Society their connexion is still maintained by the few remaining members living, who by their intermarriages are yet intimately related to many of the most wealthy and influential members of this usually important body of people.

For upwards of a century they were the leading woolstaplers of the town, and I find were occasionally styled merchants, by which occupation the family amassed immense wealth. They were amongst the earliest engaged in the Bradford trade as weavers, sorters, combers, &c. In some of the entries in the earlier registers they are spoken of as of Bolton, in the parish of Calverley, subsequently of Undercliffe

John Hustler (major) married Christiana Hird, of Apperley Hall, near Rawdon She was a near relative of the well known Dr. Hird, of Park Square, Leeds. He (J. H., major) became possessor of the Undercliffe estate by purchase, and built the house there, which at that time was situate in a lovely spot.

John Hustler, born 1713, died 1790, early in last century is described as a comber and sorter, which evidently means that he was both a topmaker and woolstapler, from the fact that when in 1752 the trade petitioned the Legislature to prohibit the practice of the winding of wool by the growers (*i.e*, of their mixing with the fleeces much of what should be refuse), the said John Hustler gave evidence of the matter complained of before the Committee. This fact is important evidence of both his position and occupation in the trade at that time.

Immediately following this period the dishonesty of the operatives by embezzlement, false reeling, &c., became so serious that further appeals to Parliament were made for protection, which resulted in the Acts of 1704, called "The Worsted Acts" Prompt steps were taken to put these laws into force at a meeting held at Halifax in the same year, of which John Hustler was appointed chairman. This was the first election of what has ever since been known as the Worsted Committee. At this period the worsted trade had made great strides so as to become a rapidly extending industry of a very lucrative character. The fabrics made at that time brought into great request the long wool of this country, and being coveted by the foreigners it was largely smuggled abroad. This became a serious grievance with the dealers and manufacturers, who again appealed to Parliament, this time for protection against the exportation of wool, and a stringent law was passed against it.

On this subject John Hustler (major) wrote and published on the 5th month (May), 10th, 1787, an able pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Bill presented to Parliament for preventing the exportation of wool; proposing an eligible plan for obtaining that important object," printed by Nicholsons of Bradford. In this tract is included another which Mr. Hustler had written five years previously, it bearing date London, February 14th, 1782, the *nom de plume* assumed in it being "A Dealer in Wool."

At the union of Great Britain and Ireland the right of exporting English wool and also its manufactures was granted to the latter country. The trade about here was in arms against this, contending that it was an infringement of former Acts. This was in 1801, and William Hustler, son of the preceding, was a witness before Parliament in an appeal against the scheme.

Prior to this period John Hustler (major) actively interested himself in the improvement and adaptation of the town to its increased requirements. He was eminently enterprising and public spirited, taking the leading part in all movements that were designed for the improvement of the town. Unfortunately, however, no records exist by which his actions might be traced; and these remarks apply equally to his descendants. I cannot refrain from saying that they were apparently intentionally ignored by those of their contemporaries who have contributed to the historical records of their time, and I can only attribute this silence to prejudice against them as dissenters. The road leading to the old Market House, which stood upon the site at present occupied by the Exchange, was named, and is still called, Hustlergate, in honour of the services John Hustler had rendered in this undertaking.

John Hustler (major) took a great part in the formation of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which was completed in 1774, and the branch connecting Bradford with the main trunk in 1776.

William Hustler, of Undercliffe House, son of the above, was mobbed and threatened with violence for his part in some public matter; subsequently I find he was presented with a piece of silver plate, now in possession of the oldest existing branch of the family, as a memento of his exertions, which must have greatly enhanced the prosperity of the town, and improved its position as a trading centre.

In 1793 I find it recorded that William Hustler was one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests for the Bradford District.

There is a minute in the Bradford Savings Bank records of William Hustler having moved that the sum of one pound be paid to the late Mr. Haigh for preparing the first balance sheet

of the Bank; shewing that he was connected with the formation and earlier working of that undertaking, in the welfare of which he took the greatest interest.

William Hustler was a most scientific and highly intellectual gentleman; as a botanist he was intimately associated with the late Sir Thomas Gage, and greatly assisted Sowerby in his voluminous work on English botany. He died in 1801 of fever, and left three children, John (minimus), William and Sarah (Mrs. Fox). His younger brother John (minor) became the guardian of these children. William Hustler was the intimate friend of Sir Robert Holt Leigh, who persuaded him to work the Orrell Colliery on his estate near Wigan, in Lancashire. This, for many years, was a most lucrative concern, but ultimately was worked out. William Hustler, in conjunction with his father (John major), promoted a large number of the public works for the improvement of Bradford, He was much lamented in this district, and as an instance of the respect in which he was held, I may state that the Vicar preached a funeral sermon on his death—a most unusual thing, as he was a dissenter. Sir Robert Leigh would not grant a renewal of the Colliery lease to any one who did not bear the name of Hustler, consequently his younger brother, as the children's guardian, became proprietor of the half of the Orrell Colliery, and his failing health rendered him unequal to the task of its management.

The three wards of John Hustler (minor) were brought up alternately at Undercliffe or with their mother and maternal grandmother at Ulverstone. On the youngest of the three coming of age he (J. H. minor), who with his sister, had continued to occupy Undercliffe House, purchased the estate of his wards, and thus really became John Hustler of Undercliffe.

Hustler Terrace, at the corner of Barkerend Road and Otley Road, was built somewhere about this time by some members of this family, and notwithstanding the growth of the town and consequent deterioration of former suburban residences, it still maintains its character as a block of middle class houses.

After the building of the Piece Hall, which the Hustlers actively promoted, an abortive effort was undertaken and mainly sustained by Mr. Hustler, to obtain a thoroughfare on the site of our present Market Street This, however, was frustrated by Squire Leeds, of Royds Hall, whose rights it was pretended would be thus disturbed, and so an important improvement had to be abandoned. New Street was not formed until long after this period, to connect the lower ends of Kirkgate and Ivegate. Prior to this the old coach road from Leeds to Halifax was down Barkerend and Church Bank, up Kirkgate and down Ivegate, and so on to Great Horton—a most perilous route.

Mr. Hustler was greatly instrumental in obtaining the Improvement Act for the better management of the affairs of the town of Bradford, passed in 1803. From thence to the time of the enfranchisement of the town as a borough in 1832, then returning as it does still, two members to Parliament (which enfranchisement was largely due to the energy, enterprise, and exertions of John Hustler, minor), he continued to be the most active townsman in the progressive movements of the time. In most of these movements, however, Mr. Hustler found an active opponent and uncompromising antagonist in Mr. Rawson, the Lord of the Manor of Bradford. One notorious instance of this is shewn in the fact, that the great increase in the manufacturing industries of the town induced a number of gentlemen, headed by Mr. Hustler, to build a market, shambles, and shops in Bower's Croft; *i.e.* the site of what was called "The Old Market," at the end of Hustlergate; but they were frightened away from using the same, after their completion, by Mr. Rawson threatening to take legal proceedings against them for infringement of his manorial rights. The market house was turned into a warehouse, and the other smaller buildings into cottages. Mr. Rawson afterwards however bought the shambles and some of the other buildings, and in 1801 removed the market from Westgate to this place.

He (Mr. Hustler) was one of the promoters of the Friends' School at Ackworth, the Centenary of which has just recently been held.

John Hustler, (minor), died on the 18th of January, 1842, aged 71 years. Within the last year of his life he had arranged to leave Undercliffe House, and a residence was taken and partially furnished in York. His illness occurred at a country house he had near York, and this terminating fatally he was interred in the quiet burial ground of the Society of Friends, situate on Bishop Hill. A touching sight it was to see the marks of respect paid to him by his old retainers, many of the old servants of the family, some his co-temporaries, and all having been in his service from thirty to fifty years, and in one case sixty years, gathered around his coffin, bowed with grief, having come from Bradford to York to take a farewell look at their dear master, and follow his remains to the grave. His widow, Mary Hustler, who for over forty years was a minister of the Society of Friends, died at York, having outlived her husband until as recently as 1871, in which year she died on February 26th, being 93 years of age. Their only son, before-named, died in 1849, aged 33 years.

Mr. Richardson, of York, to whom I am much indebted for the cordial assistance he has given, tells me that he remembers having heard Mrs. Mary Hustler, who was his aunt (he being the son of her twin sister) say that she remembered seeing Benjamin Franklin at her father's house in London, he (Franklin) having been born 1706. She also remembered seeing John Wesley as he lay in state—her memory thus serving as a connecting link between the beginning of the 18th century and after the middle of the present one.

Of John Hustler (minor) I regret I have but so disjointed an account to give of his numerous undertakings. Such as it is, however, it may be interesting in conveying to you some idea as to the bent of his mind; but I am unable to attach any chronological account of the periods at which he took up the different subjects he was interested in. He was talented, highly cultivated, most energetic and persevering.



John Hustler (minor) organized the Friends' School, in Chapel Street, Leeds Road, and advanced a good deal of money towards its funds. This school is now occupied, much altered though, as the recently established Wesleyan Middle Class School. He took great interest in natural science and researches of a kindred nature, and was an accomplished botanist; he was familiar with most of the pursuits of refined persons of his day. I find in a foot note, folio 98, "Memoirs of the Seebohms," the following, which confirms this:—

"John Hustler had a good library, to which I had free access at all times. His botanical collections and the use of his philosophical apparatus afforded a pleasing and interesting variety. Travelling lecturers on various branches of science, Webster, Lloyd, Nichols, &c., often added to the opportunities of extending their knowledge of various kinds."

Mr. Hustler was a short-horn breeder of no mean position in his day, and another feature of interest I may mention in his farming is, that he was the first man who ever used bones as manure.

He was a man who suffered much from poor health, always being what would be termed a delicate person, but notwithstanding this he was exceedingly active, and put the greatest energy into anything he took in hand. I am pleased to be able to introduce to this part of the paper a copy of a portrait of Mr. Hustler, from a painting by Richmond, an artist of note, still living, whose pictures are very valuable. The original is the property of Mr. John Richardson Proctor, of North Shields, who made this copy, which is the property of Mr. Henry Richardson, of York; he, with others who have seen it and can remember the old gentleman, assure me that it is a very faithful likeness, and I am told the original portrait, cabinet size, in oils, conveys a life-like idea of him seated in his library surrounded by scientific apparatus and books, with a valued black letter Bible at his feet.

It was a custom amongst the Society of Friends, which, I am informed, still exists, to appoint at certain times a deputation of its members to wait upon the other members of the community to ascertain whether they were keeping their worldly affairs in proper order, having made their wills, &c., &c. On one of these occasions, Mr. H. W. Crossley was appointed one of a deputation to wait upon Mr. Hustler. Mr. Crossley tells me, that being quite a young man, he felt very diffident about approaching the old gentleman; but having another "friend" with him who was much older than himself, he summoned up courage and called at Undercliffe House, and was greatly struck with the urbanity with which he (Mr. Hustler) entered into minute details of the matter, and especially to himself, the younger man, shewing that he thoroughly approved of what others might have felt was rather an inquisitorial visit. He told them he had made his will, and shewed how he kept different books for each of his estates and businesses, which at the time were both numerous and extensive.

The neatness and precision with which Mr. Hustler's books were kept were quite in accord with his general habits. These in some cases give the measurements of the lands, &c., he

owned; also the prime cost, the amount expended in improvements, and his estimate of the present worth at the time of drawing the schedule. I find one sheet which purports to give an "Account of money expended in the purchase of land, &c.," and bears dates from 1810 to 1829, the total amount expended during this period in such transactions being £76,504. Some of the schedules shew transactions of very much larger amounts than this, and at one time I find his estimate reached over a quarter of a million. Amongst other interesting documents I find a valuation made in 1822 by Messrs. J. Tuke and W. Fairbank, of the estate at Undercliffe, belonging to the representatives of the late John Hustler. This was about the time at which it came into the possession of John Hustler (minor), by purchase from his wards as before mentioned. In "Purchase Act," is an entry, "Undercliffe, J. Hustler, £12,096." This agrees with the valuation of Tuke and Fairbank, of which the following is a copy:—

"A valuation of the Estate at Undercliffe, belonging to the representatives of the late William Hustler:—

	Annual Value.	Pch. Value
Total quantity of the estate, 89a 1r. 7p., annual value of the land, farmsteads, cottages	376 4 8	10534 10 8
The Mansion House and outbuildings	70 0 0	1400 0 0
Timber on the estate		162 5 6
	446 4 8	12096 16 2

Valued the 9th day of 3rd mo. 1822.

JOHN TUKE.
WILLM. FAIRBANK."

For the loan of the papers placed at my disposal I must thank Mr. Adamson, of the firm of Parkinson and Adamson (accountants), and his mother. Mr. Adamson's grandfather, Mr. John Adamson, was intimately connected with Mr. Hustler in the management of his business, and was one of the executors appointed under his will.

I must now retrace my steps a little. In the winter of 1813-14, John Hustler (minor) and his sister Sarah formed a portion of a Quaker missionary party who visited Germany, Switzerland, &c. Amongst other places they called at was Pyrmont in Saxony, and were entertained there by the family of Seebohm, one of very good social position. On their return to England on November 11th, 1814, they brought with them Benjamin Seebohm, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age, afterwards to become a prominent personage in Bradford, as also in connexion with the business of the Hustlers.

An extract from the Seebohm Memoirs (written by the Sons) is as follows:—"The time I spent at Undercliffe, Bradford, while Sarah Hustler lived was of peculiar interest and importance to me. Bradford meeting was then but small, consisting of not more than eleven families, none of these large: but it numbered among its members some Friends of much intelligence, and of an interesting character; the Harrises, the Mauds, the Blakeys, the Hoylands, &c." Fol. 101.

Some stories are related of the Quakers of Bradford about this period which are interesting to us as illustrative of the social life of the community, and of the Hustlers in particular. "The Hustlers, with some other families, were the Quaker aristocracy of the place; but such was the republican equality among the Quaker community, increased no doubt by the natural independence found in the West Riding, that the small farmer or shopkeeper felt himself upon a footing of perfect equality with them. The Hustlers, of Bolton House, had a son called William, and so also had the honest couple who lived in the cottage at the Meeting House and had the care of the premises. Notwithstanding the difference in their social position, the two mothers were on such friendly terms of equality that one Sunday Mrs. Hustler was accosted by her friend with the observation, in a most patronising tone and in broad Yorkshire dialect, "I'll tell thee what I've been thinkin', my Benjamin and thy William are the finest young men i'th meetin'." When, after "meeting," John Hustler's carriage was filled with guests for the Sunday dinner at Undercliffe, Andrew Pearson, a hand-loom weaver who had become a Quaker preacher, and simply because he was a sterling Quaker character, was as often as any one invited to dine at Undercliffe, notwithstanding that he had an undisguised conscientious scruple against the vanity of a carriage and pair, and would never ride. It was the Quaker freemasonry, united, no doubt, with the Yorkshire independence, which produced this fusion of classes. As Quakers, they had that in common which made them "Friends" in more than the name. The richer Quaker might be tried in his way that his son kicked over the traces and was fond of field sports. The plain, but sterling bookkeeper in the wool-warehouse had in his way a fellow-feeling for him; for had not his wife caught her sons clubbing together to buy a red pocket-handkerchief, cutting it in two, and wearing it round their necks instead of the conventional white linen cravat, and had she not exclaimed, "I wonder what height o' pride Friends will come to next?"

It was this Hustler (John minor) I believe, who, when first married, brought his wife, Elizabeth Pease, in 1798, as a bride, to reside in the house in Hall Ings. At that time it was quite

a country residence, surrounded by fields. It was subsequently used as the office of Messrs. Bentley & Wood, Solicitors, the predecessors of the firm of Messrs. Wood, Killick & Hutton.

Of the life of John Hustler (minimus) of Bolton House, the records are very meagre. Quoting from the Seebohm Memoirs again, I learn, "In the summer of 1816, her (Sarah Hustler's) nephew, John Hustler, Junior, returned from school, and was soon after apprenticed to John Fisher, of Springdale, near Huddersfield, to learn the woollen cloth manufacturing business. As it seemed desirable at my age I should also acquire the knowledge of some employment, for the future supply of the wants of life, it was kindly arranged that I should join J. H., Junr., in the situation upon which he had entered. We both lived with the family at Springdale, and lodged in the same room together, and were most kindly treated and cared for in every respect." Fol. 100. "It is not needful to dwell upon what passed during our stay at Springdale. When J. H., Junr., and I had finished our course there, we returned to Undercliffe, and soon after entered into the wool business together in Bradford." This partnership, I believe I am right in saying, only extended to the foreign trade, chiefly with Germany, which Benjamin Seebohm's connexions in that country greatly facilitated.

In 1832, at the election of members of Parliament for the Borough of Bradford, Mr. Banks, one of the candidates, was nominated by John Hustler, Junior, and seconded by Mr. James Garnett.

I have in my possession a copy of the Articles of Agreement respecting the purchase money of property in Bridge Street, Bradford, made between John Hustler, of Bolton House, and David H. Smith, of Bradford, grocer. I also have a statement of account as to how the money was paid. This must have been an important transaction; it took place in April, 1844, and the purchase money was £10,000. The property was bounded by Bridge Street, Chapel Lane, and Toad Lane, and I suppose consisted of the warehouse formerly occupied by Messrs. D. & E. Tuke, grocers, up to the time it was pulled down for the improvements about the Town Hall, a few years ago.

This John Hustler married Phœbe Travel Fuller, daughter of Travel Fuller, of Hitchin, and settled at one of the houses on Hill Side, Barkerend; subsequently he resided at Bolton House. He had one son and three daughters, one of the latter, as I have before stated, Christiana Hird Hustler, is still living, and resides at Falmouth.

The only remaining member of this family I shall mention is John Mildred Hustler, son and only child of John (minor) and Mary his wife. Mr. Richardson's (of York) recollection of him is very good, they were first cousins, their mothers having been twin sisters. He was a very good-looking, well-made fellow, cultivated and highly talented; but a very strong contrast to his father, lacking all his sedateness and perseverance He was very genial, of good address, was most popular, had the *entrée* of the best society, and was much sought after. He was extremely fond of field sports, and kept several hunters. I find several entries of money for horse transactions for Mildred in his father's cash book. On one occasion his mother was greatly horrified, she being a "plain friend," at discovering his scarlet hunting jacket in an attic. He was a most excitable and ungovernable fellow, and on one occasion on this account, when suffering from an attack of brain fever, old Mr. Maud, the apothecary (Maud & Wilson) actually advised the extraordinary prescription of giving him a good thrashing!

John Mildred Hustler died on the 19th August, 1849, aged 33 years, after a very short illness, during the intensely hot summer. At this time he was assiduously endeavouring to retrieve the fortunes of his family—perhaps his greatest error was placing too much confidence in others; he was unmarried.

The court leading from Market Street to Leeds Road, and called "Mildred Court," is through a block of buildings not often now-a-days recognised by the name of "Seebohm's Buildings." Built I presume by Benj. Seebohm, perhaps in conjunction with some of the Hustlers, this court was named after the son of his friend.

The following works were issued from the pen of Mr. John Hustler, of Undercliffe, viz.:—

"Occasion of the dearness of provisions, and the distress of the poor, with proposals for remedying the calamities on corn, commons, large farms, with remarks on a pamphlet entitled 'A Letter to a Member of Parliament on the present distress, by a Manufacturer.'
Anon., 8vo. pamphlet, London, 1767.

"Objection to the Exportation of Wool Manufactures, by a Tradesman." Folio tract, London, 1782.

"A state of the case, with observations upon several clauses proposed by opposers of the Leeds and Bradford Canal and Douglas Navigation Bill." Anon., no date.

"Observations upon the Bill presented to Parliament for preventing the exportation of wool, proposing an eligible plan for obtaining that important object."
Nicholson, 8vo. pamphlet, Bradford, 1787.

"An explanation of the plan of the Canal from Leeds to Liverpool, exhibiting the extensive inland navigable communication it would open between the East and West Seas through the ports of Liverpool and Hull, &c."
8vo. pamphlet, G. Nicholson, Bradford, 1788

"Address to the Proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, shewing the propriety of completing it."
Tract, folio, Bradford, 1789

"The proper education of children of poor Friends, signed by Hustler on behalf of the Brighouse Monthly Meeting." No date or place of publication.

A brief account of Mr. Hustler appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; also in the Memorials of Saml. Fothergill, who died 6. 11. 1790. Æt. 75.

This concludes at present the information I have obtained about this once important family; but there must be other items of interest to be unearthed, to which I hope to devote some time at a future day.

Pedigree of the Hustler Family.

WILLIAM HUSTLER. Merchant, temp. First half of XVIII. Century. Died May 11th, 1759, of the Parish of Bolton.
JANE, wife of above-named William Hustler, died October 29th, 1745.

Major—JOHN HUSTLER, son of above, Merchant, (or as called in another entry, "Woolstapler," and in Parliamentary Report, 1752, "Woolcomber and Sorter.") Born 1713, died November 6th, 1790. Æt. 77 years.
Married CHRISTIANA, daughter of William Hird, of Apperley Hall, died 1811, in her 80th year.

The issue of this marriage was as follows :—

SARAH, born Feby. 18th, 1765. Died unmarried.

WILLIAM, of Undercliffe House, born Nov. 29th, 1766, died 1801. Married Jane Fell. =

Minimus — JOHN, *commonly called John, junior*, of Bolton House, born May 17th, 1797. Married PHŒBE TRAVEL, daughter of Travel Fuller, of Hitchin. J. H. died at Rosemerryn, Falmouth, Dec. 4th, 1861. Æt. 64. Mrs. H. died at Veytaux, Switzerland, March 29th, 1853. Æt. 54. =

WILLIAM, born May 29th, 1822, at Bradford, died at Oreuse, Spain, June 9th, 1871. Married Emma, dr. of John Lean, of Truro. Had issue, CHRISTIANA MAUDE, born Oct. 15th, 1868.

CHRISTIANA HIRD, born Oct. 30th, 1825. Still living, resides at Falmouth.

SARAH JANE, born April 27th, 1829, died (at Veytaux) Mar. 24th, 1854.

PHŒBE ELIZABETH GREY, born Oct. 15th, 1835, died July 17th, 1846.

WILLIAM FELL, born Dec. 16th, 1798, died 1827, at Lucern, when travelling on account of his health. Unmarried. Æt. 29.

SARAH, born August 8th 1800. Still living (Aug. 1880.) Is the widow of Mr. Chas. Fox, of Falmouth. Issue, JULIET MARY. Married to Mr. Edmond Backhouse, of Darlington; also JANE CATHERINE, died 1832.

Minor—JOHN, *commonly called John, senior*, of Bolton House, subsequently of Undercliffe House, born Nov. 29th, 1768, died Jan. 18th, 1842. Æt. 71. Married, firstly, ELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington, 18th October, 1798; secondly, MARY, dr. of Daniel Mildred, of London, Banker, in 1815. She was born in London, August 27th, 1778. Died at York, February 26th, 1871. Æt. 93. Only issue, JOHN MILDRED H., who died in 1849. Æt. 33.

ANNA, born Sep. 27th, 1772, died in childhood.

PATIENCE, born 1775, died in childhood.

EMINENT TOWNSMEN OF PUDSEY.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, March 12th, 1880,

By Simeon Rayner.

One of our great English poets has said "The proper study of mankind is man." If this be true, then in this paper we are engaged in a proper study, while looking into the names and characters of some of our townsmen who have risen, by either worth or wealth, to positions of eminence. The study of biography is always, more or less, interesting and instructive. "God hath been pleased," says Dr. Geo. Hickes, in a sermon in 1682, "to make our county (Yorkshire) the birth-place and nursery of many great men." What may be said of the whole may be said of many of our towns and villages who have their worthies or eminent men. It has been the aim of the writer to collect the names of the local worthies or eminent men who have been connected with his native town either by birth, long residence, or other close connection with the place.

The first names that we find in history in connection with the township of Pudsey, are those of two Saxon Thanes, Dunstan and Stainulf, who held the lands in Pudsey between them, before the time of William the Conqueror. Dunstan had also lands in Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Morley, Templenewsam, Swillington and Batley, but where he resided is not stated. Stainulf had possessions also in Tong, Wyke, Batley, Bierley, Seacroft, and in the parish of Rothwell, where he had a hall, according to Doomsday, p. 142. These two Saxon Thanes lost all their possessions for standing up to defend their hearths and homes against the ruthless Norman invader. Their possessions were all seized, confiscated, and given to Ilbert de Lacy, one of the followers of the Conqueror, who was afterwards the mighty Baron of Pontefract. Soon after the Conquest a general survey of the Kingdom was taken, and the confiscated lands settled upon the Normans, who, as customary in their own country, often took upon them surnames from the names of the places of their several settlements. Thus Richard, the Norman, one of the favourites of Ilbert de Lacy, received the Manor of Pudsey, and was afterwards called

Richard de Pudsey, and was the founder of the ancient Pudsey family, whose descendants are living unto this day.

Gregory de Pudsey, the son of Richard, gave 18 acres of land in Pudsey to Kirkstall Abbey, viz., 10 near Fernecley-brooke, and eight in one assart, with a toft and garden.

Roger de Pudsey, son of Gregory, gave to the same Monastery two and a half acres of land in Pudsey. Roger had a son called Thomas, who gave to the same Abbey an assart in the wood near Farnley River or Brooke. His son was

Geoffrey de Pudsey, who also gave to Kirkstall Abbey an ancient messuage, garden, and three acres of land with common-right in Pudsey, which messuage was probably the Mansion House of the family, because his son and heir, Simon de Pudsey, was married to Katherine, daughter and heiress of John, Lord of Bolton, near Gisburn, in Craven, to which place he removed, temp., Ed. II., 1307 to 1327, and from him there is a full pedigree of the family in Thoresby's *Ducatus*, and also in Foster's *Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families*.

Adam Sampson de Pudsey gave five acres of land in Pudsey, in 1280, to Kirkstall Abbey, and his son, Walter Sampson, gave with his corpse an annuity of 2s. issuing out of lands here. He also gave one meadow with all his lands in Grimflat. This Walter was one of the few persons who were honoured with burial in the Abbey. In Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 176, is given the pedigree of the Milner family, of Pudsey. The first name given is "Thomas Mylner, of Pugesey," taken from an old deed before the dates were inserted. The first date given of one of the family here is of John Milner, of Pudsey, married in 1541. This John Milner was one of the witnesses to the will of

Robert Walker, of Pudsey, 1541, who bequeathed—"To priest wadges or service in Pudsey Chappell a swarme of bees." He, "John Milner, of Pudsey," was also one of the "supervisors" of the will of John Palden, of Halifax, 1545, according to the researches amongst the wills at York by our friend, Mr. J. Horsfall Turner.

TEMPEST MILNER, son of Samuel Milner, of Pudsey, was a Citizen and Merchant Taylor and Alderman of London. He purchased the Manor of Pudsey and estates there from Henry Calverley, and Joyce, his wife, in 1649, and reconveyed them to Henry Calverley, in 1650. He had a son JOHN MILNER, who was English Consul at Lisbon, in Portugal.

ROBERT MILNER, brother of Tempest, purchased the Manor of Pudsey and estates there from Walter Calverley, in 1663. This family of Milners were great friends of the Rev. Elkanah Wales, who had been above 50 years minister of the Pudsey Chapel, and also of the persecuted Nonconformist ministers generally. Oliver Heywood says in his diary, referring to a visit to Pudsey in 1668 :—"The gentleman of the place, Mr. Milner, invited me to preach, and entertained me. There was a multitude of people from all parts."

JOHN MILNER, son of Robert, was the next Lord of the Manor, and he was one of the witnesses who signed the will of Elk. Wales, at Leeds, in 1669. This John Milner, who died in 1710-11, had a son John who was an M.D. He died in 1724.

ELKANAH WALES, M.A., who was born at Idle in 1588, and after a course of studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, terminating in 1609, he accepted the poor curacy of Pudsey Chapel, about the year 1614. Here he laboured most earnestly and faithfully, so that large numbers flocked to hear him from the country round about. He received numerous and pressing invitations to other and more important places, as Carlisle, Rufford, New England, Newcastle, Leeds, &c, but no inducements could tempt him to leave his beloved flock. Here he continued his labours until the "Black Bartholomew Act" silenced him from preaching in his little chapel on the hill. Though thus prevented, by the Act of Uniformity of 1662, from preaching in the chapel, in which he had faithfully laboured for about half a century, he yet continued to reside amongst his beloved people, as was a general custom amongst the ejected ministers. He preached privately and visited from house to house, until he was forced to leave his home by that refined piece of cruelty the Five Mile Act, in the year 1666. He afterwards settled at Leeds, and Thoresby says—"Here he preached privately as he could have opportunity, especially upon the week days." On one occasion he was taken before the magistrates at Leeds for preaching at Bramley chapel, and would have been sent to prison but that some of the justices had respect for his great age. After having attained to more than 80 years, this good old man, Mr. Wales, died at the house of Mr Hickson, at Leeds, on the 10th of May, 1669, and was buried in the choir of St. John's Church, Leeds. His will, which is rather a lengthy document, was executed only 14 days before his decease. In it, amongst many interesting items, he still shows his great affection for the people amongst whom he had lived so long. He says—"I give unto the poor of Pudsey £3, to be distributed by Mr. Sale and John Downes, or Joshua Lumby." In 1652 was published—"A Short Catechism, or ye sum of the Christian Religion in 34 questions and answers, by Elk. Wales, minister of the Gospel at Pudsey in Yorkshire, London, 1652." In 1654, an 8vo. tract was published entitled "A Writ of Error, or a friendly examination of a question deeply concerning marryed persons, or such as intend to marry, by E. W. [Elk. Wales], York, 1654." In 1659 his greatest work was published—"Mount Ebal Levelled, or Redemption from the Curse, by Elkanah Wales, M.A., preacher of the Gospel, at Pudsey, in Yorkshire. London, 1659. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax." Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, wrote a memoir of Mr. Wales, which is now amongst the Birch MSS., in the British Museum, No. 4460.

REV. JAMES SALE was the son of Mr. James Sale, of Pudsey, where he was born in 1619. He was a companion and great comfort to old Mr. Wales, with whom he served as a son in the Gospel. He was educated at the University of Cambridge. When he left he spent some time at Lincoln, with the Rev. Edwd. Reyner, M.A., who was an eminent divine, and a native of Morley, and who, during his youth, had frequently attended the ministry of Mr. Wales, at Pudsey, as he records in his diary. Mr. Sale was for some time minister at Thorton, or Thornton Chapel. [Query, which Thornton?] In 1649, he became assistant minister at St. John's Church, Leeds, where he was silenced by the Act of Uniformity, 1662. During his ministry at Leeds, it is very probable that he resided in his own house at Pudsey. In the Register of Burials at Calverley, it is recorded that—"Sam, son of Mr. James Sale, of Pudsey, was buried March 4th, 1661." "He was a learned and good man, of fine parts, and an excellent preacher," says Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial*. After his ejectment from Leeds, he preached constantly in his own house at Pudsey, and after the Declaration of Indulgence, in 1672, his house was registered as a preaching place

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for the Nonconformists. Oliver Heywood was a frequent visitor at his house. Whilst he resided at Pudsey, he was one of the four ministers who preached at the Mill-Hill Nonconformist Chapel, Leeds. He died at his own house at Pudsey, after a lingering disease, on the 17th of April, 1679, and was buried in the south aisle of Calverley Church, where his tombstone may still be seen, which also covers the remains of his widow, as the inscription states—"Also the body of Mrs Beatrix, the wife of Mr. James Sale aforesaid. who departed this life 1st day of Jan., in the 79th year of her age, anno. dom 1701." She was the daughter of Richard Richardson, of North Bierley, according to the published pedigree of the Richardsons, in Thoresby's *Ducatus*. Faith, the daughter of Mr. Sale, married the Rev. Thomas Sharp, M.A., who was minister at Addle Church, until 1662, when he was ejected. Another of the daughters of Mr. Sale, Beatrix, was married to the

Rev. Richard Hutton, of Pudsey, who was the great grandson of Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York; grandson of Sir Thomas Hutton, of Poppleton; and the son of Richard Hutton, Esq., and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Ferdinand Viscount Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in Scotland and Denton in Yorkshire. "Mr Richard Hutton and Beatrix Sale" were married at Calverley Church, Oct 27th, 1682 Mr Hutton was buried there July 28th, 1708, and his widow was buried July 23rd, 1709. They were buried in the south aisle, and their broken tombstone is near to the tombstone of Mr. Sale. In the Sessions Rolls at Wakefield, it is recorded that the house of Mrs. Beatrix Sale was registered for preachings, on the application of Mr. Richard Hutton, of Pudsey, her son-in-law, in 1694.

Richard Hutton, Esq., of Pudsey, son of the above named Richard Hutton, married, at Hopton, Mary, the daughter of the Rev Richard Thorpe, one of the ejected ministers, a man of property, and then a nonconformist minister at Hopton. This Mrs. Mary Hutton, of Pudsey, died in 1723, and was buried at Calverley Church, December 24th. A long extract from her will, in 1720, is given at page 524, of Crabtree's History of Halifax, wherein it is stated "she leaves her property to seven poor nonconformist chapels in Yorkshire. They were Idle, Heckmondwike, Cleckheaton, Topcliffe, Kipping, Eastwood, and Bingley."

Richard Thornton, Esq., of Tyersal, Pudsey, was Recorder of Leeds, and a celebrated antiquary. Thorseby, in his "History of Leeds," styles him "the learned, ingenious, and pious Richard Thornton, Esq., the excellent Recorder of Leeds, Heir male of the ancient Family of the Thorntons, of Thornton and Tyersall, whose noble collection of manuscripts has been of singular advantage unto me in this undertaking, and yet the benefit received from his personal instruction and assistance has been infinitely more." Then follows a full pedigree of the family. He died in October, 1710, aged 51, and was buried at St. John's Church, Leeds. He had a son John Thornton, Esq., of Tyersall, who was also a merchant at Hamburgh.

Richard Hey, drysalter, of Pudsey, was the son of John Hey, of Pudsey, and was born in the year 1702. He married Mary, the daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Jacob Simpson, a surgeon in Leeds; whose father was a physician in Wakefield. She was descended from the Sykes family, and the pedigree of the family may be seen in Thoresby's History of Leeds, as also may that of Mr. Hey's family, at page 3. It is recorded that Mr. and Mrs. Hey paid such attention to the instilling of good principles, that very serious offences among their children were rare, and whilst he impressed upon his children, with peculiar energy, his own nice sense of right and wrong, he intermixed with it a degree of prudential consideration. This intermixture was shown in his continued habit of warning his sons against three things, specifically:—1. The being involved in debt. When he said to a son, "I do not owe ten pounds in all the world," he spoke it with a cheerful consciousness of rectitude, to be envied by him who revels in luxuries at the cost of his creditors. 2 Intoxication. On this he so expresses himself as to inspire a *horror* of a drunkard, 3. Concealment of your affairs from those whom it is your duty and interest to open them. His strict integrity was so well known that he was frequently spoken of, as "Honest Mr Hey." He was a zealous Churchman, and paid much respect to the clergy, and he contributed liberally towards increasing the endowment of the Old Chapel of Pudsey, in 1733. Mr. Hey died on the 24th of February, 1766, aged 63. His illness must have been of short duration, as I find that he attended a town's committee meeting as overseer of the poor, on the 1st of the same month. Mrs. Hey died on the 19th of May, 1768. They had a family of eight children, and all their sons who lived to manhood received honourable titles, and became eminent men in their several spheres of labour. Their children were:—"1st, Rebecca, bap. March 10, 1730-1, who married the Rev. Wm. Holmes, vicar of Thorner, curate of Knottingley and Ferry Fryston, and Master of the Free School at Pontefract. 2nd, Richard, bap. Sep. 1732, who died young. 3rd, John Hey, D.D., bap. August 1, 1734. 4th, William Hey, F.R.S., bap. Aug. 16, 1736. 5th, Samuel

Hey, M.A., bap. March 28th, 1739. 6th, Dorothy, bap April 9, 1741, who married Mr. John Radcliffe, of Pudsey, drysalter. 7th, Sarah, bap. April, 15, 1743, who married Mr. John Sharp, of Gildersome, drysalter. 8th, Richard Hey, LL.D., bap in Sep. 1745.

JOHN HEY, D.D., the second, but eldest surviving son of Mr. Richard Hey, of Pudsey, was born in July, 1734, and when between nine and ten years of age was sent along with his younger brother William, to an academy at Heath, near Wakefield, which was superintended by a gentleman of highly respectable character, and an eminent mathematician, Mr. Joseph Randall, who conducted it upon a large and liberal, though somewhat expensive plan. The Rev. Dr. Dodgson, afterwards Bishop of Elphin, and the Rev. Mr. Sedgewick, afterwards headmaster of the Free Grammar School at Leeds, were classical tutors. When seventeen years of age in 1751, he went to the University of Cambridge, where he was admitted of Catherine Hall, and he continued a member of that College till 1758, when he removed to a Fellowship in Sydney Sussex College, of which College he continued a member till he quitted the University in 1795. We may form some estimate of the assiduity with which he pursued his studies when we are informed that before he was twenty-one years of age he had taken his degree of B.A., of Catherine Hall; and when twenty-four his degree of M.A of Sydney College, viz., in 1758. He took the degree of B.D. in 1765, and D.D. in 1780. But in 1775 he performed his exercise for his doctor's degree, in which he gave (says his brother Richard) an instance of that mode of disputation which is not usual, and is called a *Public Act*. He was a tutor of Sydney College from 1760 to 1779, and he was one of the preachers of his Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall. Lord Maynard offered him the rectory of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, near Stony Stratford, which he accepted, and immediately vacated his Fellowship in Sydney College. Not long afterwards he obtained the adjoining rectory of Calverton, Bucks, by exchange for one offered to him by the Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On these two livings it is related he bestowed assiduous pastoral care, the small extent of the whole, and the thin population enabling him to attend to every distinct family in both parishes. From the time of his obtaining Passenham until about five months before his death, his ordinary residence was there, except the time which the duties of his professorship required him to spend at Cambridge. In 1780, he was elected the first Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University. In 1785, and again in 1790, the professorship became vacant by the will of the founder, Mr. Norris, and he was each time re-elected. In 1795, he ceased to be professor, being too old, by the will, to be re-elected, and having declined to vacate the professorship, in 1794, in order to be re-elected within the prescribed age. When tutor in Sydney College, he gave lectures on Morality, which were attended by several persons voluntarily (amongst whom were the great statesman Mr. Pitt, and other persons of rank), besides those pupils whose attendance was required. These lectures on Morality have not been printed, but his lectures in Divinity are before the public, having been printed at the University Press, 1796 to 1798, and published in four volumes, octavo. These lectures have passed through three editions; the last edition was published in 1841, and was edited by Bishop Turton, of Ely. Dr. Arnold says of this work — "I like no book on the Articles altogether, but Hey's Divinity Lectures at Cambridge seem to me to be the best and fairest of any that I know." Bishop Kaye says of the author—"Dr. John Hey was one of the most acute, most impartial, and most judicious divines of modern times." I have a copy of these lectures, and they seem to me to fully bear out the high eulogium passed upon them. He published seven "Sermons" at different times, and a "Poem on Redemption," which gained Seaton's Prize in the University, 1763; "Discourses on the Malevolent Sentiments," in one vol., 1801. In 1811, he printed, without publishing — "General Observations on the Writings of St. Paul." On an application for a copy of the latter work, made to him through a nephew (Mr. Sharp), the author wrote the following peculiar answer, a copy of which I have in the handwriting of the applicant :—

"Mr. Dodd does me Honor: but I think you must tell him that I do not *publish*, or take money for my Observations on St. Paul, being unwilling to unsettle any one's notions: that I have printed only a small number, and at a very considerable Expence, and so am obliged to be very stingy of my copies, and to lay down *Rules* to myself about the Disposal of them. One is not to give a Copy to any one who can easily borrow one. Now, as Mr. Dodd lives in London, he might, by using my name, borrow a Copy of Mr. Richard Twining, Junior, No. 34, Norfolk Street, Strand. I give to no Bishop, to no Curate, to no Female (Mrs. West excepted, for particular Reasons, and as an Authoress), to no Young Person in a Course of Education, to no Calvinist, semi or quarter Calvinist, to no one, without his consenting to hazard his principles—and so on."

In 1812, he published a pamphlet entitled—"Remarks on a Bill in Parliament respecting Parish Registers," and at page 22 he refers to

"the village of Pudsey, where is a capital Establishment of Moravians; besides several thousands of inhabitants of all denominations." In the year 1814 he divested himself of the whole of his ecclesiastical preferments, which were merely the two livings mentioned before. He removed to London in October, having resigned the living at Calverton at Lady-day, and Passenham on the 10th of October. From that time he continued in London until his death; growing feeble in body, till, without painful disease, he sunk under that feebleness, retaining to the last a soundness of mind, and giving to every business that came before him a remarkable degree of that careful attention which had evidently been with him a matter of strict duty throughout a long course of years. He died on the 17th of March, 1815, aged eighty years, and was buried in the burial ground of St. John's Chapel, St. John's Wood, Maryle-bone, in which parish he died. A short memoir of this eminent townsman appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1815 (which was written by his brother, Dr. Richard Hey) It was once strongly rumoured upon good authority, as an act highly probable, that Dr. Hey would be made a Bishop, and there is no doubt that had such a distinguished honour been conferred upon him, taking his high character and ability into account, he would not have disgraced that exalted position. No portrait of him has been published, but R. V. Taylor, in his supplement to *Leeds Worthies*, says that a miniature portrait of him is in the possession of Wm. Hey, Esq., of Gledhow, Leeds.

William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, of Leeds, was the second surviving son of Mr Richd. Hey, of Pudsey, and was born in August, 1736. At seven years of age he was sent to school near Wakefield along with his elder brother John, and during the seven years that he remained at school he applied himself to his studies with great diligence and industry, and thus acquired a vast amount of useful knowledge. He displayed a great love of learning and science, which increased with his years, and was conspicuous through every subsequent period of his life. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Leeds, where he acquitted himself with great credit, and won the esteem of all with whom he was associated. When twenty-one years of age, he proceeded to London to complete his professional education, and here also his great diligence and high moral and religious character secured the sincere respect of all those who were acquainted with him. In 1759 he commenced the exercise of his profession in Leeds, and slowly and gradually rose to the very highest position, as a skilful surgeon, a christian philanthropist, and a worthy citizen. In scientific matters he was intimately associated with Dr. Priestley, on whose recommendation he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1775. He took a very active part in the formation of the Leeds Infirmary, and was appointed one of the surgeons, an office which he held for forty-five years, thirty-nine of which he was the senior surgeon. On the formation of a Leeds Philosophical Society in 1783, Mr. Hey was elected president, and read many valuable papers to the members. In 1786 he was elected an alderman of the borough of Leeds, and in the following year was appointed mayor. He was again elected mayor in 1802. This eminent man died on the 23rd of March, 1819, full of honours, and at the advanced age of 83. He was buried at St. Paul's Church, Leeds, and his funeral was attended by a great number of friends and fellowtownsmen. The death of Mr. Hey was an event deeply felt and sincerely lamented throughout the borough of Leeds. A full length marble statue of Mr. Hey (by Chantry) was afterwards erected by the subscriptions of his fellowtownsmen, and is placed in the Leeds General Infirmary.

Samuel Hey, M.A., was the brother of the preceding Heys. He was born on the 16th of March, 1739, and was educated at Cambridge, where he attained his B.A., and afterwards his M.A., degrees. He was elected Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was afterwards vicar of Steeple Ashton, in Wiltshire; and Dr. Whitaker says of him, that he was "an excellent parish priest." He left a benefaction of £50 to the Leeds Infirmary, with this condition attached to it, that the Church minister at Pudsey should for ever have a right to recommend patients equal to a subscriber of two guineas annually.

Richard Hey, Esq., LL.D,, was the youngest son of Mr. Richard Hey, of Pudsey. He was born on the 22nd of August, 1745. He too, like his other brothers, was educated at Cambridge, and when twenty-two years of age, took his degree of B.A., as third wrangler of Magdalene College, obtaining also the Chancellor's first gold medal and the Smith Prize. Three years afterwards he took his M.A., of Sidney College, and in the same year, viz., 1771, in November, he was called to the Bar, in the Middle Temple; and with a view to the practice at Doctors' Commons, he took the degree of LL.D., in December, 1778, of Sidney Sussex College; and he obtained in the same year the fiat of the Archbishop of Canterbury for his admission into Doctors' Commons. However, as a barrister he did not succeed, so he retired from the Bar. He was a Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College till 1778; and afterwards

of Magdalene College from 1782 to 1796. He was also elected one of the Esquire Bedells. He married the daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Hatfield, Herts, Garter-Principal King-at-Arms, who died without issue. He died on December 7th, 1835, at Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, in the 91st year of his age, being the last surviving son of Mr. Richard Hey, of Pudsey. Memoirs of Drs. John and Richard Hey were compiled by me from various sources, in 1861 and 1862, and were afterwards inserted *verbatim* in the *Leeds Worthies*.

JOHN RYLEY, who was an eminent mathematician, and was teacher of mathematics, &c., at Leeds, for a long period of years. He was born at All-Cotes, Pudsey, on the 30th of November, 1747. He received at an early age such a common education as the school of his native village afforded, and was afterwards employed at home, in the joint occupation of husbandman and cloth manufacturer; spending his leisure hours diligently in the study of the various branches of mathematical study. So assiduous and successful was his application, that he was sufficiently qualified for engaging as mathematical teacher at the Drighlington Grammar School, a situation which he held with great credit for upwards of a year; then, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, he opened a school at Pudsey, where he received a good share of that encouragement which his abilities entitled him to expect. He afterwards obtained an excellent situation as schoolmaster at Beeston, where he remained for thirteen years, and won the respect of all who were brought in contact with him. In 1789 the situation of head-master of the Charity School in Leeds became vacant, and Mr. Ryley, being highly recommended for the position, received the appointment and held it with distinguished ability until his death, which took place on the 24th of April, 1815, in the 69th year of his age. He was one of the originators and the first editor of a "Literary, Mathematical, and Philosophical Miscellany," called "The Leeds Correspondent," until his death. He also compiled a "History of Leeds, and the Neighbouring Villages," published in 1808.

JOHN EDWARDS was born at Fulneck, Pudsey, on December 5th, 1772. He was the son of a shoemaker, and when young learned the trade of a shalloon weaver. He removed to Derby, where he was engaged in the spirit trade. He was an estimable man and a pleasing poet. His first publication was—"All Saints' Church, Derby," a blank verse composition, 1805; his next—"The Tour of the Dove, or a Visit to Dovedale," pub. in 1821. Smaller pieces appeared from his pen afterwards, as "Recollections of Filey," &c.

REV. JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, M.A., an eminent Wesleyan minister, was a working-man at Pudsey, when at twenty-two years of age, he was in 1784 appointed a class leader and local preacher, and in 1786 he was sent from Pudsey by Mr. Wesley to labour in the Redruth circuit. He was a useful and honoured Wesleyan minister for the long period of seventy years, and died May 14th, 1856, aged 94 years. He had creditable literary attainments, was an excellent grammarian, an admirable sermoniser, a pious and intelligent commentator, and a respectable geologist. He was the author of several useful works and published "An Introduction to Christianity, designed to preserve young people from Irreligion and Vice," 1801; "Sermons," 1805; "A Sermon on the Divine Mission of the Methodists to Revive and Spread Religion," 1813; "A Grammar of the English Language," 1815; "A Commentary of the Holy Scriptures"; "A Defence of the Immortality of the Soul against the Assumptions of Modern Infidelity," 1828; &c., &c. Three portraits of Mr. Sutcliffe have appeared in the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, viz.:- 1793, 1815, and 1827; also one in his Commentary of the Holy Scriptures.

REV. MICHAEL MAURICE, JUNR., was the son of the Rev. Michael Maurice, a dissenting minister of Pudsey, who died in 1773, and was the father of the late distinguished Professor F. D Maurice, of King's College, London. Mr. Maurice, junior, was a dissenting minister at Great Yarmouth, subsequently at Hackney, Lowestoft, Frenchey, and other places, and finally in London, where he died in 1855, aged 88 years. At one time he taught a school at Kirby, where his son Frederick (afterwards the Professor) was born. It is said that he was a fine speaker, had a remarkable command of language, and was always heard with pleasure as a preacher. He was associated with Clarkson and Macaulay (the father of Lord Macaulay, the historian) in their work of slavery abolition. Among his friends in the world of literature were Mrs. Barbauld, Coleridge, Samuel Rogers, Dr. Price, and others. He lived a good life, and was a man of high culture, with an open mind for all good, and retained his mental faculties to the last.

LEPTON DOBSON, ESQ., of Grove House, Pudsey, occupied with distinguished honour the position of Mayor of Leeds in 1821. It was during his mayoralty that it was resolved to pull down the Middle Row in Briggate. It was Mr. Dobson who succeeded, after others had failed, in laying the foundation of an agreement with the Vicar of Leeds, which led to the institution of the Free Market in Vicar's Croft, which Parsons' History of Leeds, says, was "one of

the most signal and beneficial improvements ever accomplished in the town of Leeds." The first stone of the Central Market in Duncan Street, Leeds, was laid by Lepton Dobson, on the 26th November, 1824, as also was that of the Commercial Buildings on May 18th, 1826. One of the ancestors of Lepton Dobson was

JOSEPH LEPTON, who also deserves a place in our list of eminent townsmen. He was one of the first trustees of the Nonconformist Chapel, erected in 1708, at the top of Chapeltown, Pudsey, and he left by will, dated 1715, a field, called Dick Royd, in Pudsey, the rent of which, after deducting £3 a year for a dissenting minister settled in Pudsey, was to be given to the poor who do not receive parish relief. He was brother-in-law to Richard Hey, dry salter, having married Dorothy, the daughter of Mr. John Hey, of Pudsey. He died in 1716, at Little Gomersal, having appointed John Hey, of Pudsey, his father-in-law, and Jonas Thornton, of Horton, his executors.

LIEUT. JOHN CARR, a native of Pudsey, born June 2nd, 1798. When seventeen years of age he joined the army, and rose from the ranks to be Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards; was personally complimented for his abilities in manœuvring troops by His Majesty the King. Served in the Life Guards for the space of twenty-four years in the most zealous and exemplary manner. Died from the result of an accident, much respected, June 6th, 1839, aged 41 years, and was interred in the Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, London.

SAMUEL RYLEY, mathematician, was the son of Mr. Joseph Ryley, of All-Cotes, Pudsey. He was born in 1783, and from his boyhood took the greatest interest in arithmetical and mathematical studies. He was instructed by his uncle, Mr. John Ryley, and showed himself a worthy pupil. He contributed to some of the mathematical periodicals of his time. He died on the 16th of May, 1847, aged 64 years, and was buried in the burial ground of Pudsey Church.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRADFORD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Being a List of Books, Pamphlets, &c., by authors, natives of or connected with the district.

A. B. (Clergyman.)

Tractarianism, the Pioneer to Papal Aggression. 8vo., 8pp, Bradford, 1850.

ACKROYD, JOHN, Thornton.

Original Poems, Sacred, Natural, and Moral. 12mo., Stanfield, Bradford, 1852.

Rural Rhymes and Moral Musings. 12mo., 31pp., Woodhead, Bradford, 1856

John Ackroyd died March 28th, 1876, aged 58. As a local poet many of his pieces have more than ordinary merit, and are chiefly of a local or domestic character. His conceptions are often happily expressed, and are permeated by an air of tenderness. The *Observer* and other local journals contain many of his productions not found in the above collections.

Airedale College.

Address to Constituents on laying the Foundation Stone, by the Rev. R. W Hamilton, June 30th, 1831, together with a previous history of the Institution, List of Students, Donors, and Subscribers. 8vo., Vint, Idle, 1831.

Contributions, in Prose and Verse, to Wilsden Bazaar, June, 1839, in aid of College Funds, with view of College. 8vo. 92pp., H. B. Byles, Bradford, 1839.

Anonymous.

Airedale New Year's Offering, The. An annual of original local pieces in prose and verse. Crown 4to, 20pp. Printed and published by Byles & Son, Bradford and Keighley. December, 1866.

A True and Correct Report of a most marvellous and interesting Meeting of The Birds and Beasts (reported to have been lately held in a certain Wood) to discuss the Factory Question; and the speeches there and then supposed to have been delivered. Foolscap 8vo., 4pp. Price one penny. Bradford: Printed by H. Wardman, Chapel Lane. No date; probably 1835.

Arithmetical Grammar, by author of Prosody in Rees' Cyclopedia. 16mo., 24pp., Bradford, 1840.

Age of Long Chimneys, The. 12mo, Bingley, N.D

Directions for the study of the Holy Scriptures 18mo, 12 pp., Harrison, Bingley, 1842.

Fountain of Fun, or Juvenile Conjurer. 16mo., 12pp., Walker, Bradford, N.D.

Holmfirth Flood, Narrative of. 16mo., 12pp., Lund, Bradford, 1852.

Hints on Moral Reform. 12mo. tract, H. Wardman, Bradford, 1838.

Jabez Bunting, or Begging Improved, and other poems. 16mo., Nelson, Bradford, 1855.

New Christian World, an original and important work on prophecy, shewing that the 2300 days of Daniel will terminate in 1843; the 7th trumpet will be sounded and the second advent of Christ take place. 8vo, Byles, Bradford, 1843.

The Right Hon W. E. Forster and his Constituents, by a Radical. 8vo., 8pp., no place or date.

The Sundial of Prophecy, shewing the gathering of the Jews, the present war, and the coming of the Messiah before March, 1867. Lund, Bradford, N.D.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES LESLIE.

Heir of St. Amerald, a tale of the siege of Bradford. 8vo, 181pp., Walker and Scarlett, Bradford, N.D.

This story was originally commenced in the *Pudsey Townsman*, 1843, under the title of The Maid of Fulneck, or, The Affray at Adwalton, a tale of Yore. It also forms the subject of Willdon's poem, The Forbidden Union.

Scenes in Craven in a series of letters containing sketches of character and notices of principal curiosities of the district. 16mo., 84pp. York, 1836.

Beningbrough Hall, a tale of the 18th century. 16mo., 220pp., York, 1835.

Life of Lord Byron. 12mo, Walker, Otley, 1846.

Armstrong was a native of Wigton, but he was for a long time identified with Bradford and district. He and another brother, Robert, were trained at Idle College for the Dissenting Ministry. James afterwards had charge of a congregation at Easingwold, where he remained several years. The cause of his leaving here has not been ascertained, but it may be presumed that a certain looseness of conduct had much to do with it. After leaving Easingwold he opened a school at Gildersome, and subsequently at Pudsey, where he started a publication called the *Pudsey Townsman*, which ceased in 1843, after eight numbers had been issued. He then obtained employment with Milners, of Halifax, publishers, in abridging novels and other works for their cheap press, and subsequently worked for Walkers, of Otley, in the same capacity. York was his last residence, where he attained a precarious subsistence by literary efforts chiefly in connection with the *York Herald*, and occasionally obtained aid from his friends in this quarter. He died there in 1875. He and the late Mr Hird were particular friends, the poetical efforts of the latter being all submitted to Armstrong for revision before publication. It is said that James Armstrong was the best classical scholar of his time in Idle College.

His brother Robert became minister of the Dissenting Chapel at Wortley, where he was greatly esteemed. After many years of useful and successful labour there, he resigned his pastorate in December, 1851, and died soon afterwards. He entered Idle College in January, 1822, and obtained his charge at Wortley in April, 1827. Robert was possessed of considerable literary abilities, and though he published nothing, he left behind him considerable matter in Manuscript both in prose and verse. The following extract from one of his pieces is given as a specimen of his muse:—

Where'er I roam; in lonely glen,
In forest haunts or haunts of men,
On every side alike I see
The footsteps of the Deity.

I hear Him in the rippling stream,
I see Him on the moon's pale beam,
And moon and stars combine to prove
His wisdom and unchanging love.

The flowers that bloom, the cooling breeze,
The bleating flocks, the fruitful trees,
And hill and rock, proclaim abroad
The being of a perfect God.

Among his pieces is a very interesting narrative of his journey from home by coach to Bradford, to commence his studentship, in the winter of 1822. The season was extremely severe, and, being an outside passenger, he underwent a degree of hardship which youths of the present day rarely experience. His college life and experience also form a brief but interesting chapter in the same memorials.

ASHENHURST, THOS. R.

Principles of Weaving and Design as applied to textile fabrics, &c. 300 illustrations, 320pp. Byles & Son, Bradford, 1876.

ATHERTON, Rev. W., Bingley and Idle.

Sermons and Addresses. 109pp., 1839

ATKINSON, Rev. W., M.A., Lecturer of Bradford Parish Church.

Poetical Essays. 4to., London, 1786.

A Concise Sketch of the intended Revolution in England, with a few hints on the methods to avert it. London, 1794.

The author, on noticing the political movements of the time, which are strongly supported by the Dissenters, fancies a revolution is intended, and urges upon Government to adopt measures to suppress it.

Four Addresses to the people of England, intended to have been spoken in the first General Convention, by the author of a Concise Sketch of the intended Revolution. Sedgwick, Bradford, 1795.

An Oblique view of the Grand Conspiracy against social order, or a candid inquiry tending to show what part the Analytical, the Monthly, and Critical Reviews, and the new Annual Register have taken in that conspiracy. London, 1798. By author of Intended Revolution.

A Candid Enquiry into the Democratic Schemes of the Dissenters during those troublous times. Tending to shew that under the cloak of religion they disseminate their political principles against the Church and State. Sedgwick, Bradford, 1801

In reply to the above, Mr. Edward Parsons published a vindication of the Dissenters against the charge of democratic scheming in three caustic letters to the author. In one paragraph of these letters he refers to a portion of Mr. Atkinson's poetical essays entitled "Amorous Pastorals."

Mr. Parsons informs him that he has read these, and hints that it was scarcely credible that their author should so far forget himself as to assume the censor of respectable people, and that he cannot help asking concerning his last performance as Rich did of the playwright, "Pray, Sir, do me the favour to inform me, is this your tragedy or your comedy." He also suggests when he is in the humour for writing another book that it should be

on some such subject as—A Candid Disquisition on Physiognomy, tending to show by certain traits in the Countenance of Dissenters that they are secretly plotting to destroy the Church and State.

A Letter in answer to one suspected to have been written by a stranger, assisted by the Jacobin priests of the West Riding, by the Enquirer. To which is annexed an Address to the Inhabitants of Leeds, by the Freeholder. And a postscript to the Inhabitants of Bradford by a Clergyman. Sedgwick, Bradford, 1801.

Guilt of Democratic Scheming fully proved against the Dissenters. At the particular request of Mr. Parsons, Dissenting Minister, of Leeds. Sedgwick, Brafd., 1802

A Letter to the Reforming Gentlemen, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, Brafd., 1817.

Letters on the Wool Question, to which are annexed, Letters on Tithes, addressed to Lords Holland and Rosslyn, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, Brad., 1816 & 1817.

Appeal to Every Honest Man in England upon an attempt to repeal the acts to prevent the exportation of wool. Inkersley, 1816.

Useful Hints to the Agricultural Faction, communicated in a letter to Lords Holland and Rosslyn. Inkersley, 1816.

Arguments against Tythes answered in a third letter to Lords Holland and Rosslyn. Inkersley, 1817.

A Letter to the Reforming Gentlemen. Inkersley, 1817.

> Fee Fau Fum.
> I smell the stink of Democratic plum,
> And though I love reforms disclosed,
> And would by no means clog them,
> Yet meeting with bare rumps disclosed,
> I cannot help but flog them.

A Peep at Deans, Chapters, and very wise Archdeacons, in a letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the ancient City of York. Inkersley, 1819.

Free Remarks upon the conduct of Whigs and Radical Reformers in Yorkshire, with some slight allusion to the Court party. By the Rev. W. Atkinson. Inkersley, 1819.

The Retort Courteous, or the Descent of Mr Baines from the Pinnacle to the Pickle Pot.

> Boldly his kingship clapped his rotund,
> Upon the coat laps of Dick Jocund,
> Who with his bodkin sharp as needle
> Chastised his impudent Bumfeedle.

Letters to Viscount Milton, to which is added, a Sermon to Electors and Men in Office. By Old Enquirer Inkersley, 1821.

A Letter to Lord Liverpool on Political Economy, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, 1821.

Remarks on the Strictures in the *Leeds Mercury* upon the Rev. M. Jackson's Coronation Sermon, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, 1821.

A Speech intended to have been spoken at the meeting of the clergy at Wakefield upon the Popish Question, March 20th, 1821. Inkersley, 1821.

A Speech intended to have been spoken at a second meeting of the clergy upon the Popish Question, to which is added, a sermon on the subject of Reform, together with a Candid Enquiry into the Crudities, Querities, and Absurdities of the Dissenters from the Church of England, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, 1822

A Rapid Sketch of some of the Evils of Returning to Cash Payments, and the only remedies for them, to which are added, the *Leeds Mercury* turn'd into a Frog, the Billy Goats in Leading Strings, and the March of Reason, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, 1823.

A Critique on the Last dying Speech and Confession of the Yorkshire Whigs, to which is added, the Electrick Shock and the Black Knight's case resumed, by Old Enquirer. Inkersley, 1823.

Lucubrations in prose and verse, written during the Awful Revolution in 1829, by the Rev. W. Atkinson. H. Neville, Wells, 1829.

AUTY, SQUIRE.

Blue Book of British Manufactures. (This was intended as a sort of set-off or antidote to the Black Book of Sinecures and Pensions of British Government.) 32mo., Auty, Bradford, 1848.

The Orange and Protestant Minstrel. 16mo. Auty, 1852

BAKER, Rev. THOMAS, Curate, Wilsden.

Leisure Hours, or Poems, Moral and Religious. 8vo., 134pp, London, 1830.

BAKER, ROBERT, Inspector of Factories.

The present condition of the working classes generally considered. Two lectures at Church Institute. 12mo., 55pp., Mawson, Bradford, 1851.

BALDWIN, Rev. (Trim.)

A new comedy entitled the Parson in Trowsers. To which is added a farce in two acts, called the Vicar of Bray; both of which have been performed for some years with uninterrupted success in Bradford. 8vo., London, 1785.

A Critique on the Political Essays of the Rev. William Atkinson, M.A. London, 1787.

> His verse is sweet as sugar candy,
> His love as hot as peppered brandy.

Further remarks on two of the most singular characters of the age; the Rev. John Crosse and the Rev. William Atkinson. London, 1789.

Congratulatory letter to the Rev. William Atkinson on his appearance in the character of a printer, with remarks on the several papers that have issued from his press. London, 1790.

Congratulatory address to the Rev. John Crosse on the prospect of his recovery from a dangerous disease to a state of spiritual health and salvation. And an address to the inhabitants of Bradford. London, 1791.

Remarks on the oath, declaration and conduct of Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, Esq, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, to which is added an Olla Podrida. London, 1791.

A letter to Major Sturges on the injustice and illiberality of his late conduct. York, 1792.

Observations on the state of parties in the County of York, with portraits of the leading men in the Riding.

Mr. Baldwin was Head Master of the Grammar School from 1784 to 1802, and the expectant lecturer of the Parish Church, of which office he was disappointed at the last moment by the election of Mr. Atkinson, and hence the bitterness and invective which is the characteristic of several pamphlets above described. He was a man of great learning and ability, and in retaliation for the insult experienced in the election, he exerted all his power to crush his enemies. Though the means he employed in the controversy were most unscrupulous, and his gifts strangely perverted to obtain his end, the versatility, ability, and wit displayed in his productions will always command admiration. Mr. Crosse feebly remonstrated and defended himself against Baldwin's charges, but Mr. Atkinson never said a word. Though the latter had an able pen, and doubtless lacked not the inclination to use it, he felt himself either too weak or too vulnerable to grapple with his foe. But afterwards, in his wild attempts to scourge the Nonconformists, Mr. Atkinson strove to emulate Baldwin in every quality, and succeeded admirably in the most objectionable.

Baldwin resigned his appointment at the school on obtaining a benefice in Shropshire. What he published afterwards has not been ascertained, but one work is well known, viz.—A Collection of Fables, illustrated by the famous artist, Blake.

Baptist College, Horton.

Historical Account of, with illustration. 8vo., 2p, 1817.

Jubilee, Memorial of, being the centenary, together with a sermon preached at the Jubilee Service, August, 1854, with several illustrations. 12mo., 69pp., Leeds, 1854.

Barker, Dr., Cork.

The Turkish Bath, Lecture delivered in Mechanics' Institute. 8vo., 28pp, Jowett, Bradford, 1858.

Barnett, J. P., Keighley.

Discourse delivered at Keighley and Haworth on the death of Emperor Nicholas. 12mo., 16pp., Jowett, Bradford, 1855.

Barber, Rev. John, M.A., Incumbent of Bierley.

A Lecture on the importance of the occasional offices of the Church of England. 8vo., 33pp., Stanfield, Bradford, 1845.

Bartlett, Benjamin, F.S.A.

The Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective owners. 8vo., 14pp., Hodgson, Newcastle, 1817.

Bastow,—High Street, Bradford.

Botanical arrangement and medical properties of British plants. Bradford, 1740.

Beaumont, Thomas, M.D.

Lecture on the nature, uses, and effects of ardent spirits. 8vo., Inkersley, Bradford, 1831.

Essay on the nature and properties of alcoholic drinks. 8vo., Dale, Brad., 1838.

Bingley.

Independent Chapel Case, evidence of the Rev. Dr. Fraser and Rev. E. S. Heron. 12mo., 16pp., Bradford, 1850.

Apology for minister and friends of Independent Chapel. 12mo., Bingley, 1850.

Free Grammar School scheme for the management of, and also other charities, comprised in the Bingley School and Charity Estate Act, 1853. Fo., 15pp., Todd, Bingley, 1873.

Church Bells and Bell Ringing at. 12mo., Leeds, 1875.

Booth, J., Wibsey.

Greek primitives grammatically arranged, with copious Latin and English interpretations. 4to., Huddersfield, 1798.

Bowes, W. A., Bingley.

Mahomet in his Physiological and Pathological aspect. 8vo., 30pp., Bingley, 1851

Boyes, John, Pudsey.

History of the rise and progress of Sunday Schools in Pudsey and its vicinity. 12mo., 19pp., Stillings, Pudsey, 1870.

Bradford.

Siege of. Brave news on the taking of Colchester and of the maintaining of Bradford by 40 musqueteers against 1300 cavaliers. Civil war tract, 4to., London, 1642.

Second letter from Lord Fairfax on his late prosperous proceedings against the Earl of Newcastle and his Popish army at Bradford, in Yorkshire. Civil war tract, 4to., London, 1642.

Rider of the White Horse (Lord Fairfax) and his army, their late good success in Yorkshire, or a true and faithful relation of that famous and wonderful victory at Bradford. C.W. tract, 4to., London, 1643

Literary and Philosophical Society, Rules, &c. Bradford, 1808.

Instructive and Entertaining Miscellany. 12mo., Bradford, 1818.

Letter to the Rev. Henry Heap, vicar, on the plan and objects of a projected Dispensary at Bradford. 8vo., Inkersley, Bradford, 1824.

Letter to the inhabitants of, on the subject of the Lighting, Watching, and Paving Act, by Publicola. 8vo., Inkersley, 1827. A lively picture of the sanitary condition of the town at that day, and a severe rebuke on its management.

Parish Church. A register of the pews and sittings, with names, &c., and plan of. 1705. 4to., Bradford, 1827.

Report of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of, on American Slavery, held in the Friends' Meeting House, September, 1836. Byles, Bradford, 1836.

Bishop Blaize Festival. Broadsides relative to 1804, 1811, 1818, 1825, folio.

Library and Literary Society founded 1774. Catalogue of books, laws, &c. 8vo., 227pp., Stanfield, Bradford, 1856.

Lines dedicated to Lord Shaftesbury on his visit to Bradford, October, 1859, in the name of the Short-time Committee and Overlookers of Bradford, by a Factory Operative. 12mo., 8pp., Wardman, Bradford, 1859.

List of streets, squares, &c , in the borough. Jowett, Bradford, 1860.

Congregational Union of England and Wales. Autumnal meeting at Bradford, October, 1876. Names of Ministers and Hosts. 8vo., 24pp., Byles, Brad., 1876.

Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Bradford, 1878. Names of Ministers and Laymen attending, with Hosts, and plan of religious services. 8vo., 32pp., Brear, Bradford, 1878.

Grammar School, scheme of management, &c. 18 folios, 1874.

St. Andrew's and its scripture reader, D. Norton. The case as it is. 12mo., 36pp., Jowett, Bradford, 1871.

Chartism, the designs of. A letter to James Ibbetson and others, by Edward Baines. 12mo., 12pp., Leeds, 1839.

Rules and orders of the Loyal Society held at the house of Joseph Bowron, White Lion, commenced March 9th, 1801. 8vo., Sedgwick, Bradford, 1801.

For non-payment of fines, double the amount was imposed. Every quarter night the clerk had to inform the members the amount of cash in the box, what money had been lent, at what rate, and upon what security. Only two members were admitted, and no weaver or woolcomber, unless he made pieces for himself, nor any masons, delvers, or miners, or any who worked at the iron works, such as slitters, moulders, keepers, or forgemen, or persons who resided more than two miles from Bradford.

Bradford Directories.

Holden's General Directory, 8vo., 1st published 1799 at Manchester.

Wardle & Bentham's Directory, 8vo., 1st published 1814 at Manchester.

Pigott's Directory, 8vo , 1st edition, 1828, London and Manchester.

Baines' Directory, 12mo., 1st edition, 1822, Leeds.

Ibbetson's, Bradford and District, 8vo., 1st edition, 1845, Bradford.

Collinson's, Bradford and District, 8vo., 1st edition, 1851, Bradford.

Lund's, Bradford and District, 8vo., 1st edition, 1861, Bradford.

White's, Bradford and District, 8vo., 1st edition, 1861, Sheffield.

Smith's, with map, Bradford and District, 8vo., 1st edition, 1872.

Byles & Son's, with map, Bradford and District, 8vo., 1st edition. 1879. Bradford.

Brady, P. A., M.D.

The architecture of the earth as affording evidence of intellectual design, an essay. 8vo., 31pp., Dale, Bradford, 1868.

Brereton, Dr. John le Gay.

Travels of Prince Legion and other poems, 8vo., London, 1857.

Lectures on the Turkish Bath. 8vo., Jowett, Bradford, 1859.

Poems, miscellaneous. 8vo., London, 1865.

Bridges, Dr. J. H.

Irish Disaffection, four letters addressed to the editor of the *Bradford Review*. 12mo., 24pp., Bradford, 1868.

Public Health, with remarks on the death rate of Bradford and other towns 8vo., Bradford, 1862.

Briggs, Joshua, Baildon.

Vice detected and virtue recommended under the influence of Sunday schools. 12mo., 24pp., Bowling, Leeds, 1788.

Bright, Right Hon. John.

Speeches delivered at Bradford on the occasion of the inauguration of the Cobden Memorial, July 25th, 1877. 8vo., 52pp., Brear, Bradford, 1877.

Bronte, Rev. P.

Cottage Poems. 16mo , 80pp., Holden, Halifax, 1811.

The Rural Minstrel ; a Miscellany of Descriptive Poems. 16mo., 126pp., Bradford, 1813.

Cottage in the Wood, a short story for children. 16mo., 50pp., Inkersley, Bradford, 1818.

A Sermon preached in Haworth Church on Sunday the 12th December, 1824, in reference to an earthquake and extraordinary eruption of mud and water that had taken place ten days before in the moors of that chapelry. 8vo., 14pp., Inkersley, Bradford, 1824.

Mr. Bronte published in 1825 a description in verse of this extraordinary occurrence.

Bronte, The Sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne.

Miscellaneous Poems by. 12mo., 165pp., London, 1846.

Bronte, Charlotte.

Jane Eyre. 8vo., 3 vols , 1847.

Shirley. 8vo., 3 vols., 1849.

Villette. 8vo., 3 vols., 1853.

Life of, by Mrs. Gaskell. 8vo., 2 vols., London, 1850.

Life of, by A. C. Swinburne, 12mo., 97pp., London 1877.

A Monogram with Illustrations, by T. Wemyss Reid. 12mo., 236pp., London, 1877.

BRONTE, EMILY.

Wuthering Heights. 8vo., 3vols., 1847.

BRONTE, ANNE.

Agnes Grey. 8vo., 3 vols., 1847.

Wildfell Hall. 8vo, 3 vols., 1849.

BROWN, JANE, Calverley.

Reminiscences of the Ministry of the Rev. Alfred Brown, M.A., 31 years vicar of Calverley. 12mo., 79pp., Leeds, 1877.

Two Sermons preached on the death of the Rev. A. Brown, by Bishop Ryan, vicar of Bradford, and the Rev. H. A. Favell, Sheffield. 12mo., 33pp., Gaskarth, Bradford, 1877.

BULL, Rev. G. S.

The substance of a lecture on the Poor Law Act, delivered at the Church School, Great Horton. 8vo., Wardman, 1834.

Sketch of the life of the late Ried. Oastler, with an account of his funeral obsequies, and the three funeral sermons preached on the occasion in Bradford. 8vo.,Auty, Bradford, 1861

BURNLEY, JAMES.

Idonia and other poems. 12mo., 200pp., Gaskarth, Bradford, 1869.

Phases of Bradford Life. 8vo., 227pp., Bradford, 1871.

West Riding Sketches 12mo., 408pp., Brear, Bradford, 1875.

Two Sides of the Atlantic; the first part being the result of the author's experience on a visit to America in 1879; the second a series of graphic Sketches of Night Scenes in Bradford. 12mo., 325pp., Brear, Bradford, 1880.

Fetters; a comedy drama. 8vo., Byles, Bradford, 1876.

BURFIELD, H. J.

The present Crisis; our dangers and our duties; a sermon preached at St. James's Church, Bradford. 12mo., 16pp., Jowett, Bradford, 1853.

BUSFEILD, J. A., Upwood.

Fragments relating to the parish of Bingley, with pedigrees of the Busfeild and Ferrand families. Privately printed. 4to., 167pp., Gaskarth, Bradford, 1875.

BUTTERFIELD, W.

Life Story of Thomas Worsnop, of Bradford. 16mo., 31pp., Bingley. 1867.

Life Story of Thomas Worsnop, of Bradford, 12mo., 136pp., Bingley, 1870.

CAMPBELL, Rev. J. R., D.D.

Address delivered on Tuesday, 29th May, 1860, over the body of the Rev. John Paul, Minister of the Independent Chapel, Wibsey. 8vo., 14pp., Dale, Bradford, 1860.

Form of Sound Words, or catechetical instruction for children in the principal doctrines of Scripture. 32mo., 84pp., Bradford, 1864.

CAREY, Miss.

Moments with the Poetic Muse 32mo., 26pp., Wardman, Bradford, 1861

CARLISLE, WM.

Essay on Evil Spirits. 8vo., 46pp., Inkersley, Bradford, 1825.

Reply to Heinekin's lecture on the same subject. 8vo., 28pp., Inkersley, Bradford, 1826.

Catholicism in Bradford.

Faith, Hope, and Charity. A sermon preached at the dedication of the Catholic Chapel, Bradford, July 27th, 1825, by the Rev. Peter A. Baines, D.D. 8vo., 16pp., Bradford, 1825.

Errors, Corruptions and Claims of the Church of Rome, exhibited in a sermon preached by Rev. P. A. Baines at dedication of Catholic Chapel, Bradford, exposed and refuted by the Rev. J. Taylor, curate of Bradford. 8vo., 14pp., Bradford, 1827.

A Letter to the Rev. J. Taylor, A.M., by the Rev. Francis Murphy, in reply to his unwarranted attack on Dr. Baines' dedication sermon. 8vo., 16pp., Stanfield, Bradford, 1827.

Report of a Public Discussion held in Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, on the Catholic Question, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th December, 1828, John Hardy, Esq., in the chair. 8vo., 160pp., Bradford, 1829.

This discussion arose out of the preceding correspondence, and resulted in one of the most singular exhibitions of the kind that ever took place in Bradford. On the Catholic side there were several priests and laymen, whose remarks were of a very eloquent and inflammatory character. On the other side were Dr. Godwin, the Rev. G. S. Bull, Dr. Steadman, and several clergymen—an array of talent and ability that greatly overweighted the Catholics, who left the room bodily in the middle of the proceedings. The discussion commenced each day at 11 a.m., and was continued until late in the evening.

CHADWICK, HENRY.

The Lovers' Walk and other poems. 18mo., 12pp., Wardman, Bradford, 1850.

Chapel Lane Unitarian Chapel.

Services at, on the occasion of the settlement of the Rev. Geo. Vance Smith as minister of the congregation, September 22nd, 1841. 8vo., 41pp., London, 1841.

English Presbyterianism in Bradford, being the substance of the last two discourses preached in the Old Chapel, Chapel Lane, October 6th, 1867, by Richard Pilcher, B.A. 16mo., 44pp., Nelson, Bradford, 1868.

CHARTRES, WM., Wibsey.

A brief account of his life and experience as a soldier, &c., written by himself. 16mo., 68pp., Halifax, 1802.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

By E. P. Peterson, F.S.A.

The Bradford Parish Church naturally attracts the attention of the local antiquary, from its being the oldest and most important ecclesiastical edifice in the district, as well as from its imposing appearance as seen from the centre of the town, with its fine buttressed tower, rising from the precipitate slope of Church Bank. The Church consists of a nave 103ft. 6in. long by 23ft. wide, with north aisle 12ft 7in. wide and south aisle 14ft. wide, both aisles being coterminous with the nave in length; chancel 44ft. 6in. long, and the same width as the nave. The south chancel aisle is known as the Bolling Chapel, that on the north side the Leventhorp Chapel. No sign of their altars at present remains. These Chapels are the same width as the nave aisles, and are 24ft. long, thus leaving the sanctuary perfectly enclosed. On the north of the chancel, and east of the Leventhorp Chapel, is a vestry, with a watch loft over it, having a squinch on its southern side commanding the High Altar. The Leventhorp Chapel has become an organ chamber, and the Bolling Chapel a vestry! The arcades between the nave and its aisles consist of nine arches each, the capitals of the piers are 11ft 9in. from the present floor, which is much higher than the original one, and the apex of each arch is 6ft. 5in. above the capitals. The nave is thus divided into nine bays, having a clerestory window over each arch, and a roof principal over each pier. The Leventhorp and Bolling Chapels each open to the chancel with one arch, and have also an arch on their western sides, opening into the nave aisles. On the north-east angle of the north nave aisle is an early staircase, probably leading to the Rood Loft. The western tower is nearly as wide as the nave, to which it is connected by a lofty arch. The division between nave and chancel is also marked by an arch of good proportions.

There is very little historical information as to the various periods at which the Church was erected, but the architectural details furnish some grounds on which to base certain theories respecting them. We are led to the conclusion that little is to be even looked for prior to the time of the Lacies, owing to the general destruction of buildings which took place in this district under William the Conqueror, and since they were a great church building family, it is natural that we might expect to meet with some part of the fabric which might be attributed to that family. I believe that all the capitals in the north nave arcade and three capitals in the south arcade of the nave are of rude transitional character, also one or two of the bases, and that the whole planning of these arcades is suggestive of that period.

After the battle of Bannockburn the Scots made great havoc by overrunning the northern parts of the country, and Bradford suffered severely. "In the new taxation," says James, "of the ecclesiastical benefices, made in 1318, in consequence of the Scottish spoliation, it is shewn that the value of the vicarage tithes had been reduced nearly one third; and subsequent to this the devastations were very great." After this, however, we find the value of the Church living rapidly increase from £28 yearly in 1318 to £100 in 1361, on the death of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. Whatever church existed here in 1314 would in all probability have been so mutilated or destroyed as to render a rebuilding necessary, and the present nave arcades and the chancel, with its original roof and side arches, point to this time of returning prosperity as that in which they were erected. Again we find that the town and parish had so increased during the reign of Henry VI. that a larger church was required, and the present north aisle, with its beautiful oak panelled and carved roof—now alas so mutilated and uncared for—and some of its windows, with their lovely cusping now ruined with putty, may be attributed to this date. There is evidence that the Bolling Chapel was erected at this time. As to what the south aisle was before the present abominable rubbish was put up in 1833 there is little left to shew.

In 1416 Henry V. gave the advowson of the Church at Bradford to the College of Newark, at Leicester, and the Canons assisted largely in the work of enlargement. The nave, roof and the tower would bring the work up to the beginning of the 16th century. The clerestory windows appear to be even later insertions. This also occurred during a very debased period, both in the chancel and its chapels. There is a plain piscina in the sanctuary, and a gem of a font canopy, of the end of the 15th century, in the tower. The Church is much disfigured by two enormous galleries, which have much damaged the fabric, and greatly interfered with its security.

For the times in which it was built, and for the population it was intended to supply, the Church has been a very handsome structure, and forms a good specimen of a large village church. It has around it thousands of memories for those who live around its walls, and as the Church of generations of our townsmen, with all its deeply hallowed associations, and as a sacred mausoleum of the departed, this Church must ever arouse in our minds the most reverent regard. But taken as a grand Parish Church for so wealthy and important a town as Bradford, it is totally unworthy of such a position; and while we treasure the old Church as a precious relic of the past, we cannot but indulge in the regret that a far nobler edifice should not be erected (of course on some other site), bearing some proportion to the wealth and population of the town, as did the humbler efforts of past times, as shewn forth in the present structure.

COPY OF BURIALL REGISTER OF BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

"*Beginninge att the first daye of October Anno Dmni 1596.*"

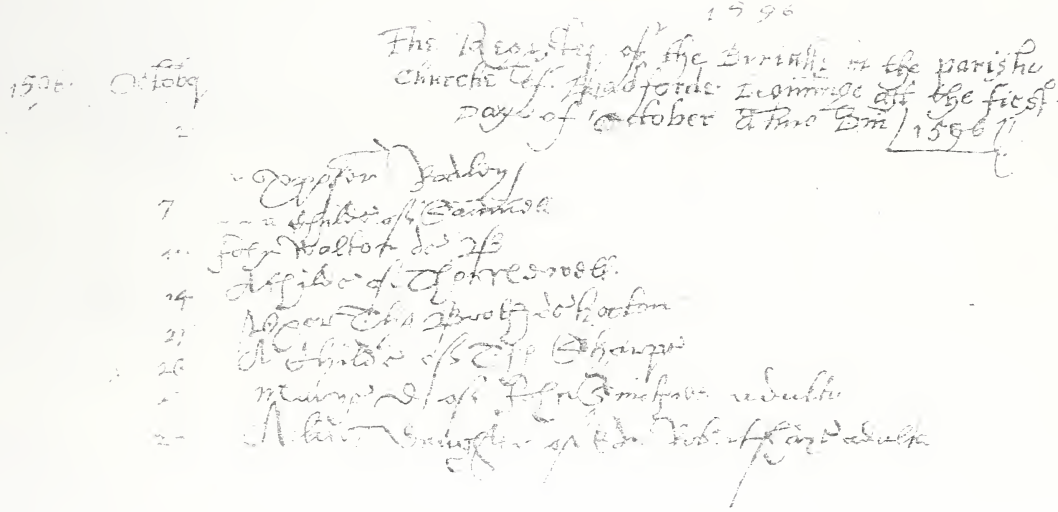
BURIALLS.

1596.

2 October. Christopher Rodley
7 childe of Samuel
11 John Walton de Bd.
14 ch Thomas Newell
21 uxor of Thomas Booth de Haton
26 ch Thomas Sharpe
27 Mary d John Smithies, adulta
Alice d Edward Robertshaw
1 November. Marmaduke Blaghurne
4 ux Edward Clegge
ch John Hammonde
7 ch John Woode
8 ux John Woode
15 ux Abm. Dickson
17 d Roydes
18 Issabell Drake
22 William Newall
25 Elizth. Lorde
ch Wm. Ramesdens
29 Uxor Grenewoode
29 ch Issabell Barkers
ch Wyddow Hobkinson
30 Two Twynnes of Strangers in Barkerend
2 December. ch Richard Bynnes
5 ch Thomas Sayers
4 ch Henry Barraclough
7 ch Thomas Batesone
Henry Whittakers
8 John s John Baume, Juvenis
9 Pore wife of a Stranger deserted of her children in Barkerend
12 s William Aldersley
18 Widow Bower de Thornton
25 s Hughe Jowett
Richard Whittaker
1 January. ux
2 ux John Jowet
6 ch William Byrde
7 ch William Tonge
10 John Butterfelde
11 Alexander Ryley
13 ux Jacobi Rayner
15 Smithies
16 ux John Hill
18 ch James Whellright
23 ch George Bollinge
Issabell d Robert Cooke or Rooke
28 Widow of Edwd Jowet
Uxor Hobkinson
30 Jennet d James Booth
Widow Bayfie de Horton
3 February. ch George Sowden
4 ch Lawrence Rothwell
5 February Edwd. Dawson, Juvenis
7 ch Stirke
8 ux Christr. Steade
9 John Dobsonne
12 ch James Jowete and Smithies
14 William Armitage, Ecclishill
15 Jane d Birrye, Bradford Mill
18 ch Christr. Butterfelde
19 Uxor Tinker
ch Christr. Brawshaye
25 Uxor Edmund Bingley
26 ch Robert Wilkinson
27 ch George Clarkson
28 Anne Mitchell
1 March. ch Richard Mortymer
Widow Dobson
Agnes Waddington
5 ch Bryan Jackson
7 s Robert Wilkinson
11 Thomas Wood
13 Robert Aked
14 Robt. Ryddiall
15 Widow of John de Lacy de Bradford
Alice Thornton
22 Issabell Hemmingwaye, Fils Hill
25 ch Robert Vickars

1597

26 ux William Booth
29 Elizabeth ux Caleb Kempe Vicar de Bradford
James s Lionell Fearneley
ch John Engdens
Thomas Bayrstow
1 April. ux Wilkinson Widua
2 ch Lyonell Fearneley
4 ux Gulielmi Burneley
Thomas Butterfelde
7 Robert Roydes
8 Samuel Bairstow
9 ch John Ffarrande
ux Richard Speighte
12 Widow Smithies
16 ux John Sugden
18 ch Christr. Pighills
John Ffletcher
19 ch Thomas Butterfelde
21 ux Robert Craven
ch Elizth Willson, Bast.
Waterhouse, Paup.
27 Alice Higgen
puer Willie Hobkinson
28 ch Thomas Pollard
29 ch John Dickinson
30 ch Kitchen
1 May. ch John Hutchins
4 ch Robert Illingworth


1596

The Register of the Burialls in the parishe
Churche of Bradforde beginninge at the first
daye of October Anno Dm 1596

1596 Octob. 1 [illegible] Dodgson Yadkin

7 [illegible] daughter of [illegible]

11 [illegible] Wolfox [illegible]

14 [illegible] Hoore

21 [illegible] Bradley [illegible]

26 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Smithson [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

FAC SIMILE OF THE EARLIEST ENTRIES IN THE BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

REGISTER OF BURIALS.

RYDER BROS. LITH

5 May. Thomas Haldsworth
9 ch Thomas Pighells
10 George Booth, Juvenis
ch John Pighills
21 ux Thomas Haldsworth de Wibsey
23 Mathei Craven
27 ux Christopher Taylor Vicarii de Bradford
28 Miles Brigge
29 Christr. Steade
30 ch Thomas Hobkinson
7 June. Peter Snowden
12 ch Edwd. Dawson
ux Robti Brodley
13 ux John Wrighte
24 Mary Hayley de Thornton
2 July. Annie Pollard
Jane Hardwicke
6 ux George Dawson
20 Widow Banks
26 ch Parcivall Dawson
27 William Binns
30 ch Robt. Booth
1 August ch James Pickeringe
5 ch John Reyner
10 ch Wm. Clayton
11 Richd. Lester Juvenis
17 ch Thos. Royds
18 Widow Barber als Snowden
30 d William Drake
1 Sep. Mary d William Sharpe, Adult
5 Robert Cappe
11 Nicholas Threapland
14 ch Robt. Holdsworth
18 Widdow Smith
24 Robert Phillipps
28 ch Lionell Willson
30 ch Richd. Booth
4 October. John Threapelande
Issabell Butterfelde
8 Issabella Sowden
Ellen Walker
9 ux Robert Burley
30 ch Robert Jubb
11 November.
13 ch Robert Warde
16 ux Thomas Lister de Bac
18 ux Edmund Walker
1 December. ch Roger Pollard
3 William Best
6 ch John Bailie
7 Anne Hill, Shipley
5 ch Richard Sugden de Bank
18 ch John Smith, Willsden
24 ch William Nettleton
27 Maude Hopkinson, Allerton
28 Edward s Edward Baytes
29 ch William Armitage
1 January. ch Perceval Ellis
3 Widow Watterman, Pau
18 Robert Sykes, Ecclisell
19 ch Thomas Pil—
21 widMargaret Clarkson
ch Thomas Pearson, Bd.
22 ux Richard Nussaye
27 Uxor Pickard
28 ux Robert Torder
1 February. ch Thomas Butterfelde
2 Widow Wilson, Clayton, Pau.
3 ux John Northend
8 ch John Bower
10 ch Edward Clegge
14 ch Henry Wright
19 ch Robert Rycroft
23 February. James Fearnley fils Richard
26 ch Edward Pollard
28 ch Roger Hemingwaye
Eden Bowling, Puer
10 March. ch Thomas Swaine
13 William Garth, Heaton
15 ch Silvester Illingworth
25 ux Richard Whittakare, Clayton

1598

30 Richard s Richard Bartle
2 April. ux William Fyrth
4 Thomas Drake, Thornton
Elizabeth Hill, Wilsden
9 ch Robert Midgley, Heaton
10 ch Thomas Swayne
14 Agnes d John Stocks
ch Edward Jowett
16 ch John Wood
18 Uxor Mortimer, Clayton
20 A poor Maid dwelling with W. Brooksbank, Allerton
28 John Smithies, Barkerend
29 ux Robt. Ellis
4 Maye. ch Widow Hardwick, Bd.
5 Agnes Dean e. domo Gilbert Deane
7 ux Lionelis Rayner, Ecclesell
ch Thomas Haldsworth
14 Mr John Lacy de Leaventhorp
10 ch Nicholas Illingworth
19 Widow Hitchen, Ecclesell
23 ch William Coosen
26 William Booth, Horton
ch Thomas Sagar, Bd.
29 Richard Gledall
9 June. ux Thomas Sagar, Bd.
11 ch Thomas Gleadall
12 Dorathye d Edward Clarkson de Heaton
18 ch Anthny. Illingworth and Bell Spurious, Bast.
ux Franci Paule de Ship Hurst
23 Sara d Thomas Haldsworth
28 ch Wm. Newall
30 Isabell ux Ricd. Pollard, Barkerend
9 July. George Pollard, Shippleye
17 ux George Craven, Bd.
26 Agnes ux Marmaduke Bawdwen, Bd.
29 Marye ch John Baume, Mann
3 August. ux Thomas Ryley, Ecclesell
9 Robt. Wood, Byreley
14 ux Wm. Pawson
ux Wm. Smyth, Bd.
15 Thos. Illingworth, Mann
2 September. Wm. Newsome, Byerley
ch Francis Paule, Shipley
3 ch Thos. Todd, Lt. Horton
6 ux John Lockey
8 ch Wm. Smith, Clayton
11 ch Alexander Barber
18 ch Thomas Walker, Mann.
19 ux Thos. Bulye, Wibsey
27 ch Ricd. Thornton, Gt. H.
4 Oct. Ann d Thos. Liversage
8 ch Robt. Dawson, Clayton
11 Tristram Dison, Bd,
13 ux Jacobi Booth, Heaton
22 Alice d Richard
24 ch Marmaduke Baldwin, Bd.
24 ch Robert Seeade, Byerley
26 ch John Hill, Bd.
Thos. Fosters, Shipley
27 ch Wm Hill, Wilsden
2 November. Agnes Legerd, Bd.
9 Leonardo Hill, Wilsden
12 ch Wm. Cordingley, Bowlinge

November. Jeanet Sager
17 Thos. Thorneton, Bd.
30 Widow Idle, Lt. H.
3 December. John Ivesonne, Heaton
14 wief Umfray Clayton
23 Roberti Smith, Infano
24 Thos. Lister, Mann
Widow Braithwaite, Bowling
27 Widow Greenwoode de Cocka
28 ux Thos. Shortt, Thornton
22 ch Thos. Dobson
1 January. Henry Clarkson, Bd.
2 ch Richard Haldsworth, Wibsey
4 Widow Beverley, Thornton non sol
5 Sarah Mortimer
8 Mary Jowett
Thomas Cooke
10 wife Wm. Sowden, Bd.
13 Janett Woodheade, Clayton
14 Widow Smallpage
18 Miles Swayne, Little H.
19 Widow Rediouth, Mann
22 Agnes d James Smith
23 Jennitt Jowett, Mann
Tristram Browne, Bd.
25 Geo. Whittaker, Thorneton
27 Nicholas s Henry Sagar, Bd.
30 Daniell Akehead, Bd. [grinus
31 Thos. Wetherheade, Scekipton, Pere-
1 February. ch Thos. Bancrofte
15 John Pighells, Bd.
w James Shortt, Thornton ..
16 Issabell , Gt. H.
17 w Wm. Brooksbank, Allerton
John Deane, Clayton
18 Widow Aldersley, Allerton
20 Issabell d Wm Bilton, Wibsey
21 Elizabeth d Wm Steade, Berkerend
22 ch Hugh Pollard, Thorneton
ch Haldesworth, Wibsey
4 March. w Joseph Wooller, Thorneton
5 Elizabeth d Edmund Whitaker, Willsden
7 w John Whitaker, Clayton
14 ch do. do. do.
10 Leonardo s John Pihillip, Gt. H.

1599

26 Agnes , widow, Bd.
27 Suzan le Roides, Cockan
Robert Bakes, Bd.
Thos. Hittchin ,,
2 April. ch Robt Viccars, Wibsey
10 ch Andrew Barber, Bd.
18 John s Brian Hawkhead, ,.
20 Widow Hemingham de Thornton
ch Andrew Snowden, Bd.
6 Maie Widow Smith, ,,
9 ch Robt. Warde, ,,
ch John Waterhouse, Allerton
16 ch Ried Bower, Thorneton
17 w Marmaduke Robinson, Allerton
18 John s Edward Ryshworth, Mann
23 Wm. Ffielde, Horton
27 Margaret d Nicholas Whitaker, Shipley
28 Marie d John Hopkinson, Thornton
31 Wm. Mortimer, senr., Horton
5 June. ch John Sclayter, Bd.
6 Widow Broadley, late of Shipley
7 Mr Curwen, person in exta, Kendal
10 John Wryght, Thornton
20 w Thos. Pighells, Bd.
6 July. w John Hopkinson, Thornton
9 w John Ogden
22 ch William Clayton, Bd.
23 July. w Wm. Hargreaves, Shipley
29 Edward Mortimer, Gt. H.
1 August. w Wm. Brockden, Bd.
7 ch Robt. Vicars, Wybsey
8 Thomas s Thomas Smallpage, Clayton
9 Wm Fletcher, Horton
19 Christr. Dodgeson, Bd.
22 Anne w John Walker, Horton
26 Peter Drake, Cockar
8 September. Jane Lancaster, Bd.
9 ch Geo. Clarkson, ,,
12 ch John Wood, Horton
Elizth. Waddington
18 Robt. Heye, Bd.
ch Wm. Ellis, ,.
25 ch Wm Booth, Horton
Joseph Butterfield, Thornton
26 William Pickard, Shipley
27 Marie d Michaell Walker, Ecleshill
28 Elizth. Perkin, Bd., Impotent
4 October. John Bowker, ,,
13 w Tristram Vicars als Hoile, Pauper
20 Issabell Swayne
22 James Walker, junr. Barkerend
27 Margaret Smith, Bd
28 Widow Feilde, Shypley
29 Robert Cootes, Bd.
2 November. Henry Sclayter, Bolleynge
3 w Thos. Birkinshay, Bd.
5 ch Thos. Smallpage, Clayton
6 ch Thos. Haldsworth
12 Robt. Feilde, Shipley
15 w Robt. Fletcher, Eclieshill
27 Leonard Brokesbank, Shipley
4 December. Elizth. Ellis, Bd.
Widow Wandersley, Bierley
5 w Robt. Steade, ,,
6 John Robynson, Clayton
8 ch John Hill, Bd.
10 John Wright, senr., Thornton
12 Robt. Kellet, Gt. H.
13 d Christr. Brokesbank, Thornton
15 Adam Boskhorne, Bd.
18 Geo. ., Pauper
30 Alice d Edwd. Ffletcher, Horton
2 January. w Thomas Roydes, Bd.
3 Edwd. Bower ,,
w Lionel Crowder ,, Paup.
ch Geo. Walmersley Bierle
6 Edwd. Hawkhead, Bd.
8 Agnes Swift Clayton
13 ch Thos. Walker, Mann
19 Uxor Deane, Clayton
20 Tristram Pearson, Bd.
21 ch Richard Sugden, Bolling
23 Wm. Stockdaile, Clayton
24 ch Brian Hawkhead, Bd.
27 Andrew Mychaell
31 Thomas Hunter, Bd.
1 January. Lyonell Crowder, Bd. Pau.
2 Issabell Walton, Wibsey
7 February. w Christr. Threapland, Allerton
9. ch Wm Nettleton, Eckilshill
16 ch Robt Nussey, do.
19 ch Wm. Tonge, Mann
28 Allison Towers, Bd. Pau.
29 ch Michael Watson ,,
2 March. ch Anne Carre, Heaton Royds, Bast.
3 w Wm. Sharpe, Wibsey
4 Christr. Threapland, Allerton, Pau.
6 Nicholas Whittakers, Shipley
9 John Clarkson, Bd., Pedlar
10 ch Walter Blakebrooke, Bolling

13 March. ch Ricd. Haldsworth, Wibsey
15 w Thos. Gledhill, Horton
19 ch Margaret Turner, Bast.
22 Anthony Pearson, Heaton Roydes
23 Wm. Rawson, Shipley

1600

30 Grace Lumb, Clayton
April
1 Rosamond w Thomas Cooke, Bd.
Tristram Hoyle als Vicar, ,, Pau.
4 William Swallow, Clayton
8 w Ricd. Lawe, Bd.
10 Thomas Steade, Bierley
15 ch Edwd. Hill, Eckilshill
27 James Crabtree, Cockan
Widyw Rose, Bd.
2 Maie. w Wm. Woode, Horton
5 Nicholas Cordingley, Bollinge
Widowe Bradforde, ,, Pau.
23 ch Henry Barraclough, Bd.
24 w Thos Craven, ,,
25 ch John Otes, Thornton
4 June. Thos. Roides, senr., Bd., Panp.
5 widMargaret Wood, Bollinge, Pau.
15 Robt. Ellis, Allerton
18 w Henry Wright, Bd.
Sarah d Geo. Sowden
9 Julie. ch Ricd. Bower, Thornton
15 w Edwd. Grenchall, Eckleshall
19 ch Thomas Ellys, Bd
Wm. Broadley, Shipley
21 w Lawrence West, ,, Pau.
25 ch Henry Atkinson, Bd.
w Henry Wilkinson, Wibsey
28 ch William Mortimer, Great Horton
Wm. Midgley, jun., Headley
29 ch John Stockdale, Clayton
5 August. w Ricd. Wilson, Wibsey
14 ch Robt. Coates, Bd.
ch Wm. White, Thornton
18 w John Midgley, Headley
24 s Thomas Sagars, Bd.
30 Jennett Shillitoe, ,, Pau.
Ricd. Roydes, ,,
31 Wm. Smallpage, Allerton
5 September. Geo. Banke, Bd.
6 Robt. Dobson, Thornton
7 w James Smith, Bd., Pau., Glover
13 ch Lawrence West, Shipley
29 w Henry Haley, Thornton
6 October, Rayneboune Willman, Wilsden
10 Richard Sheffield, Wilsden, Gent.
11 w Robt. Ambler, Thornton
13 Bast. ch Margaret Hayley
15 ch James Gill, Bd.
22 ch John Milner, Clayton
24 Isaake s Gilbert Woodhead, Bd.
26 Wm. Cordingley, Bollyng
Wm. Sharpe, Wibsey
3 November. ch Robt. Deane, Clayton
ch Andrew Snawden, Bd
5 w John Werberton, Allerton
11 w Robt Haynesworth, Clayton
12 w James Parkyn, Bd., Pau.
17 w Jo. Whittaker, Clayton
ch Geo. Ellys, Thornton
20 ch Wm. Watson, Clayton
21 w Thos. Thorneton, Bd.
22 ch John Roydes, Bollyng
23 ch Wm. Watson, Clayton
27 ch Robt. Warde, Bd.
29 w Lawrence Rothwell, Thornton
30 Wm Knowles, Bd.
31 w Ricd. Roydes, ,,

5 December. ch Henry Whittaker, Bd.
8 Edmund Ffayrebank, Bd.
22 Robt. Hayneworth, Cockan
29 ch James Dicconson, Heaton
12 January. Marie Bower, Bollinge
ch John Phillippe, Shipley
13 w Ricd. Thorneton, Horton
15 ch John Hopkinson, Thornton
17 Bast ch Effam Hewitt, Horton
23 ch Thos. Holt, Bd.
24 Richard Robertshay, Bingley
27 ch Wm. Tonge, Mann
30 w Robt. Roydes, Bollyng
31 John Northroppe, senr., Mann
Widow Sowden, Bd., Pau.
1 February. Thomas Chapman, Bollinge Milne
ch James Jowett, Eckilshill
2 w Geo. Woodde, Wibsey
24 ch Thos. Short, Thornton
25 John Scholefield, Bierle
4 March. w Humphrey Smallpage, Clayton
11 Anne d Wm. Higgen, Bd.
14 ch Wm. Hawmond, Horton
30 w Thos. Short, Thornton
1601
1 April. w Michael Hodgeson, Horton
10 William Whittaker, Shipley
12 Child born at Wilsden, being a Bastd. of Wm. & Elizth. Hitchin
13 George Booth, Shipley
Bast. ch Elizabeth Wilson, Bd.
1 Maie. Annie Bawmeford, ,,
4 ch Richard Roydes, ,,
13 Widow Nettleton, Wibsey
w John Skirack, Cockan
ch John Deyne, Clayton
16 w Edwd. Fournes, Thorneton
21 Christr. Woller, Allerton
27 w John Wilson, Bd.
31 w Christr. Swaine, Wibsey
June
3 Bridgett d Robt. Johnson
5 Widow Robinson, Horton
8 w Robt Jubbe ,,
15 Thos. s Thos. Cooke, Bd.
Henrye Scholefielde, Bierle
18 ch Ricd. Bollyng Bollyng
20 ch Edwd. Brookesbank, Wilsden
28 Bast. ch, born at Edwd. Midgley's House, Heaton
23 William Wodde, Horton
30 ch Geo. Hargraves, Clayton
2 Julie ch Michaell Hodgeson
4 ch Wm. Baylie, Bd.
5 ch Henrye Wrighte, Bd.
11 Bast. ch John Ogden, Eckilshill
14 James Ryding, ,,
16 ch Thomas Goldesbrough, Thorneton
20 ch Abm. Baytes, Wilsden
23 w Jeremye Kent, Horton
August
2 Issabella d Thomas Roydes, Bd.
3 ch John Stockdale, Claiton
17 ch John Milner, Clayton
18 Wm. Walker, senr., Bd.
24 Widow Phillipps, Horton
9 September. ch Nicholas Roydes, Mann
11 ch John Pearson, Wibsey
12 ch Thos Exley, Bd.
18 James Pollard ,,
John Ellys, ,, pau.
1 October. ch Matthew Craven, Frisinghall
5 ch Brian Hawkhead
8 William Midgley, Headley, in Eccl.
11 ch John Milner, Clayton.

14 October ch James Walker, jun., Barkerend
19 ch John Denton, Horton
21 Beatrix w Wm. Pearson, Bd.
22 Bernard Rumbles, Bd.
24 ch Roger Haynesworth
26 John Lacy, Leventhorpe Milne in Eccl
29 w James Hallyday, Pau.
30 Wm. Kitching, Bd.
Roger Walker, Bierley
ch Ricd. Clarke, Bollinge
4 November Margaret Hawden, Eckleshill
14 w Gilbert Hilhouse, Bd.
18 ch Thomas Hustler
19 eh do. do.
20 Widow West, Bd., pau
ch Thomas Pearson ,,
ch Gilbert Hilhouse ,,
23 ch Thomas Ashton, Mann
25 w James Nayler, Bolling, in Eccl
27 ch Miles Hawmond, Horton
28 Alice late d Robert Roydes, Bierle
29 ch Richd. Cordingley, Wibsey
Issabell Gleadhill, Bd.
3 December Edmund Bingley ,,
5 ch Walter Blackebrookes
6 w do. do in Eccl
9 Widow Thorneton, Horton
12 w Thomas Pollard, Wibsey, in Eccl
14 John Rishworth, Frisinghall
18 Robt. Walker, Bd., Pau.
19 Widow Haldisworth, Bollyng
21 ch Thomas Walker, Bd.
24 ch William Illingworth, Shipley
28 w Thomas Jowett, Mann
31 John Thorneton, Horton, pau.
Diones Haley, Thornton, pau.
2 January ch Henry Wright, Bd.
8 John Lacy, Bollyng, gent.
13 Edward Swayne, Horton
17 w Christr. Clarkson, Clayton
ch Symon Tayler, Bd.
20 ch Robert Birkheade, Bd.
23 ch William Pearson, Clayton
26 Peter Blaymires, Horton
28 ch Henry Whittakers, Bd.
5 February Widow Rycroft ,, pau.
20 w John Dawson ,,
22 William Pollard, Horton
28 Widow Heape, Clayton, pau
4 March ch John Smythies, Horton
6 ch Lawrence Longbothome, Clayton
9 John Grene, Bd.
15 ch James Lee, supposed ch of Wm. Hall.
17 Widow Watson, Bd.
18 Widow Bower, Mann
19 Percivall Hall, Wilsden
Caleb Kemp, Vicar of Bradford.
John Beane, } Churchwardens.
John Parkinson, }

1602.

27 Bast. ch Thomas Righe, Bd.
2 April ch Geo. Hargreaves, Clayton
3 w Thomas Jowett, Bollynge
ch Geo Haldesworth, Wibsey
5 ch Gilbert Dobson, Thorneton
6 ch William Baylie, Bd.
12 ch Michael Chippendale, Wibsey
w do- do.
17 ch William Watson, Clayton
18 Alice Dyson, Bd.
30 w Robt. Midgeley, Heaton
2 May Peter Mirfield, Horton, in Eccl
8 w Robt. Lee, Bd.

13 May. ch Christr. Mitchell, Thorneton
15 Richard Nowell ,,
17 Robert Wayde, Allerton
21 ch John Wodde, Horton
22 ch Walter Tempest, Bd.
ch Matthew Oldfield, Allerton
23 w Robt. Burneley, Horton
Richard Blakebrooke, Bd.
25 ch John Dobson, Thorneton
ch Thomas Holt, Bd.
26 w do. do.
31 Widow Dawson, Clayton
2 June Isaake Drake ,,
7 ch John Waterhouse, Bd.
11 Mary Whittaker, Clayton
23 Richard Slayter, Willsden
25 John Roydes, Wibsey
1 July Peter Wilman, Wilsden
7 ch John Walker, Heaton Royd
9 w John Whitwham, Clayton
10 James Nayler, junr., Bolling
15 ch William Lillye, Wilsden
24 ch Richd. Lee, Bd.
26 ch Michael Hitchon, Frizinghall
d Thomas Sunderland, Cockan
3 August ch William Swayne, Bd.
7 William Hilhouse ,,
16 John Smallpage, Allerton
w Geo. Jowett, Clayton
17 Widow Thorneton, Bd
d William Nayler, Bollynge
21 ch Wm. Jowett, Heaton
23 d John Balmen, Mann
30 w Nicholas Crabtree, Mann
10 September ch Samuel Drake, Thornton
12 John Parker, Mann
15 w Richard Pearson, Wibsey
25 Peter s Richard Fearneley, Bd.
27 Widow Hayley, Thornton
28 Bast. ch Elizth. Wilson, Bd.
29 w Tristram Bollyng, Chellow
30 Nicholas Cappes, Wibsey
ch Ricd. Steade, Bd.
4 October A Mayde Servt. of Ricd. Birkinshay, Bd.
5 Bast. ch William Burneley, Eckilshill
8 Robert Fletcher ,,
9 ch John Bothamley, Thorneton
10 Anne d Thomas Hopkinson ,,
11 Ricd. Grenegate, Heaton Roids
14 ch John Stockdale, Cockan
17 w George Wilman, Wilsden
18 w Thos. Walker, Mann
w Allan Morley, Bd.
19 w John Wooller, Wibsey
21 Nicholas Towmes, Thornton
31 ch Christr. Robinson ,,
13 Nov. Bast. ch John Eastwoodde & Ellen Hallsteade
16 ch John Greneald, Eckilshill
17 ch Robt. Mortimer, Horton
20 Widow Best, Bd., pau.
24 Elizabeth Roids, Bd.
26 ch William Thornton, Bolling
27 w William Pollard, Nth. Bierle in Eccl
29 ch Richard Hopkinson, Allerton
30 w John Midgley, Blackcarre
1 December Geo. Wilman, Wilsden
ch William Pollard, ye above saide
4 Widowe Short, Thorneton
12 ch John Hill, Bd., butcher
14 w John Robertshay, Thorneton
ch James Jowett, Bd
ch Ricd Roydes ,,
17 w Geo. Ellys ,, pau

(To be continued.)

COPIES OF INSCRIPTIONS

from Monuments on the north side of the Chancel in the Parish Church, Bradford.

By A. B. Sewell and John Thornton.

[The following is the inscription upon the well-known tablet by Flaxman.]

M.S.
ABRAHAMI BALME
HUJUSCE OPPIDI NUPER INCOLÆ
QUI PATRIÆ ET OPPIDANIS SUIS
QUANTUM IN SE FUIT PRODESSE
PER ANNOS FERE SEXAGINTA, PRO VIRILI LABORAVIT,
PUBLICI CUJUSQUE OPERIS
AUCTOR ASSIDUUS AUT CURATOR PRUDENS.
IN NEGOTIIS OBEUNDIS, NEMO PERITIOR AUT EXERCITATIOR,
NEC IN AMICITÆ MUNERIBUS
TUM FACTO TUM CONSILIO PROMPTIOR;
VITA LONGA ET PERUTILI FELICITER CLAUSA
FEB. DIE IV ANNO SALUTIS MDCCXCVI ÆTATIS XC
JUSSU SUO EXTRA MUROS ECCLESIÆ CORPORE POSITO
LÆTAM PER CHRISTUM SPERANS IMMORTALITATEM
RESQUISCIT
HANC TABULAM PIETATIS ERGO PONI CURAVIT
FILIUS MŒRENS E. BALME A.M. R.S. et A.S SOC.

Translation.

Sacred to the Memory of
ABRAHAM BALME,

lately an inhabitant of this town, who laboured, to the utmost of his ability, for almost sixty years, to benefit, so far as lay in his power, his country and fellow townsmen, as a diligent originator or prudent administrator of each public work. In the discharge of business matters no one was more skilful or practised, and in offices of friendship no one was more ready in deed as well as in counsel. Having happily brought to a close a long and very useful life on the fourth day of February, in the year of salvation 1796, and in the 90th year of his age, his body having been laid by his command outside the walls of the Church, awaiting a joyful immortality through Christ, He rests.

This Tablet of affection therefore his sorrowing son, E. Balme, M.A., F.R.S, and F.A.S., has caused to be here placed.

[The Tablet, of which the following is a copy, is in memory of Sarah Richardson.]

Near this Place are deposited
the Remains of *Sarah* the *Wife*
of *Richard Richardson* of *Bierley Esquire*
and *Heiress apparent* to the Family
of *Crossley*, of *Crossley Hall* in this Parish
She departed this life on the 21st October 1703
in the 19th year of her age, leaving a son
Richard, who survived his Mother
only 27 days

Note.—Upon the upper portion of this tablet is an escutcheon emblazoned with the arms of Richardson, Savile and Crossley.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth sable, upon a chief argent, three lions heads erased, of the first, langued gules, second and third ermine, a cross engrailed, on an escutcheon of pretence argent, a croslet gules

The Crest and Motto missing, having been broken off and lost for many years, but James gives them as follows:—

Crest.—Out of a mural crown or, a dexter arm in armour, brandishing a falchion argent, gripe vert, pomel and hilt or. Motto.—Sibi constet.

[The monument erected in memory of Abraham Sharp, the noted mathematician.]

H.S.E.
QUOD MORTALE FVIT
ABRAHAMI SHARP STIRPE ANTIQVA PROGNATI
ET ARCHIEPISCOPO EIVS NOMINIS EBORACENSI
SANGVINIS VINCVLO CONIVNCTI
QVI INTER PERITISSIMOS
SVI TEMPORIS.
MATHEMATICOS MERITO NVMERATVS
CVM VIRIS EADEM LAVDE CELEBERRIMIS
FLAMSTEEDIO PRAESERTIM ET ILLVSTRISS NEWTONO
PERPETVAM COLVIT AMICITIAM
QVORVM PRIORIS HISTORIAM CAELESTEM
IN TABVLIS ACCVRATISSIME DELINEAVIT
VARIA ITEM SCRIPTA ET INSTRVMENTA A SE CONFECTA
SVPPRESSO TAMEN NOMINE IN LVCEM EMISIT
CVM VITAM AVTEM HISCE STVDIIS
PLACIDAM ET VTILEM COELEBS PEREGERAT
IN DEVM PIETATE IN PAVPERES BENIGNITATE
IN OMNES BENEVOLENTIA INSIGNIS
ANNO DEMVM AETATIS NONAGESIMO PRIMO
RERVM HVMANARVM SATVR IN CAELVM DEMIGRAVIT
XV KALEND. AVGVST. MDCCXLII
FRANCESCA SAWREY PRONEPTIS TESTAMENTIQVE CVRATRIX
HOC MONVMENTVM HONORIS CAVSA SVMPTV SUO POSVIT

P. Scheemaker, Fl.

TRANSLATION.

Here has been laid what was mortal of
ABRAHAM SHARPE

sprung from an ancient stock and united in the bond of relationship with the Archbishop of York of that name, who, being deservedly numbered amongst the most skilful mathematicians of his time, cultivated a lasting friendship with men most distinguished by a similar renown, especially with Flamsteed and the most illustrious Newton. The history of the heavens by the former of whom he most accurately delineated in tables, various writings also and instruments made by himself he sent forth into the light suppressing however his name But when he had spent as a bachelor a peaceful and useful life in these studies, distinguished for his piety towards God, by his kindness towards the poor, and benevolence towards all, at length in the ninety-first year of his age, sated with human affairs he passed to heaven on the 18th of July, 1742.

Frances Sawrey, his great granduiece and executrix of his will, erected this monument in his honour at her own expense.

NOTE.—This monument is surmounted by an oval escutcheon presumably bearing the arms of the Sharpe family, also a crest the upper portion of which has been broken off.
ARMS.—A pheon, within a bordure, charged with eight roundles.
CREST.—Part of the head of some animal erased, the neck encircled by a ducal coronet.
The usual indications for metals and colours are in this instance omitted.

We are indebted for the above translations to the Rev. John Chute, M.A., Vicar of St. Jude's, Hunslet.

LAND AND PROPERTY TAX, 1704.

THE taxation roll of the above date contains a more complete list of owners, if not of occupiers, of land and buildings at that time than can probably be obtained from any other source. On this account it is interesting at the present day, and it is therefore intended to produce so much of it as lies within the sphere of the Society's operations. Amount 4/- in the pound.

Bradford. Assessors, } Thomas Farrend. Thomas Hodgson.

Collectors, } Tristram Holdroyd. Lazarus Peile.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Rawson, Benjamin Bower, Geo. Jackson and Thomas Rowland, for the estate of the late Mr. Jeremy Bower, out of which a rent charge is payable for ye maintenance of sallery of ye lecturer of Bradford Church. In respect whereof two pounds seven shillings and fivepence to be deducted on payment thereof, as a rateable proportion of the whole sum assessed on the same estate	6	6	9
John Ellis house	0	2	0
John Stockdale	1	11	5
Abm. Swaine	0	9	9
Jonathan Roades	0	6	6
John Parker	0	5	5
Jeremiah Robinson for ye holmes at Silsbrigs	0	9	9
William Denholme	1	0	7
Jonas Clarkson's house or Mr. Rawson	0	6	6
Josias Nickols	0	3	3
Geo. Jackson for Barker's laths	1	13	7
Mr. Rawson for Jonas Moore's house and croft	0	8	8
Francis Roades	1	1	8
Samuel Stansfield	2	19	4
Occupiers of Mr. Smith's housing	0	17	4
Mr. Rawson for Millne Holms and Waddington's house	1	0	7
William Webster	0	6	6
Thomas Atkinson	0	6	6
Thomas Roades, sen.	1	6	0
Thomas Hodgson for Delf Close	3	11	6
Jonathan Thompson	1	6	6½
Widdow Farrah	0	3	9½
John Banister	0	3	3
Wm. Norton for ye house and kilne	0	8	8
Occupiers of collyer housing	0	9	9
Widdow Shackleton house and croft	0	7	7
Isabel Webster	0	2	2
Occupiers of View Tree	1	16	10
Geo. Parrish for Hall Garth	0	4	4
Thomas Roades, junr.	0	6	6
Joseph Greenough	0	2	2
Widow Balmforth	0	1	7½
Mr. Hoppy	1	12	6
Occupiers of ye Isle of Man	0	2	8½
Widdow Preston	0	4	4
John Croysdall	0	3	3
Mr. Rawson for Cliffe and Broomfield	1	14	8
And for Mr. Marsden's land in ye Cliffe	0	17	4
And ye Plumpton's and Sam Atkinson's house	0	7	7
And ye Dunhill Holme and Dean Holme	0	15	2
And for ye Tithe	2	5	6
Jonn. Roades or Jo. Croysdel	0	0	6½
Thos. Atkinson for Clarson's housing	0	6	6
Occupiers of Jonas Bower's housing	0	10	3½
Mr. Clapham for Stott Hill	1	1	8
Tobias West	1	10	4
Wm. Clough	1	3	10
Ricd. Hodgson for ye doles	1	3	3½
Mr. Watterhouse	5	5	7½
Wm. Sowden for Mountain House	0	2	8½
Widow Atkinson for her house and croft	0	11	11
Joshua Stead and for parsonage land	0	11	11
John Stead and for parsonage land and for Brooksbank House	1	0	0
Wid. Ledgard and for Starkey Close	8	3	0
Occupiers of Mr. Stanhop's house	0	4	10½
John Boys	2	6	7
James Wilcock for Red Lovers	1	3	3½
Timothy Bower	0	13	0
Mathew Stead	2	1	2
Widow Bayley or Hill for Marshall or Arthur's land	0	16	3
Jeremiah Bower for Nansike House	0	2	2
Mr. Hooke or occupiers	3	11	6
Mr. Richard Smith	1	12	6
Joseph Hindle	1	1	8
Wm. Mountain	0	14	1
William Cordingley	2	19	0
Occupiers of John Kitchin's Farme	1	1	8
Do. Houghton's Farme	1	1	8
John Rawson	1	1	8
Michael Pitts	0	12	2½
James Law	0	3	9½
Abm. Tayler	0	14	1
Occupiers of Cold Harbor	0	4	4
Do. Ricd. Roades Farme	1	2	1
Thos. Hodgson for part of ye same	0	8	8
Ricd. Hodgson for 2 closes and for parsonage land	0	4	4
Jeremiah Saunderson for parsonage land	0	9	9
Occupiers of ye Overwharts	0	5	11½
Do. Lady Closes	0	17	0
Widow Atkinson for parsonage land	1	19	6½
Mr. Gill for Mr. Weddel's land	4	17	6
William Kinder	0	6	6
John Wallace	0	8	
Henry Atkinson	2	6	0½
Widdow Nayler	0	13	0
Thomas Northrop	0	11	11
John Hough	1	6	0
Mr. Smith, officer of Excise	4	0	0
Thomas Smith for Keighley poor barn	0	2	2
Benjamin Stables	0	8	0
Mr. Richard Richardson	3	11	6
Do. for my Lord Archbishop's land	3	16	0
Mr. James and Mr. Joshua Sharp	1	13	3
Edward Fletcher	0	4	10
Benjamin Swaine	0	14	0
Thomas Rowland	0	7	0
Francis Stapleton	0	16	6
Do. for close	0	8	2
John Clarkson	0	1	11
William Northrop for Keighley poor's land	0	10	10
Mr. Shuttleworth	10	2	7
Do, for Coardley's housing	0	2	8½
Mr. Wm. Swaine	9	2	0
Joshua Manks	0	3	8
Thomas Bowker	0	4	4
John Wells	0	7	0
Joshua Boardall	0	5	0
Thomas Sharp	0	15	0
Mr. Butler	2	12	0
Joseph Holdsworth	0	2	0
Abm. Swaine	3	[illegible]	9
Jonas Wooller	0	4	2

	£	s.	d.
John Harwood	1	14	8
Abm. Sharp	0	4	4
Ralph Alred	0	5	1¾
Joseph Booth	0	7	7
Ellen Northrop	0	1	1
Thomas Sowden	0	1	7½
William Dixon	3	18	0
David Parkinson	0	8	8
John Pollard	1	3	3½
Widdow Winn	0	4	10
Abraham Balme	1	14	8
Widdow Clough	0	2	2
Jobson's housing	0	4	10
David Hammond	0	17	4
Thomas Jubb	1	8	2
Mathew Stead	0	9	8½
Isaac Hodgson	0	14	1
John Northrop	0	4	4
Michael Gargrave's housing	0	4	4
Mathew Rhoades	0	4	10½
Mr. Marsden's housing and Queen's rent	3	4	5½
John Whittaker	0	6	6
Thomas Swaine	0	10	3½
Timothy Leech	0	6	6
David Pratt	0	6	9¼
Richard Holdsworth	0	7	7
Mrs. Gregson	1	16	10
James Holgate	0	8	8
Wm Webster for Keighley poor's land and barn	0	18	5

THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, BRADFORD.

THE following extract from a document found among the papers of Joseph Dawson, Esq., of Royds Hall, formerly minister at the Upper Chapel, Idle, conveys its own meaning :—

"Items incurred in connection with the building of the Presbyterian Chapel, Bradford—

1719-20.		£	s.	d.
May	21 Paid at Horton Delf	00	00	03
	24 Pd Robert Wilson for 6 days work at Hooley*	00	09	00
	,, Pd. for Hooley Windows	03	00	00
	26 Pd. for 14 loads of ye same leading to Bradford at 5/- per load	03	10	00
	,, Spent at Hooley Hall on Carters	00	03	04
	,, Spent on them at Bradford	00	03	06
	,, Their dinners at Bradford	00	07	09
	,, Pd. John Aked leading sand at Eshold	0	0	6
	,, Pd. at Horton Delf	0	0	2
	,, Pd. Rich. Hodgson 20 sacks of moss at 3d. a sack	0	5	0
	27 Scouring stone at Delf 4 days	0	2	8
	31 Paid Middleton carters for bringing wood	2	8	0
	,, Six days at Delf scouring stones	0	6	0
June	2 Spent on bairers at Horton Delf	0	6	0
	,, Paid for 4 gobbys from Middleton	1	1	0
	20 Pd. Robt. Wilson 4 days at Delf	0	5	0
	,, Pd. John Hollings for wood from Harding	14	17	3
July	10 Six loads windows and gobbys from Hooley	1	15	0
	17 For taking 3 windows and gobbys down	0	11	0
	18 Paid Scratcher for 4 loads stones bringing	1	0	0
	,, Spent when the balks were slabbed	0	1	0
	19 Gave ye time carrier for 20 loads of lime	0	0	4
	24 Paid Robt. Wilson for six days work at Hooley	0	9	0
	,, Pd. John Wright 5 days	0	5	0
	,, Pd. Michael Ogden 5½ days	0	5	6
	,, Pd. Thos. Turner 5½ days	0	4	7
	31 Pd. Joshua Hartley for 1000 slate pins	0	1	8
Aug.	2 Charges at Hooley when best ceiling was taken down	0	0	10
	,, Gave ye plasterer in earnest of bargain	0	0	6
	10 Pd. for 3 small pillars at Hooley	0	5	6
	23 Pd. James Virr for 292 loads wall-stones from Horton, being 48 rood, 4 loads at 2/6	06	01	08
	,, For 10 loads corners and one load corballs	00	08	06
	,, For 23 loads flaggs	0	11	06
	25 A load of old doors from Skinner Lane	0	0	6
	27 Gave ye mason for a thacking pott	0	2	0
	28 Pd. Marsden for 11 sacks moss at 3d. a sack	0	2	9
	29 Pd. for 6 pilasters at Hooley	0	9	0
	,, For 24 balls and 2 pinnacles	0	4	0
Sep.	10 Spent in setting up the pillars	0	1	6
	,, A load rigging stones from Horsforth	0	4	0
	,, A sack of malt for rearing 15d, bruing it 6d., ¾ hopps 1d., 79lbs beef 14/6. small meat 9/-, butter 1/6, oatbread 1/6, tobacco 4d.,pipes 4d , in all	02	03	08
	19 Pd. Ed. Walsh for 3500 short latts	02	04	04
	,, Pd. Abm. Swaine for 5 strokes hair	0	1	0
	20 A load of boards from Mr Stanfields	0	0	6
Oct.	9 Pd. Robt. Swales for 11 loads Otley lime	00	12	10
	31 Pd. Crocker & Sparling for wainscotting from Hooley	02	05	00
July	2, 1719 Pd. John Crocker for Hooley gates leading	02	05	00
	23 Pd workmen to drink at forting of gates	00	01	00

The total sum was £340 3 5

*Howley Hall, near Batley, built by Sir John Savile, and completed in 1590, at a cost of £100,000 (or half a million of money present value). The mansion was destroyed during the earlier portion of the eighteenth century, by order of the Earl of Cardigan, who had succeeded to the property, probably to save the cost of maintenance. Much of the stone was dispersed about the neighbourhood. The entrance gates, and portions of the windows, wainscotting, and wood work were brought to Bradford to form part of the old Presbyterian Chapel, in Chapel Lane, which was in course of erection in 1719. A small portion of the ruins are now visible from the Gt. Northern line between Howden Clough and Batley.

W. C.

BRADFORD FAMILIES.

In the Register kept by the Rev. Oliver Heywood, 1644-1702, now in the press, are the following, with numerous other entries referring to Bradford :—

BAPTISMS.

of the children of Balme of Boulin, Pye of Boulin, Sharp of Little Horton, Oates of Little Horton, Hainworth of Thornton, Leech of Riddlesden Hall, Crabtree of Tong, Rhodes of Horton, Hodgson of Bowling, Lea of High Bentley, Boyle (Lord Burlington's Family) of Shelf, Naylor of Wibsey. Sale of Fairweather Green, Dixon of Heaton, Wright of Bingley, Tetley of Horton, Rooks and Hanson of Royds Hall, Naylor of Haworth, Hollins of Allerton, Foster of Denholme, Wilkinson of Horton and Clayton.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Hawksworth of Hawksworth, and Mrs. ——— March, 1678, having but 24 hours' acquaintance.

Mr. Shuttleworth, of Clethero, married Mrs. Sunderland, of Fairweather Green, Oct 8, 1673, her husband left her £5000 in money, £80 p. an. in land, he a wanting man, 24 years old, has little.

Mr. Gleadston, lecturer at Bradford, married old Mr. Tenant's dr., of Burnsay-in-Craven, Dec. 7, 1681.

Mr. Christopher Richardson and Mrs. Ruth ffarrand, May 17, 1683.

Mr. John Lister, of Manningham, and Sam Lister, Overbriars, datr., April 13, 1690.

Tho. ffarrand and Judith Scarborough, of Bradford, married at the Meeting Place, in Northourum, Aug. 25, 1690.

Mr. Matthew Smith, of Mixenden, and Susanna, datr. Lieutenant Sharp of Horton, Nov. 14, 1693.

William Lister, of Bingley, mar ——— Dobson, of Cottingley, Feb. 18, 1698, stole his wife.

Mr. Ward, preacher at Thornton Chappell, and Martha Bently, married at Futhersfield, Jan., 1700-1.

BURIALS.

Mr. Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, bur. at Guisseley, Dec. 11, 1677, about 60, justice, very rich.

Emmatt, a poor woman in Bingley parish, bur. Apr. 2 aged 100, some say 102, had cost the parish above £40 in poor leys.

Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Tho. Sharp's mother, of Little Horton, was at Mrs. Waterhouse funeral, Jan. 21, died Jan. 31, 1678, aged 63.

Saml. Threapland's wife, mother to the schoolmaster of Hipperholme, buried at Bradford, Mar. 31, 1679, aged 70.

Mrs. ffarrand, of Bingley (2d wife to Mr. Robt. Benj. ffather, died Mar. 24, aged about 80, rich widow, Mr. O. Heywood's ffriend and hearer.

Mr. Thornton, preacher at Horsford, usher at Bingley, went out well, found dead on Rundles More, April 21, 1694.

Notes on the above, and on the old families attending the dissenting meeting places at Chapel Lane, Thornton, Wibsey, Horton, Lidget, and Friends' Meeting will be thankfully acknowledged in the above Register, or in these pages, as desired.

J. Horsfall Turner.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

In these days, when so much is being said, in some quarters, on the folly of unnecessary expense and parade in the matter of funerals, the following particulars (copied from original documents in my possession) will be read with interest, as throwing some light on the manner in which our forefathers managed these things. The Joseph Ledgard referred to below was a member of an old, respectable, and well-to-do Bradford family, and his remains were interred in the Parish Church Yard.

(Copy.)

Bradford,
May, 22, 1761.

Funeral Expenses for ye late Joseph Ledgeard (sic) as follows :—

	£	s	d.
To 96 people Dinners and drink	4	16	0
To ale to ye clerk, saxton, &c.	0	0	6
Church Dues	0	2	7
Paid Mr. Thomas Northrop for ale	0	5	0
For grave cloths and making	0	6	3
For Biskets	0	2	6
For ye coffin	0	8	6
	6	1	4
Pd. Robt. Ray for delivering notes	0	1	0
Pd. for stone lying down at Church	0	2	6
Pd. for grave stone and cutting, &c.	0	15	8
Pd. to vicar for mortuary	0	10	0

Here is one of a more recent date : —

(Copy.)

1827. Miss Crosland to Josh. Bailey.

March 27.	£	s.	d
To a shroud, mattres, and pillow	0	12	0
To wool for mattres	0	2	0
To 2 doz. of lump biscuits	0	4	0
To spunge cakes	0	3	0
To seed cakes	0	4	0
	1	5	6

Settled,
JOSEPH BAILEY.

From the following it will be seen that Jonas Tasker, the noted Verger, was only a marksman in spite of his dignity and boasted wealth :—

(Copy.)

1827, The Trustee of Mr. Crosley Dr.
16 June. to Jonas Tasker.

	£	s.	d.
To 9½ doz. letters cutting at 10d. per	0	7	11
To stone taking up, &c.	0	2	0
To the Rev. H. Heap, vicar	0	1	0
	0	10	11

By Cash—10/11.
His
JONAS X TASKER.
mark.

W. SCRUTON.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAN any reader offer an explanation of the term "Brass Castle?" There are many buildings scattered about the West Riding, and several near to Bradford, which are known by this name.—W. C.

Where was the first building used as a prison situate in Bradford?—W. C.

Has the Earldom of Bradford any connection with Bradford, Yorkshire?—W.C.

PARISH APPRENTICES.—I have in my possession several Indentures, dated from 1769 to 1779, wherein poor children are bound parish apprentices until they attain the full age of 24 years Can any one inform me why they were then bound until they were 24 years of age instead of 21.—T.F.

VALUABLE "FIND" AT HEADLEY, NEAR THORNTON.



DURING the spring of 1880 an interesting discovery was made by Mr. Abm. Craven, quarryman, of Thornton. The "find" comprised three funeral urns, which Mr. Craven turned up while baring a portion of a field in Lower Headley Farm, the property of the trustees of Sowerby Grammar School. The discovery was made within a short distance of the surface, the pottery presenting undoubted indications of pre-Roman origin. From evidence collected upon the spot, and the appearance of the pottery, two of the urns were about 14in. in height, 9in. across the top, 11½in. at the widest portion of the bowl, and 6in. at the foot. One of the urns was of sun-burnt clay, with rude markings, the other having evidently been subjected to fire No coins, personal ornaments, or other indications of civilisation, were found in the urns, but each one contained human dust and bones. From the fact that several other urns have been met with in the immediate vicinity, equally rude in type, evidence is not wanting that the picturesque mound upon which Headley is situate was inhabited at a very early period of British history.

THE OLD VILLAGE STOCKS AT BAILDON.

THE stocks, which stood for ages adjoining the Old Cross at Baildon, were removed a few years ago by order of the Local Board, and not one stone of them was left standing. I have made frequent inquiries as to where they were taken to, and what had become of them, and am informed that they were removed to Baildon Moor, and used in the construction of the last reservoir made by the Baildon Local Board. Such is the care, or rather want of care, exercised in preserving old things by Local Boards. I write these few lines so that it may be recorded as to what has become of the old stocks that once existed at Baildon. When Messrs Beanland, of Bradford, erected the drinking fountain at Baildon, the stocks were standing as of old. They had a photograph taken of the fountain and its surroundings, including the old cross and the stocks, which, so far as I know, is the only thing existing to represent the old stocks as they were originally.—T.F.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SEVENTEENTH Century Tokens of Yorkshire, especially local ones.

T. W. SKEVINGTON, Shipley.

Any Autograph Letter of Charlotte Brontë.

Works on Local Roman and Pre-Roman Antiquities, also any work on Local Heraldry, or Engravings of Coats of Arms.

JOHN THORNTON.



HENRY CALVERLEY.

THE "BRAT AT NURSE" OF THE YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY.

Born 1669. Died 1951-2



A YORKSHIRE ROYALIST SQUIRE.

Incidents in the Life of Henry Calverley, of Calverley, Esq. Born 1604, died 1651-2.

By Samuel Margerison.

THE three papers on the history of the Calverley family, which I have read before the members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, are on the one hand far too bulky for the pages of this journal, and on the other, too sketchy to be worthy of appearing in print in their present state. Many points there are in them which require to be better worked out, and many things which ought to appear are not mentioned at all. I thought it best, therefore, when asked for a paper on the Calverley family for the *Bradford Antiquary*, to take one particular period of its history, and to work that up more in detail. And, everything considered, the best period for the purpose seemed to be that of the Henry Calverley, whose name stands at the head of this paper. His life was a very eventful one. It is a subject which has much of the romantic about it. It has not been touched before in any detailed manner, and as Henry Calverley lived during a very important epoch in England's history, and passed the greater part of his life in the theatre of some of the most stirring incidents of those times, it is a subject which may perhaps throw some little additional light on the local history of the period.

It was not a cheerful life which Henry Calverley spent. Far from it. He seems to have been one of those unlucky individuals whom "misfortune dogs from the cradle to the grave." It was literally so with him. When he was a "brat at nurse," he had a narrow escape from being murdered by his father, and he died, at a comparatively early age, a poor, broken-hearted man, all the time between his birth and death having been marked by many most unhappy incidents.

He was of an ancient, honourable, and honoured family, which had been settled at Calverley since King Stephen's time. Several of his ancestors had left their marks on the pages of time in one way or another. In fact, the history and pedigree of his family have always been favourites with genealogists and antiquaries, few ancient gentle descents being so unbroken, and presenting so many points of interest.

Henry was baptised at Calverley, on the 9th of October, 1604. He was the youngest of the three sons of Walter Calverley, Esq., by Philippa, the daughter of Sir John Brooke, afterwards Lord Cobham. On the 23rd of April next after his birth, his father, in a fit of insanity, committed that notorious double murder known as the "Yorkshire Tragedy," which forms the subject of a play sometimes attributed to Shakespeare. He stabbed his two elder children, William and Walter, and unsuccessfully attempted the life of their mother. As he was riding off to kill the younger son, Henry, who was at nurse at Norton,* his horse stumbled and

*One tradition says he was at nurse at Calverley Lodge, but this is improbable.—See Timb's *Ancestral Stories*, p. 48.

threw him down. So he was caught. He declined to plead, knowing that thereby his estates would not be forfeited to the Crown, but would descend to his surviving son. This was the only reparation he had it in his power to make. The following is the report of his examination before the magistrates.

"The Examination of Walter Calverley, Esq., taken before Sir John Savile, of Howley, and Sir Thomas Bland, Knight, two of His Majesties' Justices of the Peace, the 24th of April, 1805. Being examined whether he did kill two of his sons, the name of the one William and the other Walter, sayth that he did kill them both at his own house, at Calverley, yesterday, being the 3rd of April aforesaid. Being further examined what moved him to wound his wife yesterday, to that he sayeth that one Carver coming into the chamber where he and his wife was, he commanded him to fetch another son, whose name was Henry, which was nursed by the said Carver's wife; whereupon the said Carver went down into the Court and stayed there about a quarter of an hour and came again, but brought not the said child with him; and being commanded to go down he refused so to do, and if she be wounded he did wound her.

And being further examined what he would have done with the said child if Carver had brought it, he saith that he would have killed it allso. And being likewise examined whether or no he had at any time any intention to kill his sayd children, to that he sayth he had an intention for the space of two whole years last; and the reason that moved him thereunto was for that his wife had many times heretofore uttered speeches, given signs and tokens unto him, whereby he might easily conjecture that his said children were not by him begotten, and that he hath found himself in danger of his life by his sayd wife. And further sayth not.

WALTER CALVERLEY.

CAPT. CORAM. { JO. SAVILE. / THO. BLAND."

He was pressed to death at York Castle, and buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, in that city. At least, so says the parish register there,* but there is a tradition, which is not without some semblance of probability, that, after several pretended interments, the body of the poor bankrupt squire was secretly buried at Calverley, among the remains of the sixteen previous generations of Calverleys. Certain it is, that during the restoration of the old Parish Church in 1870, a skeleton was found, buried in the Calverley choir or chapel, embedded in plaster, from which a coffin had rotted away. "What more probable than that these were the veritable remains of Walter Calverley, which his friends would thus hope to preserve during his wanderings in search of a grave?"†

This tragedy has often been written about, and for further information I must refer the reader to Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete;* to Mr. J. Payne Collier's reprint of a contemporary broadsheet account of the occurrence; to the *Bradfordian* for February, 1861, and to Mr. James Burnley's *Yorkshire Stories Re-told*, in the *Bradford Observer Budget.*

Henry Calverley's lands being held of the King by knight's service,‡ he was the King's ward after his father's death, until his coming of age. Phillippa, his mother, who was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Burton, had his wardship granted to her, and Sir Thomas seems to have had the management of affairs until 26th February, 1623, when his interest determined. His proceedings as guardian would seem to have been of a kind far from honourable, as the following extracts from *Add. M.S.* 27,411. *fo.* 23 (14) will shew.

"Sir Thomas Burton at divers and sundry times would say that he would freely and voluntarily, out of his love to him, and respect to his mother, deceased, give unto Henry Calverley the last two years profitts of the two parts of the lands of the said Henry; whereas the last two years profitts of the two parts wer received by Sir John Brooke in his assignment.

"The said Thomas Burton on pretended power from the Court of Wards, felled and cutt down the woods of the said Henry, the value of the wood felled being £200 or £300.

"He would make solemn protestation and oathes that he knew not in [*what or*] whereby he was prejudiciall to the said Henry Calverley, save that peradventure som petty wastes and decays might bee, for which he was loth to be questioned; and he desired his release, merely for his owne security, and noe wayse to the disadvantage of Henry Calverley, and to that he would swear.

"He kept from the said Henry Calverley all his writings and evidences, which might in any wayse discourse and make known to the said Henry his own right, by reason whereof the said Henry, having nothing to prove the contrarye, but being well persuaded of his honesty, believed these feigned [speeches] as reall testimonies of his well wishes towards him.

"Sir Thomas would never consent that Henry should have any intercourse with any of his owne friends, by which he might come to the true information of his owne estate."

Whereat many men, even young men, would have had suspicion; but not so Henry. He was "well persuaded of Sir Thomas' honesty." This

*"Walter Calverley, executed for murthering unnaturally two of his own children, the 23rd April, 1605, was buried the said 10th of Aug."

† *Calverley and its Story*, an unprinted lecture by the late Rev. Alfred Brown, M A., Vicar of Calverley.

‡ They were held not *in capite*, but *in socage*, of the honour of Pontefract. *Add M.S.* 27,411. 72 (40).

trait in his character cost him dear all through life. He was honest himself, and consequently well persuaded of other people's honesty. But then, he had been kept away from the world. Not so someone else, who was watching for him and over him. When Henry came of age, there was a paper waiting for him on which had been penned certain memoranda, by a hand which was then lying cold in the grave. His mother knew of the irregularities which were too often committed by guardians, and did not approve of the course her second husband had pursued. She therefore, jotted down such hints as would, some day or other, be useful to her son, and set him on making a complete and careful enquiry into the management of his estate. The document gives us a very high opinion of her capacity as a woman of business, and leads us to believe that she was afraid of her second husband.*

The proverb is silent as to their good qualities, and tells us that

"Second *Wives* lead ladies' lives."

The M.S. above quoted goes on to say—

"Sir Thomas tendered to Henry Calverley a marriage, highly extolling and commending the gentlewoman he tendred, thereby to make the said Henry more forward to take that motion; whereuppon Henry entered into league with the said gentlewoman, and finding her answerable to her report, settled his affections upon her, and ingaged himself to her by proffession of his honest meaning and true intent towards her. Afterwards, Sir Thomas, notwithstanding the tender nature of the agreement, and the mutual consent and hearty love of the parties themselves, threatened Henry, that, except he would procure him security for a general release at the full age of the said Henry Calverley, he would in no case give way that Henry should proceed in his intended marriage. Whereuppon, the said Henrye, to his great sorrow, was inforced to engage Alexander More, of Gray's Inn, who became bounden, at the request of Henry, in a bond of £200, that the said release should be given, not knowing of the inconvenience it would be, as he did not know aught of the evidences."

The consent not being fairly obtained, however, Counsel (Christopher Brooke, probably Christopher Brooke, son of Robert Brooke, Alderman of York, and M.P. for that city, a native of the parish of All Saints, Pavement,) was of opinion that the Court of Wards would order the said release to be brought to the Court and so cancelled.

"(Sir Thomas) being requested to shewe his minde whether he would have this businesse to go forwardz, and whether hee would have us to buye any weddinge clothes, hee answered yea, and encouraged us thereunto; but afterwards when clothes weer bought, and our moneys disbursed, then he began to betake him to his olde worde againe, for a release, thinking by this policy to bende the sayde Henry Calverley moer easily to his purpose; and, indeed this plot did not want fail, for the said Henry Calverley was impatient of delaye, all things being brought to a full maturitye, and nothing to hinder save this release. In case he yielded not to Sr. Thomas, how harsh a thing it would be to himself and his now wife to become frustrate of their expectation, and the matter of common discourse.

Sir Thomas often said he little dreamed he would make this inquiry into his actions.

He refused to let Henry Calverley see indentures which it was needful for him to see, and it now doth appear that he had taken, notwithstanding his protestations and othes, the profitts of two parts, against lawe."

The Alexander More above referred to, was brother to the lady on whom Henry Calverley had fixed his affections, and whom he afterwards married. Mr. More took great pains in the matter, and from the following letter to his father, we see what trouble he had in dealing with the wily defrauder.

"Delayes enforced by necessitye are not arguments of negligence. Wee have had to deale with a man whose subtilty and inconstant dealing are equally counterpoized. Ever till this time, since wee first came to London, we have been suckled with vain hopes, and deseived by frivolous procrastinations. I have beene attendant uppon Sr. Thomas Burton by his owne appointment daye by daye, in expectation of some wellcome conclusion, butt I could not obtaine soe much favour of him as to deale fairly with mee in anything. The demand of the view of his evidences he termed curiositye, often

* "Remembrance for my soone Calverley when he come of age (1623).

To seek the register for your adge.

To take a true and perfect rentall of all yr. landes, what rent every tennante doth pay, and what services and out-rents be due unto you, by any and by whom.

What the proffete of yr. Courtes be yearly worth.

And what rents were paid to Sr. Thomas Burton, the last yeare, at the Annunciation and Michelmas, and what is pd. unto him this Annunciation, 1625.

To acquaint yr. Tennants wth. yr. interest in the twoe partes of yr. landes, and requyre the rents from them of the two partes.

To informs yr. selfe whether ever there wer any division or partition made of those two partes from the third parte.

To vewe *(view)* the decayes of your houses, mylns, etc., woods and underwood, and to know by whom or at whose appoyntmente they were done.

To give in charge that noe person doe cutt or fell any woode but by your owne appointment.

To take an Inventory of all your household stuff.

To give charges of preserving the plumage of oaks bought by Sr. Thomas Burton,

To take order for buildinge of the kylne.

To take order for repayring of your parke fence.

To take order for repayring your house."

Add. M.S. 27,411.

taxing mee as too scrupulous a pryer into those things which nothing concerned me, though himselfe had promised the contrarye, both to you and to mee, since I came to London. After my instance and importunitye, with much grudging and reluctance, I hadde a sighte of the evidences, by which I perceive his Majestye graunted to Phillippa Calverlye the marriage of Henrye Calverlye, and the wardship of his bodye, and the third part of his lands, as allsoe of the two parts to Sr. John Brooke, but he would shew mee noe no assignment of the same to himselfe, warye, as I suppose, lest hee should give notice thereby of any reservacon made to the benefitt of Mr. Calverlye.

Wee obtained the favour from Sr. Richard Gr....* to go along with us to Sr. Thomas Burton, and *(thereupon)* we desired him to appoint a daye for the marriage, whoe refused, *(falsely)* pretending an uncertaintye of his occasions att London, and his businesse there; whereuppon I desired him to give us by his fair consent and agreement, libertye to appointe a daye, whoe saide he would referr to us with all his hart, and that he would bee glad that himselfe might be in person at the period and consummacon of this business: Whereuppon I told him I would buye apparell and such like necessaries as was requisite, relying uppon his owne honesty. When these things were thus agreed uppon, and apparell boughte and all things to us weer in a seeming waye for a fairr [*ending*], hee, upon my request to him made for the engrossing of the articles, betook him to his olde weapon—a generall release—and said positively that except Mr. Calverlye woulde give him a generall release, hee would not give his consent to anye further proceedings, taking an advantage, as I suppose, at our preparacon for this solemnitye; whereuppon Mr. Calverly was willing to give his promise of a generall release, butt Sr. Thomas, now more diffident and jelous than beefore, thoughte his ward noe sure foundacon to build uppon, butt stiffely and resolutely replyed, that except I woulde become bounde with him in a bonde of £200, that at his full age he should give him a generall release, he woulde give noe further heed to us. Whereuppon I [*expostulated*] with him in some [*hot words*], laying to his charge the wrongs [*he did*] to our family, and especially to my sister, by his æquivocating, as most notorious and insufferable, butt hee, more sensible of his owne emolument than [*of*] our sufferings, slighted my *(allocution?)* and held the conclusion, though hee coulde saye little to the premises. When I saw things [*were*] noe better, I tooke advice for our safetye, what we might doe without hazard, and repaired to Mr. Wainsford† of Lincoln's Inn, whoe is one of the most famous menn in the Court of Wards: whose opinion is that the marriage maye bee effected withoute dainger of the Lawe. The queries I put to him you shall see at large when I come into the countrye; the chiefest losse will be of Sr. Thomas Burton's friendship, whose amity I am persuaded you may despair on; for in these passages that I have seen by him, what [*things*] shall redound to our good, [*are*] rather surprized than voluntarily offered. I am persuaded by Sr. Richard Gr.....‡ to become bounde with Mr. Calverly, whose desire is that rather than there should bee a faile in this business, I should become his [*surety*], and promiseth I shall bee noe loser thereby; for if he shall after procure that his rights surmount the value of £200, then he will paye that sume, and take his course at the common lawe; and if they doe come, then he will not strike upon a generall release. Sr. Thomas Burton hathe proferred to be bounde to Mr. Calverlye to secure him from all molestations whatsoever [*which*] may arise by his wardship.

Mr. Calverley hath already begunn to distribute his liberality in gloves. I prove his stability of affection to my sister, and his constancy, by many circumstances, and I will understand that he would express it in a larger volume, weer it not that his father's cripple dealing brought it to an abridgement.....Thus, with my dutye to my mother and yourselfe, and my love to my sisters and brothers, I take my leave, and rest

Your obedient and loving sonne,

ALEXANDER MORE.

London, Feb. 10.

The following letter from Sir Thomas Burton to his agent at Calverley, shews the manner in which the guardian treated his ward's tenants. Sir Thomas seems to have been not only a dishonourable man, but also testy and litigious, jealous of asserting his own rights, however little he might respect those of his step-son.

"To his loving friend Mr. Ric. Saxton give this at Calverly.

Mr. Saxton. I have sent by this bearer the deed for S. Jones rent, you know hooe hath payde and is to pay. If they refewse still to do as they have done, let me knowe there names, and I will teach them the weay to the Courte of Wards. James Sayle tould me he knows how that Oldfield his sone was in at the throwing in of the furrow that gowes downe the more, and the names of the men that did it. If it be so, let me know them. I desire to have the dec... sent nowe by this bearear, and all the remainder of my rent, ether for the mill or any thing els. This ould note enclosed shews what mony you also owe. I pray you send it; I am in great need of money. I hope Hare hath shewed you his office, and if he hath not, nor paid his rent, send me his name, and his neighbours that is also behind, I will presently shew them. Let me also know his name that hath incroached upon the waste at Farseley, and whether that small rent that Ouldfeild should pay out of his supposed *(mannour?)* be payde or no. Anything that is to be payde for the [*repairs?*] concerning [*the Hall?*] not

Query, Gresham?

†*Query*, Christopher Wandesford, afterwards Master of the Rolls, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. See *Mrs. Thornton's Memoirs*, Surtees Society.

‡*Query*, Gresham?



JOYCE.

Second wife of the "Brat at Nurse," and daughter of Sir Walter Pye.
Attorney General of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Ætat 1679.

meddling with the bakerie, I am content to, in a reasonable faith in....., to have it set in in my next rent at Michelmas. I nowe want money. What is done in the busines I would know, for I will remove it in the Court of Wardes. For your care in the busines, and all the rest, I thanke you, and the Ward and I am both beholden to you: I will, while it is in my power, be readie to requite your love, and he shall, when the power is in him, do you or yours any curtesie, and we will all love them that shewes their love to us, in our absence. The wast that Eckelsey * men desire to improve, shall if you and the Ward's tenants thinke fit, be.....to be done by me. If Eckelsey men come to you about that busines, I would have you, Robert Harper, and Sta....., advise in it, what is best to be done for the Ward's benefit. I will not consent to have it divided by oxgangs, except they will† alow us more, by much, than the estimate on our lands are. We have to our farme no more [*than*] they have on the [*commons of?*] the towne,‡ but I shall be content to refer the busineses to you, who better understand it than I do. I hope you hav your bookes come..... you before the fixing. I sent them by a carriar. My wife remembers her to you and your wife, and the rest.

Your ever loving friend,

THO. BURTON.

Stockerston,** this 6 May, 1813.

About six months after his coming of age, as soon, we may presume, as he had got his affairs into working order, Henry took to himself as wife the lady about whom there had been so much trouble during his nonage — Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander More, of Grantham, Esq. She did not live long, however, but died after bearing him one daughter, Anne, who was born at Grantham, 20th November, 1626, and died during the following March.

On July 26th, 1628, he married again, this time, Joice, daughter of Sir Walter Pye, Knight, of the Mynde, Co. Hereford, Attorney-General to the Court of Wards and Liveries to Charles I. She was 22 years old at her marriage, having been baptized 16th November, 1606. Whatever Mistress Joice might be in her younger days, when she got older she was of a not very mild or amiable temper. That she was somewhat spirited is proved, by, among other things, the inscription on a portrait of her now in the possession of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., who has kindly given me the accompanying photograph of it, and the portrait of Henry Calverley, to illustrate this paper. In it she is represented holding a scroll in her hand, inscribed—

"Silence Walter Calverley!
This is all that I will leave W. C.,
Time was when I might have given the moe,
Now thanke thyself that this is soe."

This Walter Calverley was her son. What he had done to vex the old lady, and induce her to cut him off with a portrait of herself, does not appear, but in an extant letter to him, she complains of Walter interfering in some business or other between her and her husband.

Through his step-father, Sir Thomas Burton, Henry was connected with the Barkers of Hambleton, and in the private letter Book of Abel (afterwards Sir Abel) Barker (Bart.), 1642-1665, in the possession of the Rev. Edmund Field, are some few letters to and from and referring to Henry Calverley, but I have not space to quote any of them here.

When the times of the civil wars came, Henry Calverley stuck to his king, and in consequence of his loyalty had to suffer severely. He was among the first to feel the bad effects of civil war, for, on Tuesday, 7th December, 1642, was fought the battle of Tadcaster, which opened the Yorkshire campaign, and during either the fight or the previous scouting, Henry was taken prisoner and confined by the Roundheads in Cawood Castle, near Selby, the quarters of Col. John Hotham, Sir John's son. The following relic of his release is still preserved.

"To all officers and soldiers whome these may concerne.

These are to certifie that Henrye Calverley, Esqr., is discharged of his confinement at the Castle of Cawood, and hath free liberty to passe from hence upon his own occasions. Therfore I desir you not to trouble or molest him, nor his return from here to his house at Calverley.

Givn undr my hand, the 11 dy. of Decembr. 1642.

EDW. RYDER

Richard Sikes, th' elder."

Add. MS. 27,411, 78.

"Emblem of a time of war, distress, uncertainty, and danger which then was," as Carlyle says of a similar document, and so Henry found it. From this time as long as he lived, he had no end of anxiety, every few weeks bringing fresh troubles. "When the tide of victory turned in favour of the Parliamentarians, they were not slow in putting to good account their success, by either sequestrating the estates of their opponents, or mulcting them in large sums of money," from one-sixth to four-fifths of their estate, according to the nature of their "delinquency." The estate was seized, and divided, or held by the Sequestration Committee until the unfortunate Royalist compounded for it. On the 5th of June, 1646, Henry Calverley's lands were let to one Roger Wilkinson by the West Riding Committee, for one year, at the rent of £180,

* Eccleshill.

† Divided by Oxgangs, *i.e.*, enclosed.

‡ The sense means to be—We have no more stock depasturing in the common portion of the town than they have.

** In Co. Leicester.

over and above the fifth part, which was always reserved for the wife of the "delinquent."

The particulars of his estate had been given in by Henry as follows—

"A true particular of the estate of Henry Calverley, of Calverley, in the County of Yorke, Esqr.

"Hee is seized, to himselfe for life, the remaynder to his first son in tayle, and to the heyres males of his body, the remaynder to his second son, and so to the sixt successively, the remaynder to his brother, and the heyres males of his bodye.

	£	s.	d.
Of and in the mannour of Calverley, the yearly rents whereof, before thes troubles, were of the value of ...	260	0	0
And the demeasnes of the said mannour,	160	0	0
Of the mannour of Pudsey in the parish of Calverly, ...	39	10	0
Of certeyne lands in Eccleshill, in the parish of Bradford, ...	41	0	0
Of certeyne rents in the parish of Guisley,	2	0	0
Of a rent charge to him and his heyres, out of the lands of Mr. Ann, of Frickley, ...	2	0	0
And of a burgage in the towne of Pontefract, ...	0	10	0
He craveth allowance for a rent charge of £10 per ann. upon a statute under Thomas Morrison for life issuing out of his lands, ...	10	0	0

And a rent charge of 20s. per annum for ever for reparing a mildam in Calverley.



(H.C.'s autograph - 1649)

On 4th January, 1647-8, his fine was set at a sixth for an estate of £505 per annum, three years value, *i.e.* £1515, but this amount was afterwards (22 Nov., 1650) reduced by £60,* because part of the estate "was but his for life, and not in fee." This was something definite. Henry now knew what he had to pay, but it had taken a long time to get the amount settled. Even in January, 1647-48, the time when his fine was first fixed, he was beginning to find out the delays to which all Royalists were put; and though he was then assured that his cause was in good forwardness, the completion of it was long delayed, until, we may be sure, he was quite sick of the whole business.

The following is the intimation he received that his cause was in a fair way for being heard.

"To his worthy friend, Henry Calverley, Esq., at Calverley, in Yorkesheire.

Sr. About a month since I sent unto you, and thereby advertized you that your cause was in a good forwardness to receive an issue, wherein upon all occasions I find Sr. Robert Pye both willing and careful to assist you, and therefore hope of a good period; and that the adjournment of the Committee for some tyme, and their very seldom sitting since then, retarded all businesse depending before them, but now they begin to despatch causes, and therefore it was a seasonable tyme to put on yours. I doubt my letter came not to your hand, because I have no returne from you. I therefore thought fit to send ageine unto you, and that if it bee your desire to advance your cause to a speedy hearing, you would not only signefie so much to mee, but likewise write a few lynes unto Sr. Robt. Pye, to thank him for his favour and readiness to assist you in your business, which you understand by me, and to send money for feeing Councell, and for other occasions; wherein I shall be as good a husband for you as I can, and give you an accompt. And with all that *(see)* yo fail not that all those severall certificates and other papers, which will give great satisfaction I suppose at the hearing of your cause, bee put up, or if they bee in London, they be delivered speedily unto mee, and then, God willing, I shall not fail to proceed to the dispatch of your busines and [*endeavour?*] to the uttmost of my abilitye, to bring it to a speedy, and I hope, a good period, and thereby expresse my selfe really, Sr.,

Yours humble servant,

JOHN PULFORD.

4 January 1647-8.

The House of Comons sat all day yesterday upon the King's answere, being a deniall, to the propositions [wherein the Scots Commissioners dissented, as being prejudicial to Religion, the Crown, and the *(Union and)* Interests and former engagements betwixt the nations], and have voted that no more addresses be made unto the Kinge †; so that nowe great alteracion will succeed, I have ill."

Yes, great alterations did succeed!

The same day on which this letter was written, the sub-committee made their first report on Henry's estate, according to the particulars he had given. The report is signed by John Reading and D. Watkins. Then, as has been said, a mistake was discovered, whereupon the following second report was made.

According to the order of the 15th January, 1648, upon the petition of Henry Calverley, Esq., desireing a review of his composition,‡ we finde

That his fine was set here the 4th of January, 1648, at a sixth for an estate of five hundred and five pounds per annum.

* "A catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their estates, London 1655," p. 20, Robert Calverley, of Oston, York (Oulton) £45, p. 24, Henry Caverley, of Calverley, York, Esq., £1455.

† See Carlyle's *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, letter iii., Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, mdcciv., vol.iii. pp. 67-70.

‡ Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

By the Commissioners for compounding, &c., Jan. 15, 1648. Ordered, that Henry Calverley, of Calverley, in the County of Yorke, Esquire, shall, upon payment of three hundred and fifty pounds, parte of fifteene hundred and fifteene pounds, being the fine imposed on him for his delinquency, be admitted to a review. Jo. LEECH.

That by his evidences then shewed, he did make good his particular, that his estate was only for his owne life, the remainder to Walter Calverley, his eldest sonne, and every other of his sonnes in tayle, the remainder in fee to his owne right heirs: wch. estate was soe settled by himselfe by conveyance and fine thereupon, 10 May, 15 Car., to Sir Robert Pye and others. And accordingly the report was drawn upp. Which conveyance and fine he also now produceth. And wee doe finde that the same estate was then truly reported; only it appeareth that the estate for life was lymitted to the said compounder and Joyce his wife for their lives, remainder to the said Walter, the sonne, and the other sonnes in tayle as aforesaid, which estate to the wife for her life was not then mentioned. But there was noe power of revocation therein contained. And yet wee find the fine was sett *(at)* three years value, as an estate in fee, amounting to £1515.

D. WATKINS.
JO. READING.

2 May, 1649.

To a copy of these reports [fo. 136(92) *Add M.S.* 27,411,] is appended this note—

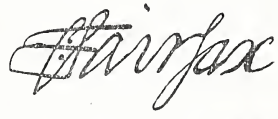
"Notwithstanding wch. last report, whereby it clearly appears hee is but tenant for life, yet upon suggestion that hee had neglected to prosequte upon his review, the fine since sett as in fee was on the 19th of Febr. last confirmed by the Commissioners, whereas it cannot in reason bee presumed that he should neglect to prosequte the same, the report being for his benefit and advantage; besides, by affidavit it appears that the seldome sitting of the Commissioners after May 1649, their adjorning in October after to Westminster, their resolve fixt upon the dore from the 2d. of Novbr. to March last, to have no businesses whatsoever, till the reports of all fines were made, was *(were)* the very reason*(s)* why the same could not be despatcht, though almost daily solicited."

Henry, having submitted to pay the fine imposed upon him, had not the mortification of seeing his estate over-run by the sequestrators' officers; for they had been ordered off by the Commissioners (*fos.* 88, 89, 90 [129, 130, 131] *Add. M.S.* 27,411). "All committees, sequestrators, collectors, and other officers and persons whatsoever, whom the same might concerne," were "to forbeare all further proceedings, upon the sequestration of the reall estate of the said Henry Calverley,.....and to permit him to receive and enjoy the rents and profits of the estate, which had grown due at Lady Day last past,.....and so from time to time accordingly."....."But if the estate, or any part thereof, bee leased out to any person by a committee or committees, the compounder is to satisfy himselfe with the rent for which it is leased, during the tyme for which it is leased." This order is signed by William Monson,* John Ashe,† John Trenchard,‡ D. Watkins, Sam. Moyer,** Geo. Thomason,†† Ed. Ashe,‡‡ and Jo. Leach, and is dated at Goldsmiths' Hall, 2nd May, 1649.

Henry had to reside in London a good deal during the time his cause was in hand, and in order to have the liberty to do this, he had to get the following "pass," or "permit."

"Forasmuch as Henry Calverley, Esq., is upon the perfecting of his composition, you are to suffer him to reside in London for the perfecting thereof, without lett or molestation, notwithstanding the late proclamation. Hee doing nothing prejudicall to the Parliament or army.

Given under my hand and seale the 14th of December, 1648.





Seal
Heraldic.

To all officiers and souldiers
under my command.

Add M.S. 24,411, fo. 78.

The cash to supply the demands of the committee was not raised without considerable inconvenience, and it will cause no surprise to learn that Henry had to sell part of his estates to get it. Seacroft had to go, and Pudsey too.*** The latter was bought back again, only to be sold by the next heir, Walter. In a letter to Henry, Richard Waugh, the vicar of Calverley, says:—

"Here are great braggs concerning a new lord of Pudsey, but made in cupps; I hope you will not

* William Monson, Viscount Monson. See *State Papers, Domestic Series* 1649-50, p. 1., and 1651, p. 463.

† See *State Papers, Domestic Series.* 1649-50, p. 432 (97)

‡ See *State Papers,* 1649-50, p. 391, &c.

** *Ibid,* p 452.

†† *Ibid,* p. xxiii.

‡‡ *Query,* Thompson? *Ibid,* p. xxiii.

*** "By the Commissioners for compounding, &c., 21 Jan., 1650.

Upon the report of Mr. Reading upon the petition of Henry Calverley, of Calverley, in the County of Yorke, Esq., desiring liberty upon the late resolves of Parliament of the second of October last, to sell his lands in Pudsey, Eccleshill, and so much of Calverley as are of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, for raising moneys to pay in the remainder of his fine. It appearing that there will remaine four hundred and five pounds per annum (over and besides the hundred pounds per annum desired to be sould) of his estate to secure what shall remaine unpayd of his fine of fourteen hundred fifty five pounds. It is ordered that the former lycense granted to him for sale of so much, be, and is hereby, confirmed and allowed. And that he have twenty eight dayes given him to pay in to the Treasury at Goldsmiths' Hall, the remainder of his fine yet unpayd."

"*Copia vera, extracta per T. Bayley.*'

pull that flower out of your garland, having means and wayes to raise £1200 by woods and....., or fines in letting your land, or if you resolved to part with it, yet not for £1200, you may have £600 more for it. I heard Lumby say he durst undertake it."

Many were the requests which Henry sent to his relations and friends, asking for help in his difficulties, and great, of course, was the disappointment he had to bear. In a letter from Abel Barker to his "much esteemed brother, Henry Calverley, Esq., at London," and dated "Hambleton, 10 Sept., 1649," the writer regrets the failure of his endeavours to raise money for him. In talking with moneyed men, he finds them unwilling "to discourse they have any, much lesse to parte with it, these perilous times." Thus Henry found it in London too. The following is a letter from him to his wife.

"For Mrs. Calverley, at Calverley, near Leeds, in Yeorkshire. Present. Post is payd.

My Dearr wyfe,

I have recd. the shoes by Thornton, but I heare not of the faulte in them. I have received two letters from you by the post. I hope that Captaine Bland is with you by this time. For God's sake, if you cann, get the wod sold, that I may end with Goldsmiths' Hall, and come home, and monie is now soe hard to come unto, that I think I shall let Sr. Hugh Calveley's estate fall[a]. I must entreat you to take care of the rents and returne them soe fast as you cann possible do. This enclosed unto Johnson, whoe, if he receive anie monies for me, must account to you what he doth ther with. I am sorie to heare that you are not in health. I pray that it may be restored unto you. God bless it may be, and send us good meeting,

I rest, deare heart, thy truly loving husband,

HENRIE CALVERLEY.

March 13, 1648."—9

In another letter to her he says:—

"They will not deale with Yeorkshiremen because of the danger of the times, therefore let me entreat you unto Mr. Henry Savill, and entreat him to help us with so much money as will pay the Ladie Calveley and Goldsmiths' Hall, which will be £4000."

In accordance with the order dated 21 Jan., 1650, Henry tried to raise the money by the date specified, but was unable to do so. When he had got the money together, he had to *petition* theCommissioners to accept his payment, and to pay interest on it for the time it had been overdue.

"To the Honourable the Commissioners for compounding, &c.

The humble petition of Henry Calverley of Calverley, in the County of York, Esq.,

Sheweth,

That in November last your petitioner was admitted to a review in regard he had a fine imposed upon a part of his estate as in fee, when the same was but a bare estate for life, whereupon hee was abated £60. That your petitioner's estate lying above 150 myles from London, and under sequestration for non-payment of his latter moiety, hee was no way able to raise money to pay the same. That by your honour's order, bearing date 21 Jan. last, hereunto annexed, you were pleased to give him liberty to sell £100 per annum, for payment of £697 10s., then remaining of his £1455 fine, which hee endeavoured to do with all the speed he could, and hath since that tyme paid in £300, as by the next appeares, and hath ready £397 10s., being the remainder and in full of his said fine.

Your petitioner humbly prayes that the money may be accepted, and the Treasurers ordered to receive the same, there having been noe neglect in him in procuring thereof.

And hee shall pray, &c.

HENRY CALVERLEY."

His inability to pay led very nearly to disastrous consequences. In one of the many letters he addressed to those who owed him money, viz., a letter to his uncle, Lord Cobham, he states that he is in great danger of imprisonment, and begs for payment of a bond. There was little compassion, or even consideration, in the hearts of the Puritan oppressors, who were then having their fling. This was more especially apparent in districts where they were in a majority, as was the case around Leeds. Henry Calverley's case was a sample of many more. Perhaps it was the more hard upon him, because his estate had probably not yet recovered from the effects of his father's dissipation, and the composition he had to pay to the Commissioners may have been only a part of the burdens it had to bear. Then there was another business which has not been gone into yet, which was likely to have cost a considerable sum in ready money. Much better would it have been for Henry if that money could have been raised, but the heavy compensation he had to pay to save his estates from sequestration prevented this. Owing to his straightforwardness, Henry had to pay a greater proportion than many of the Royalists. His brother-in-law, Sir Walter Pye, in a letter to him, blames him for giving in so large a particular of his estate, and advises him to petition the Committee for a reduction. He does not see why he should scruple to save himself, since he was "so unconscionably delt with." Henry however, got no relief by this means. He received an order dated 17th June, 1651, that the arrears of his composition be paid. Two hundred pounds must be paid within a month, or it would be levied by distress. This money seems to have been found somehow, and the entire fine paid, for the next document we come

[a] Of this presently.

across is one which Henry would receive with much joy :

"July the 21, 1651.

Thes are to seretyfy to whome itt may consernne, that all maner of chardges whatsoever, against the landes of Henrey Calverly, Esq., ar all dischardged and null.

[*Teller?*] of the Exchequer.

RICHARD ALLSUPPE
Receiver of Greene Wax.

Teste. me, RICH. WAUGH."

Thus terminated the long and wearisome business of Henry's "delinquency."

And now to turn to the subject which has in two or three previous places been referred to. Had the times been more propitious, Henry Calverley would have become the possessor of a considerable addition to his estates, by the bequest of a large property in Cheshire.

In Froissart's *Chronicles*, and contemporary historical narratives, we read of a famous commander of one of the "Free Companies," by name Sir Hugh Calveley. He was a member of the Cheshire family of Calveleys, which was always said to be an early offshoot from the Yorkshire Calverleys. Their connection was kept up, generation after generation, by the interchange of records of births, marriages and deaths, in the two families. In one of the following letters, Mary Calveley signs herself as Henry's "faithfole kinswoman," and addresses him as "Dear Cosen."

In 1647 was living Sir Hugh Calveley, the last descendant of the famous Sir Hugh of the Black Prince's time, and he, feeling himself growing old and feeble, and wishing to settle his estates on our Henry Calverley, sent for him to come into Cheshire.

"To his much honored friend, Mr. Caulverley, of Caulverley, Esq.—In his absence to be opened by his wife or sonne only.

Sir,

I find myselfe very weake in body, to what formerly I have been, and desire to settle my lands upon your name, being the same in substance with my owne. I have good affection to your family, and desire that you and your grandchild will come over to me with what convenient speed you may ; and I shall acquaint you with my estate and intentions, and with what you shall doe, and what receave by

Your assured friend,

HUGH CALVELEY.

Ley, Febru. 17th, 1647."

Henry accordingly went, and found particulars of Sir Hugh's estate prepared—they are still extant, and among the Calverley papers in the British Museum. The necessary arrangements were put into a very forward condition ; even the conveyances were prepared. One of the conditions of the settlement was, however, that Henry Calverley should pay to the Lady Calveley, a certain sum of money. To get this, as well as cash to pay his fines, was, as we have seen, a source of great perplexity, and, as he says in one of the above letters to his wife, he was afraid he would have to let Sir Hugh's property fall. This he had to do eventually, as he was unable to raise the necessary amount of money to pay Lady Calveley. A close acquaintance between the two families was, however, kept up, and perhaps a couple of letters from their correspondence will not be deemed devoid of interest. The first is from Lady Calveley.

"For Mr. Calverley, my honered dear cosen, at his hous, Calverley, in Yorksher.

Cosen,—I receved your efectionat leter, and acknowlidges my selef infinetly oblidg unto you for this great faver you hav done me in sending to inquir of my health. I pras God, I am very well, thoue that night that I parted with you, I was put in no litel fright, by reson of som rogish soujers that com hether without any command, and sesed upon all my horses, and touke all my men servants presoners, and would have taking my brothers, but that they weer very rouf with them, and tould them without thay say what orders they had, for the taking of them, they would not ster, so that they escaped them, but senc, I have aquanted the governer with it, who hath promised me they shall be cashered for it. I am heartely sory to hear of their insiveltyes to youe, and that you should lous any of your horses ; did I know who is ther comander, I am confident I could git them agane. I hope cosen, the barbirosnes of thes souljers will not hinder you frome making me hapy in seing you. I am upon going to Chester to dwell, but thear or hear, or wherever I am, I will bee

Your faithfole kinswoman, and hombel servant,

MARY CAULVELEY.

The defender of the faith kises
your hands, my brother
Hary douth the like."

"To Master Caulverley.

Sr., I have receved your leter. Your delayes have soe discontented me, that I was onst resoulved never to have writen unto you, nor to have stayed hear to have retorned youe an answere, but upon consederation of what was done by him who is gone, it shall want noe indevere of mine to perfect his will, soe that I am contented to receve the monies att London, and shall give order for that porpose, so you will under your hand give engagement that it may bee in privetty don.

For your discharg, if you will nott take my word for doing of it, youe must draw it, and send it by the post, and I shall consider and send it back, to rest in your frend's hands, and tell (until) the monies be paed. So intreting youe to present my hombel

servis to Sr. Water Pie and his good lady, I rest

Your servant,

MARY CALVELEY.

Laughton, March 31.

My love, &c.....you....."

The following extract from the *Diary* of Sir Walter Calverley, under date 4th Aug., 1695, is evidence of a continuation of the friendship.

"We went to Chester, dined with the Bishope, and in the afternoone went to see my Lady Calverley, Sir Hugh Calverley's widow."

Henry died, scarcely six months after he had paid his fines, at a comparatively early age, borne down by the lifetime of troubles and anxieties he had had to endure. He was buried at Calverley, Jan. 2, 1651-52.*

After his death, his son and heir, Walter, reckoned up his debts, and what he had to pay them with. The debts were £2022, and to pay this amount he had only £590 and £700 worth of woods; besides which he had the hazard of several bonds (amounting to £1400) which his father had entered into. Walter's uncle, in a letter to him on the subject, tells him that there are only two ways out of his difficulty, "a good wyfe or the sale of lands."

However, he pulled through, and the family was not long in attaining greater eminence than before. Walter's son, Sir Walter, was created a baronet in 1711, after acquiring a great amount of wealth by his marriage with Julia, daughter of Sir William Blackett, Bart. He built Esholt Hall, and lived there. His son took the name of Blackett. He is still remembered in the district by tradition, and is always spoken of as a model type of the old fashioned country squire. When he sold his estates here, in accordance with the testamentary injunctions of his cousin, Sir Wm. Blackett, and went to live in Northumberland, in the middle of the last century, he was greatly missed and regretted.

He had no son, and the family estates became merged with those of the ancient house of Trevelyan, through the marriage of his sister to Sir George Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, Co. Somerset. Sir George's great grandson, Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, has not long been dead.† He was well-known to the greater part of his countrymen, either through his connection with temperance,‡ with the study of antiquities, or with the various arts and sciences. He is succeeded in the Northumberland estates by his cousin, Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., whose son, George Otto Trevelyan, Esq., M.P., D.L., was a Lord of the Admiralty 1869-70, and is now Secretary to the Admiralty. Sir Charles married, 23 December, 1834, Hannah More, daughter of Zachary Macaulay, and sister to Lord Macaulay. She died 5th August, 1873, and he married secondly (14th October, 1875,) Eleanora Anne, youngest daughter of the late Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield. Sir Charles has served with distinction in India, and at home in several important offices. From 1840-1859 he was assistant Secretary to the Treasury, 1859-1860 Governor of Madras, 1862-1865 Financial Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. He was made a K.C.B. in 1848, and created a baronet in 1874.

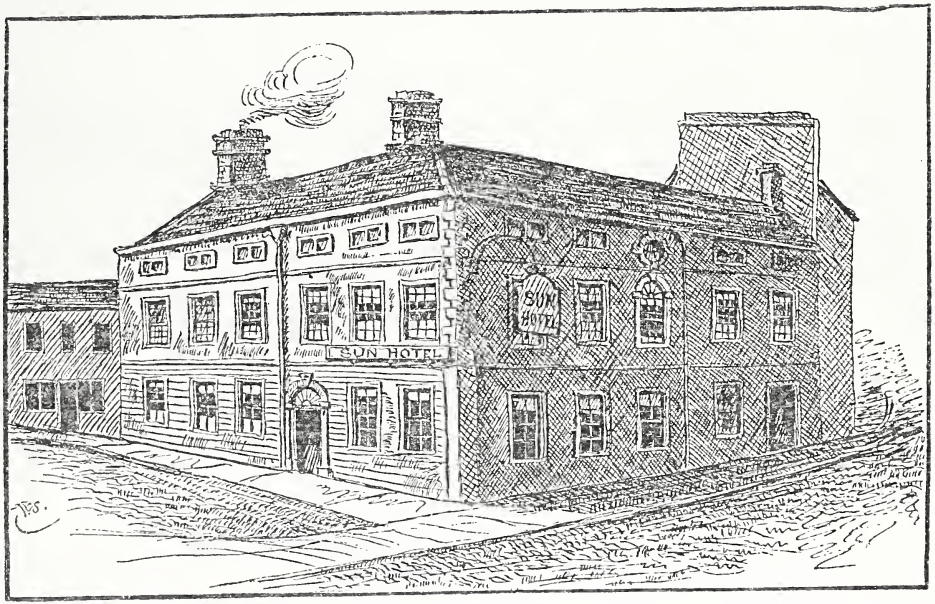
Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Alfred Wilson Trevelyan, Bart., in the Somersetshire estates.

In conclusion, the author tenders his best thanks to Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and to the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, M.A., of Langton Hall, for kindly looking through the proof sheets of this article.

* Mr. Henry Calverley, Esq., buried Jan. 2, 1651."
Calverley Parish Register.

† He died 23 March, 1879, and Lady Trevelyan ten days later.

‡ He was President of the United Kingdom Alliance.



The Sun Hotel, 1825.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF 1825.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, November 12th, 1880,

By Wm. Scruton.

In these days of trades unions and protection societies, a strike has come to be regarded as a very matter of fact every day occurrence, with little of either romance or novelty about it; but in the earlier years of this century, such an event was big with importance. The strike of 1825, was, I believe, the first that had ever taken place in Bradford, and it differed from those that have happened since, in this particular, that both employers and employed were absolutely inexperienced in the art of *striking*. They had no precedent upon which to fall back. It was a description of strife with which neither party had ever before been brought into contact. The existence of a combination, and with it a bold, independent front, on the part of their workpeople was a thing the masters could hardly realize, but which, nevertheless, they were determined not to tolerate. They were in no temper for listening to any dictation from such a quarter. On the other hand the operatives felt that they had a grievance, and knowing something of the strength that lies in co-operation and union, were equally determined to submit no longer to what they regarded as the bondage and oppression of their taskmasters. They must assume a bold and united attitude for the protection of their interests, and—the time was now arrived that a blow must be struck.

In this spirit began the woolcombers' and weavers' strike of 1825—a bitter struggle, that lasted for twenty three weeks; that utterly crippled the trade of the town, and created an amount of distress and misery among the operative classes, the like of which had never been known before, and has not been experienced since.

I am anxious, in this paper, to deal with some of the more obscure facts relating to the strike of 1825, and shall not, therefore, be able to go much into what I may term the general surroundings of the subject. It will be necessary, however, for me to give a brief glance at the circumstances which led up to the strike, but the merest sketch must suffice.

It seemed a happy omen for the trade of Bradford that the nineteenth century should be ushered in with prosperous times and the brightest outlook for the future. Some sagacious and far-seeing tradesmen were looking with great hopes on the mechanical inventions of Arkwright and other pioneers in the art of invention, and were not slow to adapt the same to the requirements of worsted manufacture, in spite of the opposition with which they had to contend. As early as 1798 Messrs. Ramsbotham, Swaine, and Murgatroyd had erected a factory in the Holme, the *first* in Bradford; another was reared in 1801 for Mr. Richd. Fawcett; another in the following year for Messrs. Benjn. and Matthew Thompson; and a fourth was built in 1803 by Mr. John Rand.

From this point the commercial progress of the town seemed fairly to have set in, and when the twentieth year of the century was reached, had made such headway that the factories had multiplied exceedingly in number, and the population had nearly doubled itself.

With improved trade came higher wages and cheaper provisions. Towards the close of the previous century I find that woolsorters and combers could only earn about 12s. a week; spinners 4s., and weavers only 8s. or 9s. Provisions, moreover, were not cheap,—flour being 3s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs; potatoes 9d. a stone; Butter 11½d. per lb.; beef 8d.; bacon 8d.; and pork 6d. per lb.; milk 2d. per quart.

In 1825, however, the times had so greatly improved that a woolcomber could earn on an average about 23s. per week, and a weaver a little more than half that sum. Employment was plentiful and provisions were cheap. In the early part of that year there were not less than twenty-six mills in Bradford of about 706 horse-power.

The population was about 30,000, and within

a radius of six miles there were from 7000 to 8000 persons engaged alone in the combing of wool by hand, and within the same distance not less than three times that number of weavers.

On the 3rd of February, 1825, the Bishop Blaize Festival was celebrated in Bradford, with "unusual pomp and splendour." It was to all appearances an auspicious and joyous event, but alas, it proved the precursor of sad and eventful times. It was but the calm before the storm that was to bring desolation into thousands of homes, and despair and misery to many a heart.

Amongst the operative classes there was discontent on all hands at the wages that were now being given, which they believed were out of all proportion with the profits made by the masters. As early as the previous August unmistakeable evidence of this growing discontent was shewn in the formation of an association by the woolcombers—ostensibly for the purpose of protecting their interests, but actually with a view to compelling the masters to comply with certain demands which they felt it was now time to make. Soon afterwards the weavers threw in their lot with the combers, and thus was formed a combination of a most formidable and alarming character.

Hostilities may be fairly said to have commenced when the workmen, early in June of 1825, demanded a conference with their employers. The latter on the 6th of that month assembled at the Sun Inn, to the number of about thirty, to deliberate on what should be done. Mr. Matthew Thompson was appointed chairman, and the combers and weavers were represented by two delegates. John Tester (of whom more hereafter) appeared on behalf of the combers.

The woolcombers demanded, in the first place, that for combing "low sorts of wool, such as britch, and low warp and weft," they should be paid an advance of a farthing per pound, and a halfpenny per pound where fine wool was not combed," and "a halfpenny per pound where the low sorts were broken out of the finer fleeces." This advance, Mr. James says, would have amounted to 2s. or 3s. a week upon the low sorts. The demand was less precise respecting the other sorts.

The weavers were not quite so vague. "For broad plainbacks, set 42, for which the wages were 7s. 3d., they required an advance to 9s.; those set 50, from 13s. to 15s. Common plainbacks, set 36, an advance from 3s. to 4s.; set 44, from 4s. 6d. to 6s.; set 56 where the sum of 10s. was paid, they required 11s. 6d.; wildbores, set 44, an advance from 4s. to 6s. 3d.; set 56, from 10s. to 11s. 6d.; common dobbies, set 36, an advance from 3s. 9d. to 5s.; set 44, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; moreens, set 39, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; set 50, present rate 7s., no advance required.

"It was," says the same authority, "most satisfactorily elicited, and even admitted by Tester, that a comber could earn 23s. a week, and that prices had *nominally* never been higher but the workmen alleged that wool had become more difficult to comb, being of higher quality.' It has since been ascertained from an authentic source, that previous to the strike the combers' earnings averaged sixpence an hour, so that for only ten hours each day he could earn 30s. a week—not a bad income when the easy rents, cheap provisions, and simple style of living then in vogue are taken into account.

With the combers there existed no just ground for complaint, but the case was different with the weavers. A moderate workman could not earn more than from 10s. to 12s. a week, but on some superior fabrics he might earn 20s., but this was a very exceptional thing.

Of course the demands of the delegates were rejected. The masters regarded them as excessive, and simply declined to entertain them. On the following day the combers employed by the three firms—Messrs. John Wroe & Sons, Messrs. Margerison & Peckover, and Messrs. Leach & Cousen—struck work.

This example of prompt and determined action on the part of the workmen incited the masters at once to adopt severe and decisive measures. They accordingly met in strong numbers on the following day (June 8th) at the Sun Inn, then the house of Mr. Edward Hirst, and after a lengthy and animated discussion adopted the following resolutions:—

"That as it appears from evidence that the prices paid for combing are higher than they have been for the last 10 or 20 years, and that the present price of provisions is more reasonable than it has frequently been during that period, the demand now made is unreasonable.

That this meeting views with concern the manner in which the above demand has been made, and feel it their duty, by every means in their power, to counteract a combination, which, if not suppressed, would strike at the root of the prosperity of this town and neighbourhood, and under this consideration they pledge themselves as individuals and partnerships not to employ any comber who shall continue to be a member of the Union."

"Thus," says Mr. James, "the rupture became complete, and henceforward for the next twenty-three weeks a struggle ensued, which, in its magnitude, the loss entailed, and calamitious results, is almost without a parallel in the records of industry." It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000 operatives were out of employment during this strike.

The central figure and the leading spirit of the Union was John Tester, who from the lowly position of a woolcomber at Rand's mill was suddenly elevated to that of a great oracle and commander of a multitude, who were now engaged in one of the most memorable struggles recorded in local history. That he was equal to the trying position in which he was placed I think nobody will deny. Whether he proved himself to be worthy of it is a question on which there may be some difference of opinion. John Tester was an intelligent, and—for one self-taught—a well educated man. He was quite equal to the duties devolving upon him as secretary to the Union. He was, in fact, the only literary representative of the operatives, and the bills, broadsheets, and pamphlets. put forth by him during the strike, give ample proof that his talents were of no mean order. But it was as *a speaker* that he excelled, and the influence which he exercised upon the strike, was brought about by his powerful orations to the thousands that assembled at Fairweather Green, more than by any other means. It has been stated by some, and I believe it is the general impression, that Tester turned traitor to the cause, and decamped with part of the funds when he saw that the strike was all but ended, but there are those yet living, whose testimony is worth something, who deny that such was the case, and assert that it was nothing but a slanderous tale, invented and circulated chiefly by the masters for the sole purpose of bringing the man and his cause into evil repute. That he left the town when his services were no longer needed is quite true, but he did so for the simple reason that all means of employment were closed against him. Regarded as a dangerous character by the masters, and looked upon with jealousy and suspicion by the workpeople, who had scant sympathy either with him or his views when funds were low and famine was staring them in the face, he went about as a very leper till absolutely compelled to leave the town behind him.

Of Tester's personal history subsequent to the strike of 1825 I have not been able to gather many particulars.

On leaving Bradford he removed to Leicester, and when, in 1827, the woolcombers and weavers were again on strike, their wages having been still further reduced, he wrote them a letter from this place, which was read at a meeting held on Fairweather Green, in which he regretted that their common enemy was again beginning to oppress them, and added, "If you do not *unite to a man* they (the masters) always did, and always will; the only way to prevent it is to subscribe something weekly, to which to resort in time of need." He also exhorted them to "be determined and offer resistance" to the masters, whom he designated as "interested, greedy, ignorant, stupid manufacturers, who think of nothing but oppressing their workmen."

In 1832 Tester again figures in a combination and strike by the wool combers, who on the return of good trade were desirous for an advance of wages. On this occasion he was again well to the front, and eloquently advocated the interests of those on strike. It is stated, however, but with what truth I have not been able to learn, that he again turned traitor, and a resolution was finally passed binding the Union never to admit him again into its ranks.

After these events he sought out "fresh fields and pastures new," and, subsequently to 1834, I find he was sub-editor of the *Leeds Patrol*, and afterwards part proprietor and editor of a Leeds paper called *The Voice of the West Riding*. In more recent times he might have been seen at Mr. Dyson's Academy, in Little Horton Lane, where he taught Mathematics and natural science. At this time he was regarded as a fine Latin scholar, and was also well up in the French and German languages. Afterwards he removed to Northampton where he lived for a time with a married daughter. The last chapter of his "strange eventful history," was, I have been informed, his removal to the Workhouse at Leicester, at which place, I regret to state, he closed his earthly career.

I must now retrace my steps somewhat, and deal with the earlier stages of the strike of 1825.

June the 9th may be fairly regarded as the beginning of the strike, for it was then that the workpeople ascertained the decision the masters had come to on the previous day, to use every means in their power *to suppress the Union, and not to employ anyone who belonged to or in any way contributed to its support*. Fairweather Green, near Allerton, was the great arena for the assembly of the unionists, and here they met in their thousands, day after day, and week after week, to listen to the harangues of Tester and other leaders of the movement.

Appeals had been sent forth to all parts of the country for funds to enable them to continue the strike till such times as the masters should be compelled to give in. For a while these met with a generous response, and money came in so liberally that during the month of September (1825) the committee were able to give out about £900 per week amongst the members of the Union. But this source of income was not kept alive without strenuous efforts on the part of Tester and his colleagues. In proof thereof, let us take the testimony of one of the delegates of the Union, as given by him at a meeting held on Fairweather Green, on Monday, August 22nd, 1825.

The meeting had been convened as one of some importance, and a gathering of more than 2000 people assembled. The chair was taken by Mr. Joseph Holmes, the president of the Union, who began by commending the conduct of the workmen, and admonishing them to be orderly and firm, and encouraging them to this by increased probabilities of success which seemed to be opening to them. Mr. James Walworth, of Keighley, deputy secretary, then stood forward to address the multitude. He had just returned from a journey to which he was delegated by the Union, for the purpose of opening channels through which assistance might come to the unemployed workpeople. He stated that he first went to Leeds, where he had found a general readiness to support the object of his mission. From Leeds he proceeded to Hull, where he had also the satisfaction of finding a general inclination to co-operate with the Union and to support it. He had not, he said, left a stone unturned, and under every stone he found assistance. From thence he sailed to Yarmouth, and even there the Union was not without friends. At Norwich he had been received with every expression of kindness, and had found the utmost willingness on the part of workpeople to support their suffering brethren at Bradford.

From Norwich he proceeded to London, where he found himself at first somewhat bewildered by the multiplicity of objects, and a little at a loss how to commence operations. He stated, however, that he was employed from seven in the morning till nine in the evening in communicating the object of his mission in the different quarters where he was likely to meet with support. The Society of Carpenters unanimously voted the sum of £30 from their funds, and promised to send regular subscriptions to support the Union. The Society of Hatters and Skinners also voted each £20, with similar expressions of goodwill and promises to support the Union. Numerous other societies had also promised their support—in short, he had the satisfaction of assuring the meeting that everywhere public feeling was favourable to their cause.

While in London he had an interview with Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., whom he represented to the meeting as one to whom all workpeople ought to look up, as, but for him, they would not have had it in their power to act as they were doing—or to meet together upon Fairweather Green. Mr. Walworth concluded his address by a general exhortation to the meeting to justify the good opinion universally entertained of the Bradford Unionmen, by continuing orderly and remaining firm. The Union, he said, was now composed of all sorts of materials, there were Union-men and Union-women and Union-lads, and even union-dogs, for it was only the other day that a dog had come to the committee room with 7s. 6d. in its mouth, which it deposited on the table.

But while all this was being done to keep up the funds of the Union, the masters were quietly but successfully doing what they could to uproot the combination of the workmen by such means as that of trying to induce employers in other towns to refuse giving work to persons who were in any way connected with the Union. Their meetings at the Sun had been conducted in great secrecy, but on the 4th of August they put forth a declaration which threw considerable light upon their transactions up to that date. After fully setting out all that had transpired on both sides up to the point where the masters had resolved to refuse the demands of the Union, the manifesto went on to enumerate a series of resolutions, subsequently adopted by the masters, of which the following are the principal, viz. :—

"That the signature of the combers and weavers, and of the parents of the children employed in the mills, should be required to the following declaration—'We declare that we are not members of the Combers' and Weavers' Association.'

That no tops should be purchased of any person whatever excepting from one another until the chairman had declared the union dissolved.

That every week the original signatures of those who had returned to their employment should be produced."

The masters felt quite confident that if these resolutions were strictly adhered to, they would ultimately ensure success. When they first met together to consult upon the best plan for opposing the combination of the workmen, it was observed by Mr. Richd. Fawcett, and other gentlemen, that it was not advisable at so early a stage of their proceedings to stop the mills, but that such a step might hereafter become necessary, and, if that should ever be the case, Mr. Fawcett, assured the meeting that "he would go to any length rather than be dragooned by any committee of workmen, however established"—he would stop his works for ever and retire upon the pittance that Providence had blessed him with—that the masters had the co-operation of the spinners and manufacturers in the neighbouring towns, but that he had no doubt they were of themselves quite equal to the suppression of this dangerous combination.

"Sentiments so spirited and just," continues the manifesto, "coming from an individual possessing so much capital, and carrying on so extensive a business, added to similar assertions from others, did not fail to produce an impression on the minds of the rest of the body that, if they

remained united, they might be certain of success."

A proposal to stop the mills altogether was submitted to the meeting on the 11th July, and although this measure did not receive Mr. Fawcett's support, yet he assured the gentlemen present, that however it might be opposed to his own opinion, he would be guided by the majority. This proposition, however, was not carried, but the numbers of the supporters of such a step began to increase, when on the 27th July a circumstance was brought to light which at once decided the question. This was nothing less than a violation by Mr. Fawcett of one of the most important resolutions, viz. :—"To purchase no tops of any person whatever—excepting one another."

The meeting then became convinced that some measure must be adopted which could not be evaded, and which might tend to restore that confidence among the members which had been so completely destroyed. No alternative presented itself but that of stopping the mills, and this extreme measure, after a full discussion upon it in all its bearings, was carried by a majority of 33 to 6.

This resolution caused the secession from the Masters' Association of the following gentlemen, viz. :—Mr. Fawcett, Messrs. Margerison and Peckover, William and Jas. Garnett, and Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Hargreaves, of Frizinghall. Messrs. Garnett submitted entirely to the demands of their workpeople, and were the only firm that had given any advance in wages.

This secession led to much unpleasantness among the masters for a time, but it had the effect of stirring up the Association to greater activity and a more decided course of action, and from this point the strike assumed a new phase. The entire stoppage of the Bradford factories was a violent step to take, and one most serious in its results. The innocent and the guilty were alike turned adrift, and terrible indeed was the panic that now reigned on all sides. So desperate had the masters now become that they even tried to induce employers in other towns to refuse giving work to persons in any way connected with the Union, hoping by this means to stop the contributions that were sent in towards its support. At Keighley and Halifax their appeals were successful, as Associations at both these places were at once formed to support the cause of the Bradford masters. Assurances were also received from employers in all parts of the country, and even from Scotland that no sympathy would be shown to workmen who belonged or contributed in any way to the support of Unions.

And thus the bitter struggle was prolonged week after week, the masters hoping eventually to starve the strikers into submission, and the latter still setting the masters at defiance by means of the supplies that were being daily received from those who sympathised with their cause.

Meanwhile Tester and the other delegates were traversing the country in search of funds necessary to uphold the strike. On August 25th Tester was at Huddersfield addressing a gathering of not less than 4,000, expatiating on the advantages of union among the weavers, and appealing for support on behalf of the people on strike at Bradford. All present were conjured to join the Union, and the almost unanimous response was, "We will! we will!" While Tester was generally guarded in his language, there were other speakers, who were not so. One called upon the audience not to suffer tyrants to rob them of their only marketable estate, but to withdraw their labour at every such attempt, and to meet their masters with open front, and not hang down their heads like asses. Another inveighed against titles of all descriptions, and wished every one to be called by his proper name, he would not even allow any one to be called *gentleman*. He asserted that the masters were influenced by nothing but a spirit of tyranny and a deadly lust for gain.

None of the speakers, however, were listened to with anything like the deference that was paid to John Tester.

His appearance was hailed with applause and his name resounded from mouth to mouth throughout the audience. He spoke both with intelligence and power. He alluded with great feeling to the hardships of the Bradford woolcombers and weavers, whom he described in heartrending terms as suffering very great privations, and subsisting on two meals of porridge per day. He gratefully acknowledged the receipt of about a thousand pounds which the West Riding Fancy Union had now sent to Bradford.

On this occasion about one-third of the audience were well-dressed females, one-third young persons, and the remainder men, most of whom were without coats on account of the heat of the day. A band of music was in attendance.

At a meeting held at Manchester on 27th September, Mr. Tester described in glowing terms the undaunted spirit of the members of the Bradford Union, and their determination to withhold their labour if they could not get a fair price for it. That they might be able to do this they called upon every English labourer, of whatever class, who prized the dear bought birthright of Englishmen—freedom, to come forward and seal the charter of his own right by assisting them with the means of supporting theirs. Referring to the funds of the Bradford Union,

he said that in its infancy the amount of subscriptions was only £200, but now gratifying and cheering change! they were enabled to pay £900 per week to those persons who refused to give their only property, their *labour*, without a fair requitable equivalent. The Bradford Union, he said, had contributed to the amount of £3000, and from other Unions they had received assistance to the amount of £7000. There never was a Union like the Bradford Union—never Union was so supported; he had seen many—he had witnessed upon such occasions elsewhere, groups begging here and there, some got twopence, some a penny, and some perhaps 6d., and, when all was put together, as much perhaps as 2s. a week might be collected; but at Bradford as much as 10s., 12s., 15s., and 16s were given to some, and to none less than 7s. Things were carried on in the easiest way imaginable—a committee sat at the Roebuck, and wrote letters, and their generous friends sent ample supplies.

But, in spite of all these fair speeches, the outlook for the workpeople was but a dismal one. The object which the Union had in view, of compelling the masters to yield to the terms of the workmen seemed to be as far off being realised as ever. Moreover, there were rumours that the funds were not coming in quite as plentifully as formerly, and that Bingley, Wilsden, Baildon, and some other places, had ceased to send supplies altogether. As the people paced the streets day by day, disaffection and anxiety were plainly written in their faces. The gatherings on Fairweather Green were becoming less attractive, and not so well attended as formerly. Even the persuasive eloquence of Tester began to lose its influence, for his audiences were now composed of men and women who were beginning to know something of the pangs of hunger, and in whose faces were written misery and despair. I am now speaking of the time when the strike had had an existence of four months. Tester was still the popular pioneer of the movement, and still commanded the confidence of a large proportion of the Unionists, but there were those, as there always have been in a suffering cause, who had their suspicions, and did not hesitate to give them utterance, that all was not as it should be,—in fact, that Tester and his colleagues were making a good thing out of it. It was rumoured that the funds that were said to come in so freely were not accounted for as satisfactorily as they ought to be. An article that appeared in the *Times* at this moment did not tend to improve the position of the leaders of the Union. "These men," it stated, "have become great public functionaries; they have been lifted into high authority by the combination; they find it a much finer thing to receive pay and enjoy power, as kings or viceroys, over their deluded brother workmen, than to earn honest wages as workmen themselves. To them, therefore—we mean the leaders and committee men—it would be death to see all disputed questions settled."

When jealousies and suspicions began to spread, the masters were not slow to give them an impetus.

Even the *Bradford Courier*, a Conservative journal, threw in its mite, for which small service Tester said it received a nice little present of some three hundred pounds. Whether he said this at random, and without knowledge of its truth, I have not been able to learn. A perusal of the *Courier*, so far as it refers to the strike, satisfies me that it was not near so biassed in its views as it was accused of being. The meetings on Fairweather Green are reported with great impartiality, and it even goes the length of finding fault with the movements of the Masters' Association, especially with the practice of conducting their meetings within closed doors, and with such great secrecy. An article in the *Courier*, of October 6th, 1825, gives some figures worth quoting.

"We find one comber averaging for himself per week, for two months previous to the strike, 28s. 7d., and one child 4s. 6d., making £1 13s. 1d.; now this sum for the sixteen weeks during which the strike has continued would amount to £26 8s. The sum paid to this workman at present by the Union is 8s. weekly, which for 16 weeks amounts to £6 8s. 0d., leaving £20. Now this £20 is lost for ever—and supposing the workman to get the advance required, viz., 2s. 8d., upon his kind of work it would require *Three Years'* labour to make up the loss. Another whom we find on the books, a single man, earning 23s. 7d., upon a like average, and demanding an advance of 2s. 3d., would require two years and four months to make up for his present loss, suppose the advance given; a third, earning for himself 27s., and two children of 14 and 16 years, earning together 17s. 6d., making in all 45s., claiming an advance of 2s. 3d., and receiving at present 11s. from the Union, would require, if working at the advance, the long period of four years and nearly four months before he brought up by the advanced wages the £28 16s. 0d. he has already lost. Single men earning 20s., of whom there were many, and claiming 2s. of advance, have already lost £10 8s. 0d., which will require two years of the advance demanded to make up."

"These facts," adds the *Courier*, "are well worthy of consideration; for a heavy, obvious, and certain loss is at present accumulating every day; a loss, which, even in the event of success, would require years of the workman's labour to make up, and which, if unsuccessful, can never be replaced at all."

Towards the end of October there were manifest signs that the workpeople were becoming

weary of the protracted struggle, and would fain give it up, even if they might only be allowed to return to their work on the old footing. When the intelligence was noised abroad that Tester had decamped and taken with him a portion of the funds of the Union, the strike was virtually at an end for by this desertion of their leader, the spirit of resistance on the part of the strikers was utterly quenched, and further opposition was felt to be useless. "On Saturday, the 5th of November," says Mr. James, "An interview took place between some of the workmen and Messrs. John Wood and John Rand, which, owing to the conciliatory conduct of the masters, resulted in seventy combers of the best character obtaining work at Mr. Wood's factory, and on the ensuing Monday there was a general resumption of labour to the extent of the masters' wants."

Thus was brought to a close the great strike of 1825, but not so the terrible consequences that followed in its train. A deadly blow had been struck at the trade of Bradford by this struggle of twenty-three weeks, and for masters and men alike there was nothing but a miserable outlook of depression and suffering. There was the sad reality staring them in the face of 1200 woolcombers and 1000 children unable to find employment.

Soon after the close of the strike, Mr. Edward Baines wrote an article in the *Leeds Mercury*, in which he estimated the contributions raised for the support of the "turn-outs" to reach at least £20,000, and the difference between that sum and the wages lost by them whilst in a state of idleness, at other £20,000—in all £40,000!

In June, 1826, the committee of the Union Association of Woolcombers and Weavers published a statement of their income and expenditure, from which it appeared that £14,091 12s. 0d. were disbursed during the strike to 2,900 men, 213 women, and 2,923 children; and the whole expenditure, including all expenses was stated to be £15,826 6s. 9d. For the support of the turn-out, the committee received from Leeds £1,843 2s. 6¾d., Huddersfield £1,688 12s. 1d., London £1,098, Loughborough £1,193 4s. 0d., Bradford £594 11s. 6½d. Halifax £392 11s. 10½d., and a variety of smaller sums from other places.

One pleasing feature associated with the strike was the peaceable and orderly manner in which the workpeople conducted themselves throughout the struggle. Two men were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for interfering with a workman who had "turned in," but, with this exception, the Bradford strike, was not characterised by a single breach of the peace. The masters, in anticipation of any outbreak taking place took such precautions as they thought were necessary for their protection as will be seen from a resolution passed at a meeting held on Jan. 6th, 1826:—

"Resolved that our grateful thanks be presented to the Rev. Mr. Hird and Mr. Lister for their alacrity in successfully promoting our wishes, to have a body of military stationed at Leeds Barracks, who might be in readiness to act in case of emergency in aid of our police."

Happily, however, no rupture of the peace took place, and the services of the "body of military" were not required.

I have left myself but little space to dwell on the events and calamities that succeeded the strike of 1825, but to trace these out in their sequence to the point when the operatives were exasperated by the introduction of machinery, and made the attack upon Horsfall's Mill, will form a subject to themselves, and one to which I shall devote my attention in a future paper. I should not complete my present subject, however, if I omitted to mention the noble efforts that were made to alleviate the great distress that prevailed for many months in Bradford after the close of the strike. In the face of the stern fact that in November, 1825, there were not less than 3000 persons out of employment, and in want of the bare necessaries of life, it was evident some organisation for the dispensation of charity on a large scale was necessary. Such an organisation was formed, and the Rev. H. Heap, the vicar, was the chairman.

Week after week the columns of the *Bradford Courier* contained such items as the following:—

"The committee for the relief of the poor distributed oatmeal and flour last week, at a cost of £90, to the following families.

	Families.	Loads.
At Bradford and the surrounding villages... ...	1190	41
At Great Horton	267	9
	1457	50

Another week it is stated that 65 loads of oatmeal and flour were distributed among 2153 families, at a cost of £156. And one week even reaches the outlay of £198.

In order to account for the raising of funds necessary to meet these items of expenditure, I need only state that the amount received from the London Committee alone up to July 13th, 1826, amounted to £3,100!

As if to put a finishing stroke to the universal distress came the failure of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner & Co.'s Wakefield Bank, which had several branches in the Worsted District, and in which, I need scarcely say, Bradford was included. The intelligence of this event came like a thunderbolt, and spread the greatest alarm in all directions. A complete panic ran through the trade of the West Riding, for it simply meant utter privation and ruin to thousands.

THE BRADFORD SOKE.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, June 11th, 1880,

By Wm. Cudworth.

The term *soke*, *soc*, or *soca*, from "*coulter*," or "*plough-share*," denotes the liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens and impositions; and also signifies the power of administering justice on the part of a lord within the jurisdiction of his own soke. The term was equivalent to that of *Thirlage* used in Scotland, which meant a servitude or tenure, by which the occupier of lands under its influence was bound to carry all his corn to be ground at a certain mill, for the grinding of which he was bound to pay a proportion of the ground corn, varying from 1-14th to 1-30th part, and which was termed mulcture. Besides these, there were certain services due to the mill, such as replenishing millstones, repairing the mill-dam, &c.

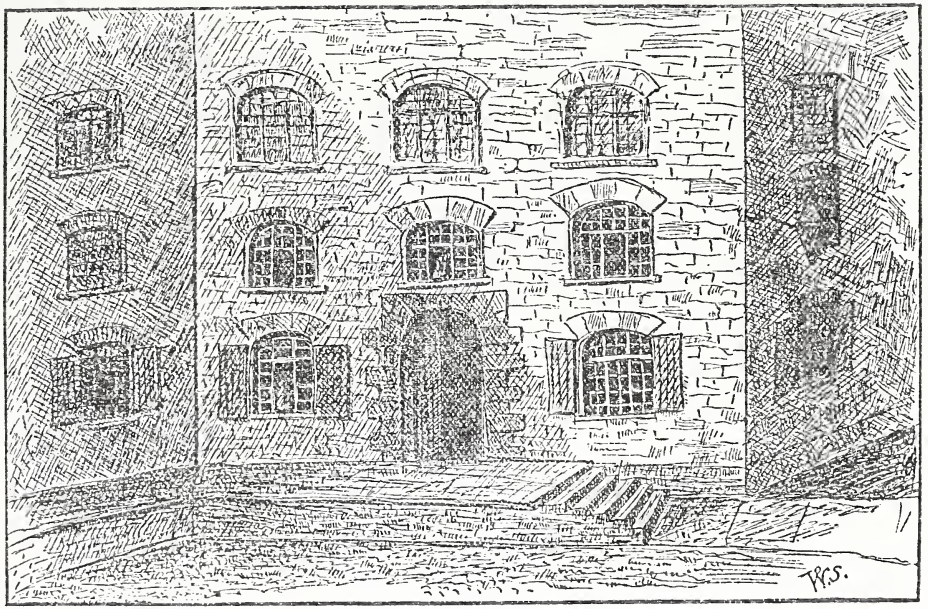
It is in relation to this custom, as it was enforced in Bradford, that I have attempted a brief description, having been stimulated in the endeavour by the belief that no connected history of the Bradford Soke rights has hitherto been compiled.

The subject is also interesting from the fact that the custom of exacting suit and soke is one of the few relics of the feudal period which have been brought down to our own time, and it is a legacy too which perhaps more than any other, enables us to contrast the primitive habits of our forefathers with those which prevail in this freedom-loving age, when any interference with its domestic arrangements, either by lord, priest, or statesman, is resisted to the uttermost.

The origin of the custom of soke is very remote, but it is not difficult to cast the thoughts back to a period when the condition of society was such that the custom would be regarded not in the nature of a burden but rather of a blessing. In order to do this, we have to conceive of a sparsely populated region such as the Manor of Bradford would be, with its scattered hamlets containing but few residents, and these almost without exception of the poorest class. At that time each family would be provided with a quern or hand-mill in which to grind corn sufficient to supply the needs of its members, and this process we may well imagine was both tedious and unprofitable. When water-mills were invented, their introduction would probably be regarded with feelings of astonishment, such being their superiority over the primitive mode of grinding which had hitherto prevailed. By the kindness of Mr. John Thornton, a member of the Society, I am enabled to present a drawing of a hand-mill (fig. 1) found by him upon a small farm called the Nuke, the property of Mr. Israel Thornton, and situate near to Tewitt Hall, his residence at Oakworth. The rude contrivance was at the period of its discovery doing duty as a water-trough, and was sunk into the ground. The actual dimensions are 2ft. 6in. in width and 8in. in depth. The adjoining drawing (fig. 2) represents a familiar form of quern, which was found embedded in the banks of the river Wharfe, near to Ilkley, by Mr. Stapleton, and presented to the Society by Mr. J. H. Turner.

Although an undoubted convenience to the community, as the water corn-mills would be, none but the possessors of the soil enjoyed the means to erect them, and hence the King was petitioned to set up mills upon the streams which then abounded in purity and plenty, and this he consented to do on condition that the inhabitants bound themselves and their heirs for ever to grind their corn at his mills subject to the payment of the toll which he exacted.

Certain subjects of the reigning monarch were, however, exempted from paying soke dues by reason of services rendered by them, and this fact, the original cause for exemption having become merged in obscurity, has led to much complication and litigation throughout the country. Among the favoured class were the Knight Templars of Jerusalem, to whom during the Crusades or Holy Wars this and other immunities were accorded. The Knights had



Entrance to Old Soke Mill.

much land granted to them, some of it being in our own immediate neighbourhood, as at Crosley, in Allerton, Bingley, Pudsey, and other places, which as it became built upon carried the right of exemption, and in order that the occupants might be enabled to maintain their right, stone crosses or lanterns were placed as pinnacles to the houses, many of these remaining to this day. Very often, as at Leeds, the *Commune Furnum* or common bakehouse, was annexed to the soke, but these institutions were allowed to lapse very early in the seventeenth century.

Not so, however, the right of soke, as the experience of Bradford and many other places testifies. The land having become enfeoffed, the soke rights were transferred as part of the manorial hereditaments, and as successive lords of the manor, to meet the growing necessities of the population on the manorial lands, enlarged the milling accommodation, they received an equivalent in toll or mulcture, which in course of time became a valuable consideration, and was not likely to be given up, except for an equally valuable equivalent.

Mention is made in an inquisition taken upon the death of the Earl of Lincoln in 1311, of a water-mill in Bradford, which was valued at £10 by the year, this being equal to the rental for the whole of Bradford and the places around from which rents were drawn by the lord; but the soke then only extended to Bradford and Manningham evidently, because in ancient rolls mention is made of mills at Bowling and Horton. Again, in the "extent" taken in the year 1342, when the Duke of Lancaster was lord of the manor, mention is made of a "water-mill, sufficient for all the houses, which, exclusive of the wheels and all other utensils, is valued yearly at £6 6s. 8d." The situation of this mill is somewhat open to question. Leland, our earliest topographer, in his description of the town, says—"Bradford is at the confluence of three brokes. One riseth at Bouline Hall, another two miles off, having a mill and a bridge; the third four miles off."

It should be noted that the mill Leland speaks of was on the second stream, that rising at Laister Dyke, and that it was accompanied

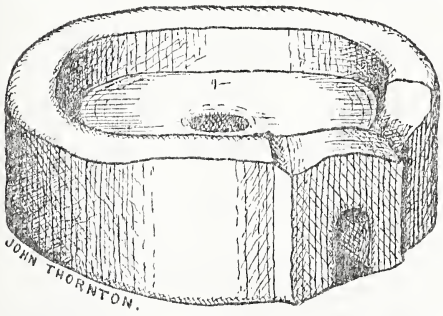


Fig. 1.

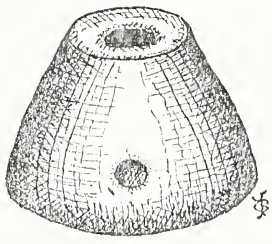


Fig. 2.

by a bridge, while neither bridge nor mill is mentioned in connection with the Thornton stream, on which the mills as we knew them were situate. The point therefore, is open to conjecture where the original soke mill stood.

Advancing a stage we come to more certain information as to the position and ownership of the soke mills lately demolished, but again crops up a theme for speculation in connection with a second mill, at which the right of soke was enforced in Bradford by former manorial lords. The mills followed the descent of the manor until the latter vested in James I., as part of the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1612 the soke mills were farmed by Edward Ferrers and Francis Phillips, citizens of London. These individuals, it would appear, were farmers of soke rights on a large scale, as the former was in possession about the same date of the soke of Leeds, acquired by purchase as at Bradford, and his name appears in other charters. The mills were then in the tenure of Sir Richd. Tempest, and were described as "two mills under one roof," lying on the south part of Bradford, and also "that then newly-erected water corn-mill situate in the east part of the town, with the suit of soke belonging to them in common soccage, and not in capite or by military tenure," on the yearly payment of £6 6s. 8d., and 6s. 8d. respectively. It was further stated that all the inhabitants in the manor of Bradford living within two miles of the said mills were bound to grind all the corn, grain, or malt used by them at these mills, and at no other place; and that by the same right no one had the power to set up any quern, steel, horse, or hand-mill within the manor, neither had any carrier the right to fetch or carry any corn or grain to any other mill to be there ground.

King James being at his death much indebted to the City of London, his son, Charles I., sold nearly the whole of the Crown lands, reserving

the fee farm rents upon them. The grant whereby the manor of Bradford was conveyed bears date September 9th, 1628, and was made over to four trustees of the City of London ("excepting those two corn mills called the Bradford mills, and one mill situate in the east part") which had been previously disposed of to Ferrers and Phillips, their heirs and assigns. Meanwhile it would appear that the latter had disposed of their interest in them to the then lessee, Sir Richard Tempest, inasmuch as Tempest proceeded in the year 1624 in the Duchy Court against Wm. Lister, Thos. Hustler, Roger Bower, Wm. Jowett, and John Bawme, and other inhabitants of Bradford and Manningham, for default in not grinding their corn at his mills, and he won the suit. Again in 1628, on appeal Lister was mulcted in costs, the others having submitted.

In the days of Elizabeth and Charles there was no need for a Duchy suit to enforce the soke, the lower class being sufficiently dealt with by the Court Leet. In 1602, seven persons were fined 3s. 4d. each for refusing to grind corn at the mills. Another of the services required at that time was that copyholders should repair the dam of the lord's mill, and the fact that the copyholders of Bradford and Manningham only were called upon for this duty defines the extent of the soke at that period.

We have thus mention of two separate buildings at which suit of soke was enforced, "the two mills under one roof" on the south side of the town, and a water corn-mill newly-erected (in 1612) on the east side. This mill was doubtless situate upon the confluence of the streams coming down from Laister Dyke and Bowling, the former of which must at one time have been considerable. In excavating for the main sewer along Canal Road, unmistakeable evidence of this was revealed. At a depth of eleven feet below the present street level, the remains of an old water course were most marked, as were also the successive levels which marked its course nearer the surface. While digging for the basin of the Bradford Canal, close at hand, the head of which abutted upon Canal Road, wooden piles were discovered, supposed to have been the foundation of a previous structure, which was not unlikely that of the lord's corn-mill, spoken of as being in the "east part." In an abstract prepared in 1795 showing the succession of the property, it is stated—"This mill was of no value to the owner, not being thought worth repairing, was scarce of any service to the inhabitants, being only an undershott mill upon a very slender stream, and without much head of water, so that in the summer season it could not be able to grind at all. From the above causes it is imagined that the owner at that time suffered it to go down."

In 1648, Sir Richard Tempest, being then a prisoner in Clitheroe Castle as a partisan of the King, sold the Bradford soke mills to Nicholas Shuttleworth, and the Commissioners under the Commonwealth sold Shuttleworth the fee farm rents arising therefrom, amounting to £6 13s. 4d. Nicholas in his will devised them to his three sons and two daughters, Richard, the eldest afterwards purchasing from his brothers and sisters their shares. In 1704 Richard conveyed them to his brother Ughtred, who conveyed them to his son Ralph, and he dying in 1744, devised them to his son Ralph. After various stages the property came to Edward Holmes, and he conveyed the fee simple to John Smyth, of Heath, in 1768.* Smyth sub-farmed the soke to William North, a miller of Bradford, on payment of a rental of £166 per annum for a term of seven years. Dying in 1771, his son, the Right Hon. John Smyth, came into possession, and in 1775 he, on behalf of himself and his tenant North, proceeded in the Duchy Court of Lancaster against Thomas Crosley, of Bradford, merchant, Stephen Hill, of Bradford, baker, John Ledgard and William Varley, of Manningham, badgers, and others of the inhabitants of Bradford and Manningham, for restitution of the rights of soke, "seeing that he had been defrauded thereof by reason of the defendants grinding their corn at other mills, and inasmuch as hand-mills, querns, and steel mills had been set up to his injury, and that of his tenant."

The following is a brief epitome of several of the depositions sworn in the suit some years before the cause was heard. The whole occupy about 2000 folios.

John Fox, cornmiller, of Hawksworth, said he was apprenticed to David Simpson, who was joint occupier with Abm. Holmes of the "two corn mills under one roof," known as the Bradford Mills, in 1740, but never knew another mill at the east end of the town. David Simpson dwelt at the mill. During his six years' servitude all the tenants, freeholders, copyholders, and other inhabitants of the "vill" and town of Bradford and Manningham, residing within two miles of the Bradford Mills, were obliged to do suit and soke, and grind all the corn, grain, and malt used by them, and fetch their own corn after it was ground, except "some chance occasion when they had time the apprentices of Simpson did voluntarily carry home the malt that had been ground for the sake of a drink of ale which the owners of such malt never failed to give them for their trouble." During Fox's service the following tolls were paid for grinding viz:—For wheat $\frac{1}{16}$ part, oats $\frac{1}{24}$ part, if into

* The Smyth family resided for many generations at Miryshay, in Barkerend, Bradford.

shelling only $\frac{1}{48}$ part, and for grinding malt an upheaved peck Winchester measure for every quartern of nine bushels. Further, that no one had a right to set up any querns, hand-mills, water corn mills, or horse mills, or other mills within the distance of two miles, but that Reuben Holmes, then occupier of Bowling corn-mill, did, contrary to his right so to do, grind corn for the inhabitants of the manor of Bradford.

John Holmes said that during the time he was employed by his father Abraham at the Bradford mills, James Goodall, a maltster, set up a steel mill, at a place called East End, but that on his father threatening him he pulled it down, and subsequently set up one in Bowling.

Thomas Ferrand, of Rochdale, gentleman, said he became the purchaser of the Bradford Soke Mills in 1746, and continued the owner for twenty years. That during his ownership one Pollard, of Fairweather Green, erected a cornmill there in the time of Mr. Ralph Shuttleworth, his predecessor in estate of the Soke Mills, who lived at Rochdale, and of whose heir Ferrand purchased the same.

On the part of the defendants several witnesses deposed to having sent corn and grain out of the manor to grind, and also to having used corn and grain which had been ground at mills other than the Bradford Soke Mills.

Mary Wright, servant of Abraham Swaine, of Bradford, in 1730, and afterwards with his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, spoke to the scarcity of water at the Bradford Mills, necessitating corn to be sent to Sams Mill (Robert Foxs) and to the (horse) mill occupied by Nicholas Pollard, at Fairweather Green, also to Frizinghall Mill and Bowling Mill. William Lister, of Horton (Low House), also set up a horse mill for grinding corn for the inhabitants of Bradford. Both Sams Mill and Frizinghall Mill were reputed to be very ancient, the latter as ancient as the Bradford Mills. In 1760 the inhabitants of Manningham resisted a suit instituted by Martin Stanley, then occupier of Bradford Mills, on the ground that if ever the people of Manningham were compelled to do suit and soke, it was at the mill on the east part of the town, which had been pulled down. Further, that John Jowett, a victualler, at Manningham, Isaac Stead, farmer, Manningham, and Hugh Cryer, landlord of the Globe Inn, had each set up steel mills in their houses for the use of the inhabitants, and they were notoriously used.

Joseph Swaine, of Horton, merchant, aged seventy, said he was born at Bowling, where his father lived for twenty years, and then went to reside at Horton, he (the son) afterwards taking a farm at Manningham, whence he sent his corn to grind at Sams Mill until George Craven became tenant of Bradford Mills, when he transferred his custom for convenience; that afterwards he went to reside at Horton.

Richard Sugden, of Bowling, stuff maker, remembered two corn mills at Bowling, one of which was very ancient, and Robert Storey was the occupier.

Samuel Hollingworth, Bolton Outlanes, yeoman, had often made suit at the Court Leet of Henry Marsden, when lord of the Manor of Bradford, and that during his tenancy of his farm, most of the corn grown by him and on the farms of John Caufield, John Wrigglesworth, Robert Jobson, Joseph Blackburn, Nathan Atkinson, Jonas Smith, Benjamin Holmes, John Wainwright, John Hodgson, and James Grave, living at Bolton, was ground at Frizinghall Mill, and was publicly exposed for sale in Bradford market, and in the warehouses, passages, and yards of public-houses, and was sold to the bakers and badgers of the town. That in his time Abraham Rhodes and afterwards Joshua his son, had a steel-mill for the grinding of corn which was afterwards occupied by Wm. Midgley, Joshua Burnley, William Naylor, William Wightman, and Robert Lee, all maltsters; that Sarah Cooke, who lived at a place called Cuckoo Bridge, and William Tetley, had also steel mills in Bradford; Emanuel Hodgson, who was succeeded by James Grave, had one in his malt-kiln at Bolton; also John Midgley, of Bolton, who was succeeded by John Caufield, all of whom were not instructed in the use thereof, although they were situate within two miles of the Bradford Mills.

John Midgley, of Wrose, stuff maker, remembered a lane called Mill Close in the east part of the town, where it was said a mill had stood, which site was said to be at the confluence of the Sheerbrig Beck, Bowling and Tom Shaw Foot Beck, much below the situation of the Bradford Mills

Robert Craven, of Hirst Mill, Shipley, said his uncle, William North, while at the Soke Mills, in Bradford, was obliged to take the Hirst Mills, Shipley, for two years on account of the drought which prevailed, and prevented him grinding all the corn brought to his mill in Bradford. That a great number of the inhabitants of Bradford, particularly Benj. Atkinson, a publican, Jos. Jennings, baker; Jon. Cordingley, baker; William Fox, Mr. Jowett, John Atkinson, Mr. Hemingway, Dr. Walker, Mr. Buck, Dr. Wright, Mr. Tarbottom, and others, brought their corn to be ground at the Bradford Mills, and paid mulcture for the same.

Chris. Dibb, of Shipley, said he was employed by Mr. Samuel Lister, of Manningham, to take an account of the number of inhabitants residing

in the townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, Manningham, and Bolton, being within two miles of the Soke Mills, in December, 1765, and found the number to be 8800, of which 4506 resided in Bradford, 1964 in Horton, 1119 in Bowling, 936 in Manningham, and 275 in Bolton.

The general purport of the evidence tendered for the defendants was to the effect that owing to the insufficiency of water, the Bradford Mills were unable to grind all the corn brought to them, and many not being able to get back their corn within the twenty-four hours allowed, sent it to be ground at other places, thus disturbing the right of the owner of the soke.

The cause was heard at York Assizes, in February, 1781, when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, Smyth and North, and the right of soke established. John Ledgard and some other of the defendants submitted, but Hill and Varley moved for a new trial, and fresh depositions were taken. Jonas Jennings, James Kitson, Abraham Holmes, and Michael Bland, all cornmillers, gave evidence to prove the sufficiency of the mills for grinding all the corn sent to them. John Hustler, of Bradford, merchant, Samuel Lister, of Manningham, attorney, and John Hardy, his partner, were the agents of the cause on the part of the defendants, who were supported by other inhabitants of the town. The case was disposed of in 1782, when the defendants were again mulcted in costs.

In 1795 an attempt was made by William Hustler and others to obtain release from soke rights by purchasing them from the owner. Mr. Smyth had a valuation made of their value, which as a lump sum was estimated at £12,500, but the amount was altogether prohibitory of a settlement.

At the York Assizes in March, 1814, another attempt was made to upset the soke rights of the Smyths, when James Duckett and John Bilton the then lessees of the mills, were the nominal plaintiffs, and James Stephenson, a householder of Bradford, was defendant. Mr. Samuel Hailstone and Mr. Bentley were the solicitors for the plaintiffs, and Mr. John Brogden for the defendant.

Joseph Andrew, working miller at the Soke Mills, Robert Clough, bookkeeper, Joseph Pilling, of Sams Mill, proved default on the part of Stephenson; Elias Wright, engineer and steward of Mr. Smyth, proved that the annual value of the Soke was only £300, while the mills were let for £800 per annum, thus shewing that they were sufficient for the purpose. Owing to insufficiency of pecuniary support furnished to the defendant, he was cast in damages, and in proof of this it is added that when the subscription book, which was sent round, was returned, the item—"John Brogden £2 2s.," — stood alone!

In April, 1838, another determined attempt was made to upset the right of the proprietors of the Crown or Queen's Mills, as they were then called, to demand suit and soke from inhabitants of the manor living within two miles of the mills, when Benjamin Burnell, William Haigh, John Robson, senior and junior, John Diggles, John Hodgson, and Robert Atkinson, all residing within the prescribed area, were indicted for "combining and confederating with divers other persons to injure and prejudice the owners and occupiers of the mills, and to overturn the customs, usages, rights, and privileges, soke, suit, and service belonging thereto."

Burnell and Haigh were cornmillers at Wakefield, having also a shop at Bradford, and the others named were dealers or private consumers, the former being charged with selling and the latter with consuming corn, grain, or malt, which had not been ground at the Bradford Soke Mills and paid toll or mulcture to James Ellis and John Priestman.

The case was delayed by the defendants for some time, the latter neglecting to file certain accounts of grain sold or consumed by them. Ultimately the defendants submitted to penalties varying from £1 to £20. The suit was pending in the year 1839, much feeling having been aroused on the subject in Bradford in the meantime. This feeling was at its height in July, 1839, when one of the most influential memorials ever got up in Bradford was presented to the constables, John Ward and Richard Newby, requesting them to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford "for the purpose of ascertaining and adopting the most efficient plan for abolishing the suit and soke of the Bradford Mills, and thereby enable the consumers of bread to purchase at the market most agreeable to and convenient for them without fear of prosecution."

The requisitionists included the most influential residents and tradesmen of the town at that time, among them being the two lessees of the Soke, James Ellis and John Priestman. The meeting was adjourned from the parish vestry to the Temperance Hall, there being present the two members for the borough, E. C. Lister, Esq., and William Busfeild, Esq., and several magistrates. Matthew Thompson, Esq., was the chairman, and, after an animated discussion, a committee, consisting of the chairman, the two borough members, and Messrs. J. G. Horsfall, John Hustler, Francis Simes, Henry Leah, Alfred Harris, and James Garnett, was appointed to confer with Mr. Smyth, the owner of the mills, as to the price of redemption. The inter-

view resulted in Mr. Smyth offering to accept £10,000 for his interest in the soke rights. This offer, on being submitted to a subsequent meeting, was accepted, but the generosity of the inhabitants was not equal to the occasion, and nothing came of it.

Minor suits have been instituted since then with similar results.

The Right Hon. John Smyth continued in possession until his death in 1811. He made the large reservoir formerly known as New Miller Dam, five acres, upon land at Brownroyd, and built the new flour mill there, as shown by the following copy of Agreement made 21st June, 1777, between Abraham Balme, of Bradford, gentleman, and Sarah, his wife, of the one part, and Elias Wright, steward, and John Smyth, Esq., of the other part, viz. :—

"Whereby in consideration of five guineas paid said Abraham Balme by John Smyth, they consented and agreed that the dam stones which had been lately laid near the foot or north part of a close of land the inheritance of said Sarah Balme, situate in Horton, called the Legrams, then occupied by James Booth, for conducting and carrying the waters unto the reservoir which had then lately been made by John Smyth, and John Smyth, his late father, in certain closes at Brownroyd, for collecting and preserving the water for the use of the Bradford Mills, should at all times remain and continue to be used in such manner as the same were then fixed. And power for the said John Smyth and his servants at all times afterwards when necessary, to go through the grounds to repair the said damstones. The said Elias Wright agrees that the said John Smyth should at all times make satisfaction for damage done to the said Close called The Legrams, by repairing or amending the said damstones, to be settled by the parties concerned, but if they can not agree, then two indifferent persons are to be chosen by each party."

June 21, 1777.

John Smyth's son, John Henry, succeeded, and in anticipation of his marriage with Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Lord John Fitzroy, he in 1814 conveyed, with other hereditaments, his interest in the Soke Mills to secure the payment of £400 per annum to his wife during his own lifetime, and of the yearly sum of £1200 should she survive him, with remainder to her children. Of the marriage there were six children, the eldest being John George Smyth, who, on the death of his father in 1822, became heir to the property and farmer of the Soke upon the yearly payment to the Crown of the two several sums of £6 6s. 8d. and 6s. 8d. respectively. In 1824 the mills were let by William Scott, agent for George Smyth and George William Aylmer, acting trustees under the will of the late John Henry Smyth to Joshua Priestman, of Thornton, near Pickering, corn miller; James Ellis, of Bradford, cornmiller; and Samuel Priestman, of Kirkstall, cornmiller.

John George Smyth attained his majority in February, 1836, and by lease let the Soke Mills, with all the rights thereto, to James Ellis and John Priestman for a term of eleven years at a rental of £1250 per annum.

The following is a summarised copy of the agreement :—

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENT between Wm. Scott, of Leeds, acting for George Smyth and Geo. Wm. Aylmer, Esqs., trustees under the will of John Henry Smyth, deceased, and Joshua Priestman, of Thornton, near Pickering, cornmiller, James Ellis, of Bradford, cornmiller, and Samuel Priestman, of Kirkstall, cornmiller.

March 20, 1824.

Smith and Aylmer (thro' Scott) let to Priestman, Ellis, and Priestman all those water corn mills situate at Bradford, known as the Soke Mills, with the outbuildings, dams, goits, brooks, and other appurtenances; and that other water corn mill called the New Mill, situate upon the bank of the dam, containing 4a. 3r. 39p.; and also that brick wind corn mill, situate at Barkerend adjoining to lands belonging to John Geo. Smyth, deceased, then in the tenure of Jos. Dalby, with the sails, millstones, &c.; and also the several closes of land known as the Two Days' Work, 2a. 10p.; the Summerig Pasture, 3 1 14; the Dam Head Close, 2 2 27; the Home Close, 4 2 18; the Rushy Field, 3a. 28p.; then in the tenure of Messrs. Duckitt and Bilton, with all the mill fittings, suit and soke, and easements, reserving all timber, mines, and minerals, *to hold*, the same from the fifth day of April, 1824, from year to year, at the yearly rental of £900 for the mills, and £50 for the land, the same to be kept in repair, and to be kept in good working condition, at a yearly expenditure of not less than £100, to be returned to them out of the rental, the said Smyth providing new grindstones when required.

Signed,

JOSA. PRIESTMAN.

JAMES ELLIS.

SAML. PRIESTMAN.

Witness—W. SCOTT, as agent.

Witness to Signature of Josa. Priestman, JNO. BACKHOUSE.

Witness to Signature of Jas. Ellis and Saml. Priestman,

JOHN LANGLEY.

The more recent changes of ownership can

only be lightly dwelt upon. In the early part of 1869, the Queen's Mill property, including the mills in Aldermanbury, with all their rights of soke, the New Miller's Dam, the goit, with all the rights of supplying water for trade purposes therefrom, was sold by Mr. J. G. Smyth, to Messrs. J. Buckley Sharp, T. A. Watson, John Schofield, and George Poole for £19,000, being £3,000 more than the highest bid for the property by auction a few months previously. The amount of income arising from the whole of the property at that period was £1400 per annum, a considerable portion of which arose from the mulcture paid by maltsters and others for the privilege of being allowed to grind malt on their own premises—a virtual acknowledgment of the existence of the soke rights. In 1871 the Directors of the Bradford and Thornton Railway Company, wishing to bring their City Road branch over the site of the old New Miller's Dam, agreed with the above four gentlemen to take the whole of the area formerly occupied by the dam and to pay £3000 for the construction of a new dam, while the then Mayor, Mr. Mark Dawson, and Messrs. Henry Brown, Edwd. West, and S. Storey, purchased on behalf of the Corporation, the remainder, viz., Queen's Mills, goit &c., for the sum of £8300, in order to facilitate the construction of a new thoroughfare, since named Sun Bridge Road. This transaction was confirmed at the Council meeting held on September 27th, 1871. By arrangements made with the maltsters and brewers within the two miles formerly comprised in the soke jurisdiction, the soke rights affecting them have been commuted. The rights as affecting private consumers, however, are still in existence, but as there is now no Soke Mill, they cannot be enforced. It need scarcely be said that this consummation has been brought about by the action of the Corporation. By becoming purchasers of the Queen's Mill property, the Corporatipn have not only been enabled to effect what in course of time will be regarded as a most valuable street improvement, but they have also virtually extinguished an ancient custom, which had latterly grown into an acknowledged public grievance.

The following is a list of the tenants of the mills from the year 1715, viz. :—

1715 Jno. Blackbrough and Abm. Rawson.
1727 John Rawson—Blackbrough rejected.
1729 Abm. Rawson again.
1738 Abm. Holmes and David Simpson.
1747 Sarah, widow of David Simpson.
1749 Martin Stanley.
1754 Thomas Shaw.
1754 Hollings and Craven.
1768 William North.
1776 David Jennings.
1800 James Duckett and John Bilton.
1824 Joshua Priestman, James Ellis, and Saml. Priestman.
1836 James Ellis and John Priestman.

The occupancy of Abm. Rawson seems not to have yielded him much profit, judging by the following copy of a communication addressed by him to his landlord, viz. :—

COMPLAINT of Abm. Rawson as to rent of Bradford Mills.

To Richard Shuttleworth—

Sir,—I have often written complaints, but never had the ocation I have now. If I was to stay a little longer att the same rent I should have nothing left in a very short time. Mr. Shaw begun a markitt 3 or four years since, we never thought itt would continue but itt is stronger and stronger. The markitt for corn used to be allways in the myln unless some few beanes in the markitt. There is more shelling sould in the markitt than is sould in the myln, and as to the souke I think you never look after it. I fully expected a line from you long since but never heard nothing from you. I am so much a looser that I know not how to lett my own wife know of it. You may be thinking I am but in jest, but I am in earnest, and when I gave you the quarter warning at your house I had written these lines before I received your letter. Your unkle Shuttleworth sent for ten pounds but I had it not to send him. I shall nott addle much above ten pound this seven week then the quarter will be up. These from your friend and servant to command,

ABM. RAWSON.

THE FARNLEY WOOD PLOT.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, August 8th, 1879,

By T. T. Empsall.

The Farnley Wood Plot is scarcely of sufficient importance to merit a special paper; but, as the accounts hitherto given of it have been uniformly and strongly condemnatory of the parties concerned therein, it appeared to me worth our while to look at the event by the light of modern information. A very wicked attempt to excite rebellion against the Restoration it might appear at the time to those not behind the scenes, but it is hardly creditable to those who write about it now to echo the same sentiments, considering the greater accessibility of the records of the period. Scatcherd, the able historian of Morley, strongly suspected the truth of what had been stated on the matter, and believing that something of a different character remained to be said about it, prosecuted an enquiry as far as he was able, but was baffled in the attempt. Had he attained his purpose, however, a serious dilemma would have been the result, inasmuch as whilst he would have been well able to expose the treachery and wickedness which characterised the whole affair, he would at the same time have been obliged to execrate the memory, of one at least, of the moving spirits in it, whose character as a patriot and soldier he did his best to sustain.

The plot in question culminated, we are told, in the assembling of a number of rebels, said to be about thirty by one who was there, and some hundreds by those who were not, in Farnley Wood, near Leeds, on the night of the 12th October, 1663, consisting of old Parliamentary Soldiers, and others who, in sentiment, if not in action, had supported the Commonwealth. The party, we are also told, were armed to the teeth and threw up entrenchments for their protection, while the depositions state the supply of ordnance consisted of a blunderbus loaded with eight bullets, together with five stones of powder and the like of ball. And this was the magnitude of that rebellion and also its extent, inasmuch as when day approached, being either appalled by the frightful character of their operations or scared by some alarm, the party abandoned the place, it is said, some returning quietly to their homes and others to Bradford Moor or elsewhere, whilst Whitaker affirms "they were watched at their rendezvous and pursued, so that escape being impossible, numerous arrests were made immediately, and the parties sent to prison to await their trial at the next assizes." Whether the party dispersed as alleged is very uncertain; but that any were apprehended on the spot is a statement for which there is not any evidence.

The objects of these rebels is variously stated, but the following seem to be the principal:—"An adjustment, or a change in the system of taxation" (hearth money). "A more christian magistracy," and "A gospel ministry." These claims, it must be admitted, are so characteristic of the times, whether force was attempted or not for their attainment, that those who are familiar with the history of the period will need no further explanation. The disparity of numbers said to have been concerned in the movement may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that no credible evidence exists on the matter. Indeed it may reasonably be suspected that report alone supplied the numbers, inasmuch as an hour after the time of meeting—three o'clock in the morning—Oates, the informer, deposed that his mother told him, that she had been told by somebody else, that six men from Holbeck arrived on the spot, and finding nobody there, they fired a pistol and returned home. As to being "armed to the teeth," it may be a question whether such a description is applicable to the rude and miscellaneous equipments mentioned by that informer. And yet it must have been from the deposition of this disreputable character, which moreover consisted largely of stories told him by his mother and other gossips, that both Whitaker, Canon Raine and many others base their sweeping censures of the persons implicated.

On many accounts it is unfortunate that the original depositions respecting this plot are not now in existence, for surely there must have been some of much greater importance than the copies published by Whitaker, otherwise the impression is forced upon us, that seldom, if ever, in the darkest period of the history of this country has such wholesale and severe penalties been inflicted on such flimsy and worthless evidence.

No doubt there was much discontent engendered by the striking and unfavourable state of things which followed the Restoration. The change was obvious to people in the remotest districts, so that even the most passive and law-abiding were moved to some degree of remonstrance. At the same time the Royalists, being now free and extremely sensitive, watched closely every person who was known to, or suspected of holding opposite views, and took alarm at the slightest appearance or reports of disaffection. Hence arose the harrassing and trouble of a multitude of highly respectable persons in this locality, many of whom had not the remotest disposition to disturb the new order of things. The gaols, which for a long time previously had been comparatively empty, were now crowded with men of all ranks and classes, insomuch that at York many prisoners had to be billeted on the inhabitants.

In the following January (1663-4) a special assize was held for the trial of these people, when a considerable number were fortunate enough to escape with a moderate amount of punishment, the juries, and to some extent the judge, having had the sense to perceive the frivolous character of the charges made against them. Several others, however, were sent back to prison, where they remained for subsequent trial, or for long periods of incarceration, while some twenty or more were at once sentenced to the refined cruelties of the time, namely to be hung, drawn, and quartered in various places. And thus, says Whitaker, so severe an example was made of the parties implicated, that it was believed the flames of treason were thoroughly stamped out. A few of the acquitted had subsequent misfortunes, for, on getting home, and speaking too freely of their wrongs, thereby giving offence to some local magnate, they got another dose.

Lists of the persons condemned, all of whom were connected more or less with the manufactures of the West Riding, have often been published, but the differences have been so great that it is difficult to decide which is correct. Taking two of the most recent, the one published in the "Criminal Chronology of York Castle," which the author declares is absolutely correct, and that given by Canon Raine, in his "Depositions from York Castle," which I suppose is equally unimpeachable, there are not two names alike. Both these gentlemen had equal facilities for obtaining their information; but when it is discovered that the former places Farnley Wood near Otley, one's faith in his correctness in other respects is a little shaken. Our choice, therefore, becomes a matter of credibility, and on the ground stated, and several others, we must adopt the list of Canon Raine, which, with one or two exceptions, is the same as that given by Drake, the historian, of York, who was almost contemporary with the event, and would probably be able to consult the original documents.

The following is the list of persons given by Canon Raine, who were executed, and which may now, to a great extent, be verified :—

Captn. Thomas Oates, Morley.
,, Samuel and John } Ellis do.
,, Joshua Asquith do.
,, John Nettleton, Senr., Dunningley.
,, John Nettleton, Junr., do.
,, Robert Scott, Alverthorpe.
,, William Tolson, Dewsbury.
,, John Tossard, ,,
,, Robert Oldroyd, ,,
,, Peregrine Corney.
,, John Sowden.
,, John Smith.
,, William Ash.
,, John Elrington.
,, Robert Atkins, Leeds.
,, William Cotton, ,,
,, George Denham.
,, Henry Watson.
,, Richard Wilson.
,, Ralph Rymer, Senr.
,, Richard Oldroyd.

The names of more than a hundred other persons are given who were involved in the affair, and their punishments are indicated above, with two exceptions, namely, Ralph Rymer, Junr., the eminent antiquarian and author of the "Fœdera," and Captain Hodgson, of Coley. These gentlemen were ordered to be imprisoned for life, and all their goods and lands forfeited for their lives. But, somehow, after eighteen months confinement, Hodgson obtained a pardon, for which, he tells us, he paid £20 to Mr. Benson, clerk of the assize, but had to go home without the document, or even a copy of it. Here the gentle and inoffensive captain could not suppress a murmur :—"This it cost me," says he, "besides all (the cost) of my imprisonment, and the charges in the court." In his straitening circumstances the small sum of £20 had become a very serious item, so much so indeed that,

although he had escaped with his life, absolute ruin was obviously close at his heels.

Considering the part Bradford took in the Civil War and the number of its inhabitants who were reputed to have been concerned in the plot business, it is remarkable that not one of them is found amongst those that were executed. Several were brought into the scrape on the accusation of Oates, and others, subsequently by Joshua Wilkes and Jeremy Booth of Bradford, blacksmiths, and the Parish constable Jeremy Bower. Three persons viz.: Henry Bradshaw, Manningham, John Lowcock, sadler, both of whom had been officers in the Parliamentary Army, and Jonas Waterhouse, vicar, were the principal, and Bradshaw was tried, but acquitted apparently, while the other two, do not seem to have been meddled with. John Lyley, another Bradfordian, was sent or taken to York by Bower himself, on his own authority and tried at the assizes. He was acquitted however, and being indiscreet enough to call at Bower's afterwards to ask a question or two about his apprehension. got into a temper, and while easing his mind a little, foolishly remarked that the late King had a fair trial, but the late sufferers had not, calling them "Martyrs." Considering the times, such language as this, though used in the presence of a parish constable's wife, Bower not being at home at the time, was highly injudicious. He was again apprehended and charged before Sir Walter Calverley with making seditious observations ; but it does not appear what punishment he got for this offence. Amongst other Bradford persons implicated, were Richard and William Walker, mercers, John Wilkinson, cloth dresser, William Swayne, Hugh Sawley, and John Kitchen and his wife, and Tong Lands, Manningham, are named as a common training ground and rendezvous of the party.

Yorkshiremen, an old Warrior used to say, were ever ready with their word and eke their blow, but often the blow came first. This was meant to imply not so much their unreasonable pugnacity, or readiness, wantonly and unprovoked to rush into conflict with "Authority" without giving some warning of their discontent. It would be difficult certainly, to select another county in the kingdom that has been so often involved in insurrections and plots of one kind or another. To us at this day, the objects of many of these seem perhaps unwise, or even absurd, and the means to sustain them grossly inadequate. But if the cause appeared to them just, with a good leader, they were seldom guilty of hesitation, whatever might happen to be the consequences. This feature of their character was strikingly displayed in the untrained forces of the great Rebellion, strengthened greatly however, and rendered more tenacious, even in the humblest ranks, by a deep sense of religious duty.

An account of the Risings, &c., in which our countrymen have been concerned during the last six or seven centuries, would form an interesting chapter in local history, but only one of these may be referred to here, and chiefly because it exhibits that strong religious sentiment which largely influenced the action of Yorkshire people in almost every public movement, down to the Great Rebellion, and in a modified degree the subsequent event, which we have now under consideration. Norton's rebellion, so-called from a family of that name of Norton Conyers, occured in the latter part of the Reign of Elizabeth. It was an armed, but a most imprudent and unadvised protest, on the part of a lingering element of the old religion against the wrongs of Queen Mary. Though hostilities were not engaged in, the parties in fact never meeting, a fearful retribution was inflicted on the leaders and notably on Norton and his sons. The common people engaged in it were slaughtered like cattle, in sundry towns on the northern parts of the country, the headsmen with his axe, proceeding as if on ordinary business from place to place daily, on his sanguinary mission. This sad event, as stated, sprung from an offended Catholic sentiment. Little more than half a century elapsed between it and the Great Civil War, which to a great extent was another ebulition of religious zeal, but of exactly opposite character, and of such greater force, that to it must be largely attributed the defeat of Catholic and arbitrary proclivities of the Crown and the establishment of the Commonwealth. That great struggle, which commenced earnestly in 1642, and in which Yorkshiremen, especially those of the West Riding took such a prominent part, enacted penalties during its progress, which could not possibly be estimated, and which in all probability will never be repeated. When it ceased however, except the pecuniary inflictions imposed on the wealthy, who had been actively engaged for the King, the royalists were allowed to settle down quietly if they would in their own homes, seldom being interfered with afterwards if their manifestation of discontent were confined only to words. Thus, the usual precedent of destroying all opponents that could be captured, not being followed by the Commonweath, the strong and vital elements of royalty were left almost unimpaired to lay smouldering and concealed till the change came. Then, taking advantage of the earliest indications, it sprung into life like magic, and had not the act of oblivion intervened, a most merciful exaction from the King whoever enforced it, revenge would scarcely have been appeased by less

than half the population. This act barred the punishment usually due to rebellion, with a very few exceptions, and the restraint it imposed was galling to many Royalists. But their wishes were largely attained in other ways, as it appears to those who look beneath the surface, for every man who had actively or tacitly supported the commonwealth was marked, and every means, lawful or otherwise, too often otherwise, were devised to entrap him. Perhaps this statement may by some be considered too strong or unwarranted by the history of the time in question, yet it seems to me, to be largely supported by the fuller details now available.

Scarcely had the Restoration been effected, when a number of local gentlemen, called a committee of safety, was selected to watch and guard this part of the Riding, amongst whom were Sir John Armitage, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir William Wentworth, Squire Thornhill and some others. All these gentlemen were of course more or less zealous royalists, but by prudence, caution, and perhaps the help of friends at times, had managed to steer through the commonwealth unscathed. Before their appointments were formally made however, several of them displayed considerable vigilance by reporting to the newly constituted authorities, the state and occurrences of their own localities. But the most active amongst them was Sir John Armitage of Kirklees, who with a troop of soldiers, constituted of the inhabitants of the district, watched very closely the movements of, and listened to every report against, all whom he regarded as unfavourably disposed towards the restored monarchy. Within a month of that event, he informed the Secretary of State "that there was a meeting at the house of *one* Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, nr. Halifax, on Thursday last being the 17th July, of about thirty men, living in several counties. It is very much feared they have designed to make a sudden insurrection if some speedy course be not taken to prevent it, and the country apprehend themselves in very great danger, especially the Royal Party." The circumstance described in this alarming despatch, and since then very consistently called by all the Chroniclers who have alluded to it, the Sowerby Plot, was, as we learn from several sources, simply a small gathering of Puritan Ministers and friends of Congregational sentiments to consider the best means of adapting their religious observances to the altered state of things. Mr. Horton at whose house they met, was a man of considerable position and wealth, and the most conspicuous representative of an ancient family of that name, which originally sprung from the Hortons of Horton, in Bradford dale, but having had its principal seat now for several generations, at Howroyd, in the Parish of Halifax. He had moreover the strongest sympathy with the religious views of his guests which had been manifested in various ways throughout the Commonwealth, and particularly by his support of Mr. Root at Sowerby Church. But coercion or force in any case, he strongly deprecated, and had therefore kept entirely aloof from the political movements of his time. And this together with the general character of the dozen friends named as being present on the occasion, should have been sufficient guarantee that the meeting had no political significance. The opportunity it afforded however, for retaliation to such an ardent Royalist as Sir John, was too good to be thrown away, and hence under color of an absurd enquiry instituted at Bradford, immediately afterwards, and which entirely failed to produce the slightest evidence to incriminate anyone, some of the more earnest ministers, together with Captains Hodgson and Pickering, were at once placed in confinement, and kept there for a considerable time. Certainly the presence of the two latter gentlemen, might without explanation be allowed to excite suspicion of its hostile character, both of them having been active officers in the Parliamentary army. Mr. Horton would no doubt use what influence remained to him for their protection, but considering the parties whom he would have to supplicate, the task would be as humiliatory to him as it would be hopeless for the Captains. Hodgson realized this fully, as is evident from the remarks in his autobiography, where he somewhat contemptuously alludes to this affair as the commencement of the many and serious troubles he afterwards experienced. That the Bradford inquisition above-mentioned was wholly abortive must be evident from the results, and corroborated by the fact that Mr. Horton, who must have been the principal offender, if there had been any ground for suspicion, was never interfered with on account of it.*

But, frivolous as this alleged plot at Sowerby proved to be, it served to inaugurate one of the saddest periods of persecution this district ever experienced. Rumours of other designs were incessant, the motives and acts of the best men were misconstrued, suspicion disturbed the minds of all, and a general sense of insecurity prevailed. As might be expected from this state of things, there was much irritation, angry words and threats were indulged in, and

* As illustrative of the character and temper of the times : a man of the name of Platts, of Sowerby, was tried for High Treason seven years afterwards, for having said, that if he had been present when Hodgson was apprehended and brought to Bradford in custody, for this affair he would have ventured his life before he should have been taken.

a state of feeling produced that led ultimately to the Farnley Catastrophe. Meanwhile the committee of safety was exercising its functions with considerable activity, receiving reports and depositions against individuals from any quarter. But, as if these were not sufficiently productive, Sir Thomas Gower, on the whole a very sensible and considerate man, and now one of the committee, being urged by the Secretary of State to increased vigilance replies:—"That more cannot well be done, that he has trusty gentlemen watching the Highways and suspicious neighbours."

The Roundheads of that day were the Radicals of this, and remembering how ready they are to express opinions on every question that is uppermost, and their irrepressibility by the strongest opposition, it is not difficult to imagine what an easy prey, considering the facilities given for entrapping them, many would become to unscrupulous enemies. And of this sort of proceeding, there seems to have been more than enough, for Gower in another communication to secretary Bennet says: "I have been talking to clowns all day, so that I am weary of it and am scarcely able to write." Doubtless much of the gossip, Sir Thomas was obliged to listen to, would not be particularly interesting to him. Ill news travelled fast even at that day, so that disagreeable facts respecting the King and court, would be seized with avidity and become topics of common conversation very soon after their occurence. And here was more than enough to feed the flame of discontent, at a time of all others when a portion of the population would be the reverse of passive listeners. A little after this time, Pepys, Secretary to the Navy remarks "It is strange how everybody do now-a-days reflect upon Oliver, and commend him, what brave things he did, and made all the neighbour princes fear him; while here a prince came on with all the love and prayers, and good liking of his people, who have given greater signs of loyalty, and unwillingness to serve him with their estates than ever was done by any people, hath lost all so soon." There was abundant room therefore and excuse for angry and uncomplimentary remarks about the King, which would be provoked doubtless, and then reported to, listening officials, thus accounting for the numerous frivolous depositions of the time, and the arrests which followed. Gower observed all this but was unable to interfere, and though zealous enough on the King's behalf to a reasonable extent he had sufficient conscience to report "some gentlemen of the district have too hotly apprehended some of the ill affected, on the imformation of major Greathead, who has an allowance from the State for his secret services." This was Scatcherd's relative, of whom he entertained, innocently, such a high opinion for his patriotism. and who had moreover conducted himself so worthily while in the Parliamentary army, that his old comrades and others who knew him, were not in the least aware, as he now moved amongst them, that he was carrying on this game of treachery. But he was not the only person thus engaged, for Gower again reports "I have spies among the Phanatiques, and am sure to know anything of consequence in time enough to oppose it." From these hitherto unpublished records together with many others published, it may be seen clearly enough what a network of snares was laid to entrap the unwary. Greathead was very industrious, attending meetings incessantly for the discussion and arrangement of treasonable projects, making inflammatory speeches, and bragging of the exploits he himself intended to perform. To those whom he could not approach in this way, the informer, Oates—apparently as ignorant as other people of Greathead's duplicity,—was employed to take secret messages, inviting their adhesion to his schemes, notes being made of conversations or other communications in reply. But the business was overacted, and this exciting suspicion his shrewder victims, he suddenly disappeared, and report was circulated that he had been apprehended for treason and sent to York Castle. And the blind succeeded admirably as many of his dupes believing the statement implicitly, the deception survived only in the faintest whispers of one or two of his contemporaries. These adverse remarks had evidently been noticed by Mr. Scatcherd in his enquiries about the man, as the following observations of his seem to indicate:—"Of all the persons engaged in this unfortunate enterprise (the plot), the character of most interest is that of Major Greathead, who was committed to York Castle on account of it, and appears to have had a narrow escape; but as no mention is made of this plot in the state trials, and no information from the office of the clerk of arraigns at York, or from any documents within my reach, it has happened that in all my various endeavours to pry into the particulars of this gentleman's share in the concern, my curiosity has been baffled." He also observes:—"Amidst our regrets at the absence of further information respecting him and Captain Oates, on the affair of the conspiracy, it is some consolation that we have preserved to us the memoirs of Captain Hodgson. These memoirs being brief and not intended for publication, there is no mention of Greathead or Oates, until he comes to the narrative of his own arrest and imprisonment for the Farnley Wood Plot, and then also the reference is brief, merely apprising us of Sir Thomas Gower the then Sheriff telling Hodgson that they had absconded and were

not to be found. This I have no doubt was the truth, as Gower was of all persons, the most likely to be informed on the subject, and could have no motive for telling Hodgson, his prisoner a falsehood at this time," When Greathead had escaped, and the time came to gather the results of his and other's labours, a number of justices, of whom Sir John Armitage was apparently the chief, perambulated the district, summoning before them all who were on the black list, "they sent for divers of our neighbours," says Hodgson, "and examined them very strictly, bound some to the sessions and freed others, none had anything against me. Those that were released by three justices, were bound over again by Sir John, so that those that had set them at liberty, withdrew from the court and meddled no further." Of course the Squire of Kirklees—what a temptation there is here to give the man his proper name—had other motives than the dictates of justice to act in this manner, and he gratified them to a cruel extent. But his paramount sorrow was, that the man who to him would have been worth a whole parish of lesser mortals, he could not have his own way with; that was Hodgson. Failing this, however, he visited the man's home accompanied by a number of soldiers, intending to arrest him, and on learning that his prey was absent, told Mrs. Hodgson that there was a plot in hand "that I knew of it, and gave out threatening language, what he would do if he catched me." It was in this emergency that Hodgson visited Gower, the most considerate of his enemies, and the conversation took place about Greathead and Oates absconding, as Scatcherd relates. But this writer was too credulous about Sir Thomas' veracity, for on the day of the interview with Hodgson, when he said Greathead and Oates had escaped, and could not be found, or very near it (10th October), and two days before the alleged plot, he writes thus to the Secretary of State:—"Almost all the heads of the Phanatiques are privately seized, and I think there is no further danger, all the late rumours coming from one man, whilst three others whom they do not suspect, say the design is laid aside. I have arranged with Greathead and the others to meet me on the 10th, and they are come punctually." Thus, while Gower was conversing with Hodgson, the traitors were probably behind the screen. And a few days later he reports "that Greathead and another have gone to Turnbridge to meet the Sheriff." From all this it is clear that Sir Thomas Gower could lie and was capable also of deception. In another despatch of the 7th November, he says: he has sent Greathead to London, and expatiates largely on his merits. Greathead is also further commended by a certificate which he carried in his pocket signed by Gower and three other deputy lieutenants of Yorkshire, certifying that "Major Greathead has effectually contributed to the discovery of the late plot and thereby to its prevention." The last word, it is difficult to understand, if there was any rising at all, and if Sir Thomas Gower is to be believed, we have seen that the leaders in the affair were apprehended sometime before it could occur. And of this there can be little doubt, as there is much evidence to show that many worthy and respectable persons, who had not the slightest intention to encourage disaffection of any kind were incarcerated long before any design was propagated.

If, therefore, the Rising had any existence and following, we are almost forced to the conclusion that it was designed to make a final sweep of a class, that it was difficult or was not considered worth catching in any other way. And even on this point, as has been observed, there is much room for doubt, and more still in that, if there was a meeting, the parties were not observed at the time, as Whitaker states, and were not therefore apprehended. What service would the original documents and depositions have been to us now on this particular matter? It cannot be, however; they have disappeared from the Records at York. Hence, beyond the gratuitous assertions of Drake, Whitaker, Raine, and others, who can hardly find language strong enough to condemn these so-called wicked conspirators, there is very little beside the testimony of the scoundrel Oates, whom even the judge, it is said, would not suffer to remain in his presence. But his evidence was received notwithstanding, and on it were sacrificed the lives and liberties of so many individuals.

I have now stated, briefly, all that has come in my way respecting this Plot, except the depositions, the length of which precludes this. But they are almost exclusively by Oates, and may be seen in Whitaker's History of Leeds. There is one, however, in the Record Office, not generally known, which, on account of its inconsistency with the rest, and withal very brief, it may be quoted. It is the evidence of one Jeremiah Bolton, of Gildersome, given before Godfrey Copley and John Thornhill some time after the event. In this, "Bolton affirms that upon a Monday, being the 12th of October, in the evening, about seven o'clock, as he was coming from Wakefield to Gildersome, he met several persons with swords and pistols, to the number of twelve or more on horseback, going down the back side of Morley, within a mile of Farnley Wood. And when he came home he sent his apprentice with his horse into a close where he had other horses, near Farnley

Wood. At the boy's return he told the informant that he heard a great noise in the said wood, upon which he sent the boy to fetch up his horses, and after the boy was returned with the horses, the informant, about twelve o'clock of the night, walked near to the said wood, and in a great open glade he saw many men and horses, to the number of 200 or thereabouts, riding up and down. Whereupon this informant stood private, and observed them for the space of an hour at least, all which time they moved to and fro, and then went away by four or six together, several ways." This missive, in view of all that is said on the subject, is a transparent absurdity, and if used at all on behalf of the state as evidence against any persons supposed to have been at Farnley Wood, the fact would strengthen the suspicion that the prosecution was nothing less than a design to crush them, and that the prosecutors should have taken their place. Sir Thomas Wentworth, writing to the Duke of Buckingham, about the same time, says :—"Bolton's evidence of a rising is confirmed by one Asquith and William Tolson, who were asked to get horses and join a meeting at Morley. And that, after the meeting, 100 horses marched forward to Bradford Moor, and the rest dispersed."

Respecting Greathead, it remains to be stated that he was rewarded for his services by the Government by a pecuniary gift, and conjointly with another person, farmer or collector of Hearth Money. After holding the office several years, it was discovered that he had embezzled a large sum annually for a long time, and an enquiry took place at the Swan Inn, Halifax; but what was the result is not stated. These defalcations of Greathead were much talked of at the time. Oliver Heywood alludes to the matter somewhat exultingly in his Memoirs, for though he never had any great sympathy or liking for the Roundheads, he felt much for those who had suffered, as he believed, innocently, on account of the plot, and chiefly he suspected though the machination of Greathead. After the discovery of his frauds on the revenue, he disappeared altogether, and here it was supposed his career terminated as did that of the other person involved with him, a native of Batley.

Before concluding this paper there is one other matter closely connected with its subject, which must not be overlooked. Some of you will no doubt have read of an insurrection in Cheshire, against the Commonwealth, in August, I believe, of 1659. The movement was promoted chiefly by the Presbyterians to regain their influence, as against the Independents, who for several years, previous to the death of Cromwell, had been predominant. At least it was alleged to be a trial of strength between these bodies, but in reality it was a covert attempt to restore the King, as is shewn by several communications which passed between Charles II. early in that year, and other persons. Sir Geo. Booth, afterwards Lord Delemere, the head of the Presbyterians at the time, and a man of considerable position in Cheshire, led the force, and succeeded in taking Chester Castle. In their manifesto, it was declared they had taken up arms in vindication of the freedom of Parliament, without the slightest allusion to their real intentions. But these were well known amongst the Royalists, many of whom joined Booth's army. The Parliament, on hearing of the affair, ordered General Lambert to proceed immediately with such forces as he could collect in Yorkshire, to the seat of action, and the result was such a complete and speedy defeat of Booth, that the event was facetiously called the Chester Races. Sir John Armitage, the gentleman frequently mentioned in the course of this paper, and noted as being the most bitter enemy of the now defenceless Parliamentarians, was one of that gallant race who, in time of danger, observe a very circumspective demeanour, regarding their own skin of much more value to themselves than any body else. Hence, during the Commonwealth, he was characterised by much mildness and docility, and, unlike many of his neighbour Royalists, he escaped altogether, without trouble of any kind, or observation. Now that Cromwell is no more, in the throes of the Commonwealth he leaps his traces, buckles on his armour, and marches Cheshire-wards to the assistance of Booth. And, it is believed, the notorious *bully* Peebles, his bousing mate, whose life would form a very interesting chapter in local biography, accompanied him, together with one or two other retainers.

Oliver Heywood was apprised of this Cheshire Rising before it occurred, by the Presbyterians, as if he could help it in some way. But a small company of Parliamentary soldiers in this district, under Denham, a man of property, of Brighouse or Thornhill, near there, knowing his predilections that way, in order to prevent the possibility of his committing himself at all, confined him in a house at Brighouse for a short time. And then Denham, with a few of his men, having learnt of Sir John's march towards Chester, followed and intercepted him somewhere on the confines of that County, stripped the party of their armour, took their horses, and forced them to return. It was very considerate of Denham to exercise no greater severity against the Knight, because it must have been in the man's power to have subjected him to much more disagreeable treatment. Doubtless,

to a man in Armitage's position, the tramp home again would be somewhat trying and eventful, and would leave impression that would require a long time to efface. But the King is restored shortly afterwards, whereupon Sir John sues Denham, at York, for £100, the value of his horses taken from him, as above stated. Denham pleads the act of oblivion, but the verdict was against him. He, however, obstinately refused to pay, till the Farnley Wood Rising occurs, when he is foisted in amongst the plotters, and is gibbetted at Leeds. It may be safely asserted that that man had nothing whatever to do with that affair; there is not the vestige of a deposition against him, nor is he mentioned at all in any evidence that was given on that occasion. After his execution, Armitage seizes his property, and I am inclined to think, in spite of the efforts made by Denham's heirs for its recovery, they were unable to succeed.

ANCIENT BRITISH REMAINS ON BAILDON MOOR.

By William Glossop.

The range of hills lying North by West of Bradford, separating the Valleys of the rivers Aire and Wharfe, are well known to Bradfordians; and rising from the banks of the Aire between Shipley and Saltaire, stands out like a guard post frowning over Bradford dale the rugged sides of Baildon Hill. The summit (925 feet above the level of the sea according to the ordnance map) contains a sort of Table Land, commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country. This is called the High Plain or by the local inhabitants "T' Hee Plaan." On the North East slopes, the targets of the Bradford Volunteers are placed, and on the Eastern sides are numerous remains of Coal pits, and at present extensive mining operations are being carried on for the purpose of obtaining fire clay.

About the centre of the plain, quarrying operations are carried on; the sand stone obtained being used for mending roads and other purposes. Among the *debris* are to be found numerous fossil remains of trees and other vegetable life.

The Southern edge of the plain is called Hope Hill, and at the foot there is an ancient paved causeway leading from Hope Gate, which is entirely lost (after continuing for about fifty yards) in the debris of a coal pit, but I have been informed by those who remember it, that the causeway once extended from this place to Lobley Gate and Golcar Gate, on the opposite side of Baildon Moor, between which two places, I have traced portions of a causeway.

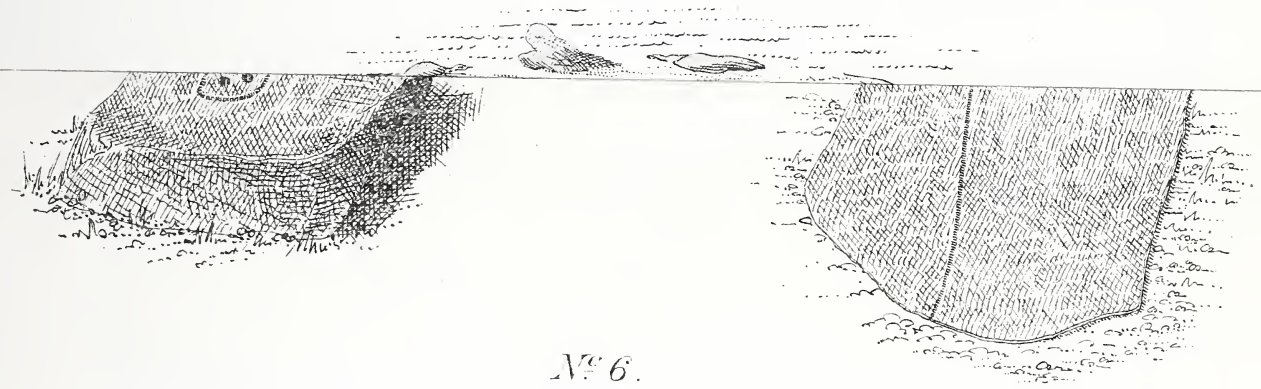
Descending to a lower level is another long narrow table-land known as the Low Plain, in the centre of which is a farmstead called Dobrudden, which is sometimes corrupted to "Dobben." The ordnance map shews that this plain once contained numerous Cairns and Barrows, besides traces of Earthworks or embankments, but unfortunately very little now remains to gratify the researches of the antiquary, and but for the fact that about thirty seven years ago, some of these Barrows were opened by Mr. J. M. N. Colls, who discovered therein traces of early interments and found several urns containing burnt human remains, further description would be unnecessary. These discoveries were detailed in a letter to Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., of Bradford, and printed in Volume 31 of Archæologia.

With respect to the Embankments previously mentioned, I have been informed by those who remember their existence, that they were composed of calliard boulders and earth, and stood parallel with one another, the lines being intersected by other works of a similar formation.

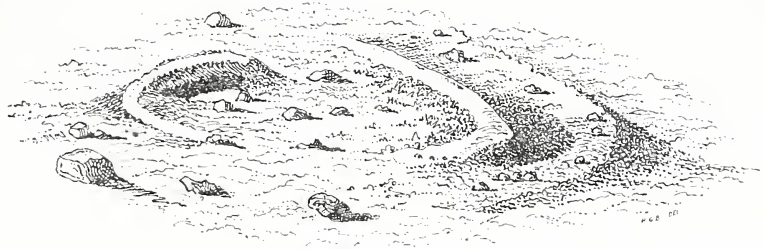
During the summer of 1881, I carefully examined this portion of the Moor without being able to find any certain traces of these cairns and entrenchments. It appears the stones comprising them have long since been removed for the purpose of making road metal. There are still to be found however, numerous mounds dotted here and there, especially on the higher slopes of the hill. These mounds are generally round in shape, but sometimes oblong, and about three feet in height. The vegetation on the top of these mounds is also of a different order to that growing round about the base. Having obtained permission from Captain Maude the Lord of the Manor, I have been able, assisted by Mr. George Pearson, a member of the Society,

ANCIENT BRITISH REMAINS ON BAILDON MOOR.

N°1.

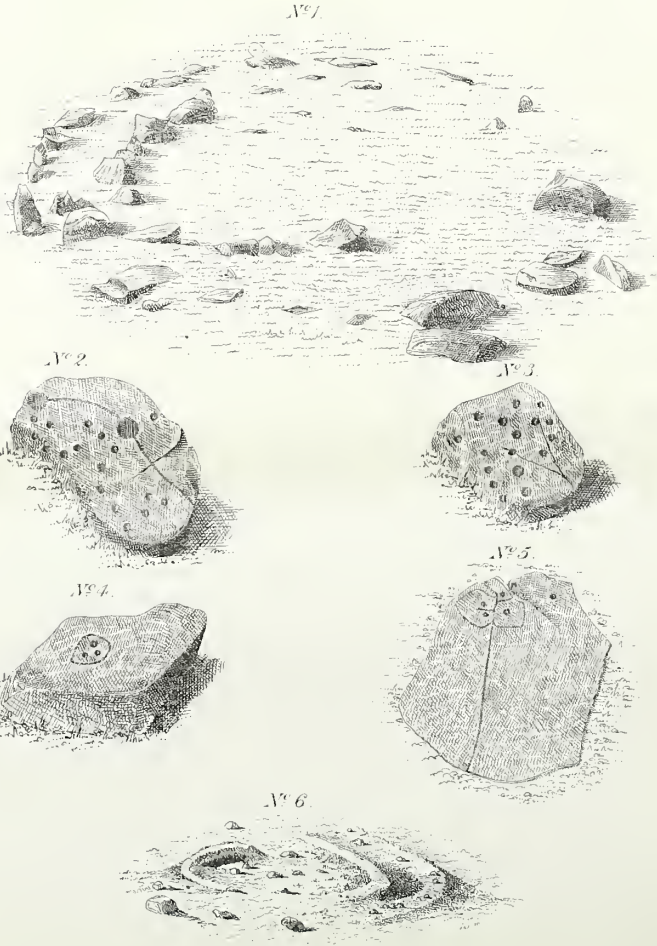


N° 6.



S. O Ensley, Little Leeds Road Bradford

ANCIENT BRITISH REMAINS ON BAILDON MOOR.



, S.O.Ewbank Lithr. Leeds Road, Bradford.

to open three of these mounds but without much success. I may state that we were satisfied the Mounds were of artificial formation. They were covered at the top with peat earth, underneath were layers of soil interspersed with stones and small calliard boulders resting on the native gravel.

Near the edge of the plain and overlooking the targets of the Bingley Rifle Volunteers, my attention was drawn to some peculiar marks on a sand-stone boulder, and on removing the moss which had overgrown it, I found, that the rock was inscribed with some of those cup and ring marks which have so much puzzled antiquarians, and at a later date I found another rock, in close proximity to the one previously mentioned, half covered by vegetation similarly inscribed (see Sketches Nos. 2 and 3).

This portion of the low Plain appears, at the time when the ordnance survey was made, to have shewn traces of Cairns and Barrows, but now it requires an effort of the imagination to trace their whereabouts. On a portion of the Moor by the side of the highroad running between Acrehowe Hill and Pennythorn Hill, is an undoubted Earthwork or part of an entrenchment in the form of an angle or corner of a parallelogram (see Sketch No. 6). By measurement it is said to be eighty feet in length on one side, and thirty-six feet on the side at right angles to it, and consists of a fosse with an agger, or bank on its inner and outer edges, the breadth of the fosse, from the top of the inner agger to that of the outer being twenty feet, the depth of the fosse being three feet four inches, the height of the inner and outer banks or aggers two feet four inches each.

The bottom of the fosse rises gradually to a level with the adjacent surfaces at each extremity. No traces exist of the entrenchment having been continued. Alongside this earthwork are the remains of a circle which was opened in 1843 by Mr. J. M. N. Colls, the writer to the *Archæologia*, who discovered two urns, containing burnt human remains and other strong proofs of its origin, including the flint head of an arrow. The visitor will find numerous pits dotted here and there on Baildon Moor, varying in circumference, and having an average depth of from two to three yards. In many cases coal shale is found outside the pits forming embankments round them which points to the conclusion that coal has been sunk for; but there is a curious cluster of pits at Crook's Gate, and another similar cluster at the opposite side of the Moor which have more the appearance of ancient pit dwellings than those above mentioned. At an early date I hope to have an opportunity of investigating them. Descending from the Moor into Eldwick Glen, or as it is commonly called "Shipley Glen," the Antiquary will find much to interest him. I would first draw attention to a cluster of rocks on Bracken Hall Green, whereon will be found some peculiar markings, similar in character to those I have described as existing on Baildon Moor. In order that Members may judge for themselves as to the similarity of these rock markings, they are referred to the accompanying sketches (Nos. 4 and 5). There can be very little doubt they belong to the same period of history. Numerous theories and conjectures have been offered by Archæologists as to the meaning of these rock markings, but I do not feel at liberty in this short paper to raise the question.

At a short distance from these rocks are the remains of an undoubted British earthwork. It is circular in shape, about 137 yards in circumference, 50 yards across from north to south, and 39 yards across from east to west, and composed of a raised bank of earth and stones. A portion of the circle on the western side is strengthened by a double row of large boulder stones set edgeway, as shewn on the sketch. That the circle has been similarly strengthened all round there can be no doubt, as here and there single stones remain *in situ*. This work of antiquity appears to have escaped the notice of previous investigators, and, considering its importance, I have attached a sketch (No. 1). It is well known to the inhabitants of the Glen, and is generally spoken of as the "Soldier's Trench." The old cottage close by is well worthy of inspection, being perhaps, one of the oldest specimens of a lath and plaster edifice to be found in this part of the country.

On some of the rocks in Eldwick Glen are to be found peculiar bowl shaped incisions. I refer especially to a large rock in Trench Wood, near the foot road leading from Saltaire to the Glen. This rock is marked in the Ordnance Map as Robin Hood's Chair. In this rock there is a deep incision of more decided character than the others. Nearly at the head of the Glen where the high rocks cease there is all appearance of a perfect Cromlech, but whether this is formed by accident or artifice I cannot say.

In the immediate vicinity of the Glen, both at Eldwick and Gilstead numerous traces of both British and Roman occupation have been found. Mr J. E. Preston (to whom I am considerably indebted for information on this subject) has had in his possession articles of British and Roman workmanship, which were found in clearing his father's property. There is an old road at Golcar Side leading to Birks Close and Fawweather, which an old inhabitant informs me he remembers to have heard was used as a pack road between York and Manchester. May not this road have been a British trackway used by the Romans, as a trading route between the two cities?

SOME FRAGMENTS OF LOCAL MEDICAL HISTORY.

By J. H. Bell, M.D., Bradford.

The greater portion of this paper which consists of fragments relating to the medical history of Bradford will doubtless be of most interest to medical men; although several matters therein referred to, will be found to be of more general interest. As may be expected, the lives and labours of persons engaged in the profession of medicine in Bradford,— many of whom obtained more or less eminence in their time, and who must, therefore, have constituted an element of considerable importance in the welfare of the community, will necessarily occupy the largest share of our attention. Many of these notices, it must be regretted, are brief —too brief to be satisfactory—but such as they are, we must be thankful for them, inasmuch as they relate to well-nigh forgotten names.

In this sketch are also included notices of places and institutions which may be regarded as more or less connected with medicine at sundry periods of our history. Looking back some three or four centuries we find much in the medical practices of those early times which is both curious and interesting. The first notes of a local medical character relate to various wells in the neighbourhood which were dedicated to favourite saints. The afflicted were wont to resort to them to drink their waters for their supposed medicinal virtues: there was one between Cemetery Bridge and Crossley Hall; another, The Lady's Well (the Virgin Mary's), in the Roughs, on the west side of Dudley Hill; but the most frequented was one called Holy-well, in a field on the east side of Manningham Lane, nearly opposite Belle Vue; this was covered over and preserved with great care: for centuries it was a popular resort for the sick, and more recently—some fifty years ago—when the popularity of its waters had declined, it was tried to resuscitate its reputation by importing daily the sulphur water from Harrogate and retailing it there at ½d. a glass. Some years ago the well was broken up by quarrying operations, and the site is now built over.

Our present Hydropathic establishments are the modern development of this water cure. If this natural treatment failed, it was easy to pass to the supernatural, and to have recourse to witchcraft. The neighbourhood has been prolific in wise men, witches, and astrologers. In 1650, Mary Sikes, of Bowling, was tried at York as a witch, but was acquitted. The depositions against her—chiefly by Bowling people—contain a mass of charges as incredible as they are indecent, and show very clearly the ignorance and stupidity of the times on such matters.

In 1804, John Hepworth, the notorious Bradford fortune-teller, when experimenting with human blood mixed with hair in a large iron bottle, corked it up tightly, and put it into the fire, when it exploded and killed the poor woman who had sought his advice.

In the year 1810, Hannah Green, the Lingbob witch, died, having amassed over £1,000 by her profession.

Within our own time other members of this mysterious art have practiced with profit to themselves, and we will hope, also, to their numerous clients.

We know but little of the personal histories of residents here before the middle of the 17th century; mere fragments, and of these not much of a medical character.

In the autobiography of Mr. Joseph Lister, about this time, he relates that after a very narrow escape from drowning, he was so sick that he could not rise, all food was distasteful, and sleep departed; "so," he says, "I sent my water to a physician, who sent me word that he could then make no judgment of my case, but I was to send my water the next day and he would give his thoughts; so I did, and then also he said he could not tell what the distemper would be, except the person had been under some over-powering fear." In a short time he was in a violent fever, for which the doctor gave him easy cordials, but not recovering under this gentle treatment, the physician was paid off and another was sent for;

of whom he writes "He first let me blood, and gave me what he thought proper, and God so blessed his prescriptions that I did soon recover." It thus appears that the "water castors" of the present day are the descendents of physicians of 250 years ago.

EPIDEMICS.

During the Civil War— in 1643,— the neighbourhood of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, and Halifax was a scene of skirmishes and encounters which may be said to have ended in the general engagement at Redhill, beyond Dudley Hill, when the Parliamentary General Fairfax was defeated by the Royalists under the Duke of Newcastle. Bradford was sacked; and what with famine and desolation ensuing on the siege, there arose in 1645, a terrible pestilence, which devastated the town to an awful extent. Charles Fairfax wrote to Lord Fairfax in London, requesting him to consult divers physicians as to the best methods of arresting, and preventing the disease. No other town in the West Riding was more flourishing than Bradford previous to the war, and no other town suffered so much by it; so that 100 years afterwards, it had not regained its previous condition.

Twenty years later, in 1665-6, the plague was conveyed here by a bundle of old clothes sent from the Metropolis where the pestilence was then raging. The person who opened the bundle was the first victim; the disease spread very rapidly; the stricken were removed to a place called Cliffe Barn, near Cliffe Wood, when those who recovered attended upon the sick. Provisions, &c., for them were conveyed to a spot near, and left for the attendants to fetch. Those who died were buried in the Wood; many of the grave stones placed over them were dug up about 80 years ago, and some with inscriptions upon them were built in the walls of Spink Well House. In the year 1836 a skeleton was found there, which was supposed to have been buried at that time. It is not known how many died here; but in the neighbouring town of Leeds the disease was fatal to 1325 persons, about one-fifth of the population.

Cliffe Wood, at that time, was about two miles in length and one in breadth; the Church was in the Wood. It was here, too, that the traditional wild boar roamed, and was killed when drinking at a well at the bottom of what is now called Wild Boar Street.

Again, in December, 1675, an epidemic prevailed, which was vulgarly called the "Jolly Rant." The malady was a severe cold with cough, which affected such numbers that on Sundays it was almost impossible to hear distinctly an entire sentence of a sermon. This outbreak corresponds with an epidemic of influenza which prevailed all over the country, the history of which has been written by Sydenham, the British Hippocrates and Father of Modern Medicine.

After this, no disorder was so general or virulent in its character as to be noted either in history or tradition, till the year 1832, when the Asiatic Cholera passed over the Kingdom and after raging in many of the towns and villages around Bradford, appeared here in September, 1832. This town was almost the last in the Kingdom to suffer from it. The disease had been very severe in Leeds four months before, having been introduced there from Goole, along the Aire and Calder Navigation. In June, it broke out suddenly, in a very virulent form, at Apperley Bridge, and Greengates, three months before any case was reported here. Thirty-one cases, with ten deaths, occurred within four and a-half days (between Sunday night and Friday morning). It then crept forward to Idle, Eccleshill, Shipley, Keighley, Halifax, and reached Bradford in September. The first victim, occupied the second house on the right hand, going out of North Wing on Wapping Road. The Baptist School, in Upper Sun Street, near the Philadelphia Chapel, was fitted up as an Hospital, under the superintendence of Mr. Jon. A. Illingworth and Mr. Thomas Beaumont, who rendered their services gratuitously. Mr. Ingle, who had had considerable experience in the treatment of cholera patients in other towns, was the gratuitous resident medical officer. No cases occurred after the beginning of December. The total number attacked was about 120, with 30 deaths. In Leeds there were 1,817 cases, with 702 deaths.

In 1837, influenza was very prevalent, spread widely, and was fatal to great numbers.

In 1846-7, the Irish famine fever prevailed here to an alarming extent. This was in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland and many of the Irish crowding into the large industrial centres of this country. The condition of the working classes, and especially the woolcombers, was very distressing. The mortality was fearful, being about 31·5 per 1000 per annum.

In September, 1848, Asiatic cholera appeared at Hull. The public here were warned of its approach by long letters in the *Bradford Observer* by Dr. McTurk, Mr. Beaumont, and Mr. Meade. In February, 1849, the first fatal case occurred in Back Lane, Westgate. In June, cases were reported in New Leeds and Wapping. In July, the number was weekly increasing, and the guardians of our public health, at a special meeting, considered it not expedient to adopt any active measures to arrest its progress, lest they might create alarm in the

public mind, and thus tend to increase the number of cases. The disease continued to spread; the health authorities were at length aroused from their lethargy; all the medical men in the town were appointed extra Union Officers to attend to any person who applied to them, not restricting them to any district. They were supplied with forms for reports; these were collected every morning by the police, and considered by the Special Committee, which sat daily. In September, 20 fatal cases were reported one morning; 65 in one week; 56 deaths the next week. A national fast day was appointed, and special services were held in all churches for humiliation and prayer. In October the disease disappeared. The number of deaths from it in Bradford from June to October would be about 450. The surgeons' bills for extra services amounted to £875.

The epidemics which have prevailed since have been of a milder character, and we will pass them by to notice some of the leading medical men of our town during the last century. The first of these to claim our attention will be:

Richd. Richardson, M.D., F.S.A., &c.

He was born at Bierley Hall in 1663, and was early distinguished for his attainments in learning, for which he was greatly indebted to his mother. He was sent to the Bradford Grammar School, near the Church Bank, which at that time stood high as a seminary. The masters were learned, exemplary in the discharge of their duties, and ambitious of rearing able scholars. Being intended for the profession of Physic, he was removed to Oxford, when he applied himself more particularly to the study of medicine, and took the degree of Bachelor of Physic.

About the close of the 17th century, the University of Leyden enjoyed the highest reputation as a School of Medicine, and thither resorted the youth of Europe, destined for the higher departments of the healing art. Dr. Richardson studied there three years, and resided in the house of the eminent botanical professor, Paul Hormann, and to this circumstance may be attributed his passionate fondness for botanical pursuits. Among the eminent scientific men he formed an intimacy with at this University, may be mentioned the celebrated Boerhaave, and being of congenial minds and tastes, the friendship continued through life. On his return from Leyden, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Oxford, and retiring to Bierley Hall, devoted a long and virtuous life to science and works of mercy. Having an ample estate, he did not practice as a means of support. His skill in medicine was sound and extensive, and at all times exercised readily for the benefit of the poor. In 1712 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and his name appears frequently as a contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions;" on "Subterraneous Trees;" "Trout in the Welsh Lakes;" "Observations on Natural History, &c. He was in frequent correspondence with Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society, and of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., respecting plants, geological specimens, and cases which he had under treatment, one of which, Sir John Kaye, to whom his daughter was married, was considered by Sir Hans Sloane to be very dangerous, unless he received speedy relief to his swellings, and therefore he advised scarifications in the ankles, which he had often seen empty all the parts above to a wonder. As a medicine he also recommended Broom-ashes. Dr. Pulteney, in his "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England," says that amongst those who have amplified English botany, the name of Dr. Richardson obtains a superior distinction, and demands a more particular commendation than I am able to give. He had travelled into various parts of England, investigating plants, and made discoveries more particularly in the cryptogamic class. His garden was well stocked with exotics, and a curious collection of English plants. In front of Bierley Hall stands a majestic cedar of Lebanon, which was sent to him when a seedling by Sir Hans Sloane. Under the impression that it would not grow in the open air, it was placed in the hot-house; but, 150 years ago, it was planted out, and is now one of the finest and oldest in the north of England. Its appearance is remarkable, like a large yew tree, with broad black trunk, and dark evergreen foliage. Its present girth is about 15 feet and height 50 feet. The doctor had a conservatory in his garden, which was remarkable as being the second constructed in England. It was glazed with small panes in a leaden frame, but is now removed. He was married twice, and by his second wife (a most excellent woman) had twelve children. He died at Bierley in 1741, aged 78 years, and was buried at Cleckheaton. A handsome monument to his memory graces the chapel. In the York newspaper of April, 1741, the paragraph recording his death, says: "He was a gentleman well skilled and unusually charitable in the practice of physic; an admired botanist, having the best collection of native and foreign plants in the north of England; highly accomplished in polite literature; and, with the possession of a plentiful fortune, he enjoyed all the qualities necessary to distinguish the good Christian, the friendly neighbour, and the fine gentleman."

His second son, Richard, was educated first

at the Bradford Grammar School. Being intended for the medical profession he studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Leyden, under the direction of his friend Boerhaave, who was the great medical luminary of that time. When he returned to this country he graduated at Oxford, and although eminently skilful in his profession, never practiced for profit. He lived at Bierley Hall, and was distinguished for his refined taste in the polite arts. He had a very valuable collection of paintings by Raphael, Guido, Rubens, The Carrachi, Paul Veronese, Vandyke, Stein, Huysman, and others

His third son, WILLIAM, was a successful and beloved physician at Ripon, where he died in 1783.

The first detailed case of disease which has been published from this neighbourhood is recorded in the Philosophical Transactions for 1741. It is in a letter from Dr. Richardson to Sir Hans Sloane, and entitled "Concerning a large piece of the Thigh Bone, which was taken out, and its place supplied by a Callas; by Mr. William Wright, surgeon, at Bradford, in Yorkshire." The patient was a young man, aged 20 years, who resided near Keighley. After a fever, he had abscess of the thigh, which was opened, but not healing again, left three or four fistulous ulcers, which discharged a great quantity of fœtid matter. He had been six or seven years in this condition, was reduced to a skeleton, and considered incurable. In March, 1738, Mr. Wright examined one of the openings with a probe, and found a rotten bone; the orifice was laid open three or four inches, dilated with sponge teats, and dressed with tincture of myrrh and lint. After a while the bone began to loosen; at every dressing it was raised with a hooked instrument, and in about four months it was got out. The spongy flesh was kept down with red precipitate and burnt alum. The cavity was kept open for a while, and was then allowed to heal. The limb became perfectly sound, straight, and was not shorter than the other.

MR. BARTLETT

was an eminent apothecary, here during the early part of the last century. He resided in the old hall on Stott Hill, near the church. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His amiable manners, and exemplary conduct, had conferred upon him the character of a good man, whilst his medical abilities, and instructions, had rendered his house the seminary of many distinguished physicians, among whom we may mention Dr. Hillary, the first Mr. Chorley, of Leeds (afterwards surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary), and the celebrated Quaker physician, Dr. John Fothergill, F.R.S., &c.

DR. FOTHERGILL

was born near Askrigg, in 1712, educated at Sedbergh, and came to Bradford, probably through Dr. Richardson's recommendation in 1728, when 16 years of age. He afterwards studied in Edinburgh, when Monro (primus) was the great anatomical orator, graduated then in 1736, became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1744, F.R.S., in 1763, and died in 1780, aged 68 years. He was the founder of the Ackworth School of the Society of Friends, which was afterwards handsomely endowed by him. In matters of science Dr Fothergill was the friend of Sir Joseph Banks, and in affairs of philanthropy and benevolence, the helper of Granville Sharp in his struggle for the abolition of slavery. The memoirs of his life were written by Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, the founder of the Medical Society of London, who had been a pupil with Dr. Sutcliffe, of Settle.

MR SWAINE

was another apothecary here during the first half of last century; he was a friend of Sharp, the mathematician, of Horton Hall, who at that time lived the life of a recluse. When he went to pay him a visit, he rubbed a stone against a certain part of the outside wall, and if his company was wished he was admitted, if not he had to return disappointed.

MR THOMAS JONES,

in the middle of the last century, came here from Leeds. At one time he resided in Bingley, at the first house on the left entering from Bradford; he afterwards removed to Bradford, residing at the house which is now the Ring of Bells Inn, then quite on the edge of the town. He was an able man, had a large practice, and was much respected. He died in 1803, aged 65 years. His daughter was married to the late Samuel Hailstone, of Horton Hall, and was mother of Edward Hailstone, Esq., of Walton Hall.

JOSEPH HULME, M.D.,

was born at Little Horton. He was the second son of Mr Samuel Hulme, the Minister at Kipping, Thornton; a friend and correspondent of Dr Doddridge. Under this excellent man, Joseph Hulme was educated for the ministry, but afterwards he studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Nettleton, of Halifax. He graduated at Leyden in 1743, practiced at Halifax, and died in 1806, in his 92nd year. He was a learned and skilful physician, and died rich, apparently in despite of himself.

NATHANIEL HULME, M.D., F.R.S.,

was born at Holme Top in 1732. For some

years he resided with his brother, Dr. Hulme, at Halifax, and afterwards studied in Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1765. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1774. Through the influence of Lord Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, he was elected physician to the Charter House, one of the most desirable preferments in the medical profession. He was also physician to the London Lying-in Hospital. In 1787 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine, Paris. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1794. He wrote on Puerperal Fever, on a safe and efficacious remedy proposed for the relief of Stone and Gravel, the Scurvy, Gout, &c. He was one of the editors of "The London Practice of Physic." He fell from the top of the staircase in his house to the basement, and surviving the accident a few days only, died in 1807, aged 75.

Joshua Walker, M.D.,

a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Bradford, educated at the Grammar School, graduated at Edinburgh, commenced practice at Hull, removed to Leeds, obtained an extensive practice there, and was 26 years physician to the Leeds Infirmary. As a scholar, also, his attainments entitled him to eminent rank in literature. He died in 1817.

Thomas Garnett, M.D.,

was born in 1766, at Castleton, educated at Sedbergh, studied at Edinburgh, under the author of the Brunonian system, and graduated in 1788. He soon afterwards commenced his medical career at Bradford, where he delivered lectures on chemistry, and natural philosophy, but his success as a physician not proving equal to his expectations, he removed to Harrogate, and afterwards to Glasgow. In 1796 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, in the Andersonian Institution. On the establishment of the Royal Institution (London), in 1800, for two seasons he read lectures to numerous and applauding audiences. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physics in 1801, and died in 1802, at the early age of thirty-six. We have from his pen "Experiments on the Horley Green Spa, near Halifax, one vol., 8vo., Bradford, 1790. A Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Harrogate, and several other works of a valuable and interesting character.

Dr. Mossman,

the grandfather of our Magistrates' Clerk, graduated at St. Andrew's in 1787, and commenced practice here in 1788 He soon became the Consulting Physician for Bradford and Airedale; a position which he held for over 36 years. He lived in an old Gothic House, which stood on the site of St. George's Hall, and ran a heavy lumbering "one 'oss shay," which not unfrequently came to grief. Such vehicles were rare in those days and consequently much noticed. He was a man of considerable natural abilities, well informed in general literature, and skilful in his profession, a fluent speaker, and of a very sociable disposition. When patients were not numerous, if he had one to visit at Skipton he would drive to Bingley, have dinner and a glass with old Dr. Cooper, go on to Skipton, see his patient, stay over night, see his patient again, return to Bingley to dinner, and get home at night. It is related of him that when he had Mr. Farrar, of Pudsey, on his list, he did not require any other, for when he had seen his patient, dinner would be ready, and being very talkative and sociable he would sit till bed time, stay all night, prescribe again, dine, sit, and sleep, there for several days. He died in 1824. He was the author of several papers in the *London Medical and Physical Journal*; in 1799 "On Digitalis in Consumption;" "On Iceland Moss with Digitalis as a Nutritive Mucilaginous Drink in Consumption;" and "Observations on the benefit derived from the application of Cold Water in cases of Scarlet Fever;" in 1800 on "Fevers;" 1802 on "Apoplexy;" 1803 on "Influenza;" and on "The Nature and Cure of "Puerperal Fever," in which he contended that the lancet should never be employed. The Editors state that "they are much gratified by Dr. Mossman's resumption of his communications, as they have always been fully sensible of their value. Pamphlets, also, "On Scrofula and Consumption," and "Observations on the Brownonian Practice of Physic," were published by him, besides others, not of a scientific character.

William Maude,

of the firm of Maude and Wilson, was familiarly known as "Owd Billy Maude." He was born in Bradford in 1765. His father, Timothy Maude, was a Surgeon, in practice here, and was a friend of Fothergill. Commencing practice with his father in Westgate, he soon became deservedly popular, and for many years had a most extensive practice. He was amongst the first here to give effect to the discovery of Jenner, and like others, vaccinated gratuitiously all who applied to him. He was an eminent member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in the Slave Trade Question, Bible Society, Female Friendly Society, Savings Bank, Dispensary, and Sunday Schools. It was his custom on Sunday afternoons to mount his horse and visit one school after another, encouraging all by his truly kind word, look, and manner.

He retired from active practice in 1820, and resided in a large house which was on the site of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station, but for eleven years afterwards he continued to prescribe gratuitously for the poor in the room over his shop at Sunbridge. Three years before his death, he retired from practice entirely, and lived at Legrams, where Mr Turner's house now stands. He died in 1835, aged 70 years.

Thomas Outhwaite,

father of the late Dr. Outhwaite, was a practitioner of note, and contemporary with Bartlett, Jones, Mossman, Maude, and Sharp. He dressed in the style of an Esquire of those days, hair long behind, turned up, tied with black ribbon, and well powdered, black cloth knee breeches, black silk stockings, and low shoes, with large bright buckles. He rode a white horse, only a little younger than himself; and never at a faster pace than a jog-trot. He lived in Kirkgate, opposite the entrance to the present covered market.

The Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary.

Previous to the establishment of our Infirmary and Dispensary, several medical men in the town gave advice gratuitously to the poor at certain times. In April, 1825, two cottage houses on the left hand side of Peckover Walk, from High Street, were rented as a dispensary. The staff consisted of three physicians, and three surgeons. The physicians were Dr. Simpson, Dr. Outhwaite, and Dr. McTurk; the surgeons were Mr William Sharp, Mr John Blakey, and Mr Thomas Lister. Mr Roberts, who had been a pupil of Mr Lister's, was appointed Apothecary and Secretary.

Dr. Thomas Simpson,

the senior physician, was a member of the Society of Friends, and resided in Market Street. He resigned in December, 1825, on his removal to York; where he soon became an eminent and successful physician. He was physician to the York County Hospital, the Dispensary, and the County Lunatic Asylum, lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Physic, at the York Medical School, and author of "Observations on Asiatic Cholera. He died in 1842, full of years and honours.

Dr. Outhwaite

was born in Bradford about 1792. His father and grandfather both practiced as surgeons here. He was educated at the Grammar School, was pupil to Mr Wilson, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, studied in Edinburgh, where he graduated. He first commenced practice as a physician in Manchester, where he had Mr Bardsley (afterwards Sir James Bardsley) as a competitor. He came to Bradford about 1818. Having inherited an ample fortune he was not anxious about fees, and it came to pass that his practice was mostly among his own personal friends and the poor. He shunned publicity, and cared nothing for popularity, but his ready wit, practical sagacity, and superior education, eminently fitted him for being a public man. He was for many years (if we may so say) the managing director of the Infirmary, the Exchange, and the Bradford Library; and to him more than any other single individual were these institutions indebted for their stability and usefulness. Between 1825 and 1845 he was the most prominent public man in the town.

In 1837 Dr. Outhwaite presided at the annual meeting of the West Riding Medical Charitable Society, which was held in Bradford; and again when it was held here in 1857. In November, 1844, he was entertained at a public dinner, at which were the best families of the town and district. He retired from Bradford in 1847, and lived mostly at Harrogate, where he died suddenly from disease of the heart in 1868, aged 76 years.

He was very charitable; gave his library to the Infirmary; built and presented Christ Church Parsonage; indeed, he did not let his left hand know what his right hand did.

In recognition of the eminent services rendered by him to the Infirmary, "The Outhwaite Convalescent Fund," amounting to £1434, was subscribed, the object being to obtain for patients recovering from severe illness the benefits of a change of air, &c.

(The remainder of this paper will appear in next number.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY'S EXCURSION TO YORK,

ON AUGUST 1ST, 1881.

OF all the Excursions planned by this Society, none have been more full of instruction and interest, or so thoroughly enjoyable as that which took place on Monday last (Bank Holiday). Some time back a suggestion came from the Hull Literary Club that the two Societies should rendezvous at some point of interest during the present Summer. York was the place fixed upon, and the visit was accomplished under most favourable circumstances; especially as regards the weather, which was delightful.

The Bradford contingent left the Midland Station at 10.5 a.m., arriving at York at 12.30 noon, or some twenty minutes later than the train was timed to arrive. At the York Station they were joined by their Hull friends.

The first point of interest marked upon the programme was Clifford's Tower, the oldest portion of the Castle. This by the kindness of the Governor (J. Twyford, Esq.,) was made accessible to the visitors. Mr Peterson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., who had kindly undertaken the guidance of the party for the day, here shewed, how, combined with other fortifications, its strategical value was immense in former times, and this was made very clear, as standing upon the upper part of the *Keep*, the different points of defence against an enemy approaching from the lower reaches of the Ouse toward the City were described. The party now descending from the upper to the lower part of the tower, an able *resumé* of the history of the tower of the Clifford's was given. The armorial bearings of the Clifford family still remain, and were pointed out on the front of the tower, and a passing allusion was made to the chapel contained within its walls. From the Castle the next object was only a few yards distant, namely the Church of S. Mary, Castle-gate. A fine church with tower and spire; shewing remains of *Norman* and *early English* work, the prevailing style being *perpendicular*. A short adjournment to the Queen's Hotel for luncheon then took place.

About 2 p.m. The *Minster* was reached. Here Mr Peterson first conducted the visitors to the Crypt or under-church, which contains the remains of the supposed *Saxon* church of S. Wilfred, together with what is left of the work of Archbishop Thomas in 1070, and Archbishop Roger in 1181. The Cathedral itself, originally founded by Edwin, after having frequently been demolished and restored was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1137; it then remained in a desolate state for some time, till Archbishop Roger in 1171 rebuilt the Choir; in the reign of Henry III. Walter de Grey built the South wing of the Transept; and next to this in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. the Treasurer of the Church, John le Romaine, erected the Northern wing of the Transept and a Central Tower. His son, who afterward became Archbishop, in 1291 laid the foundation of the Nave, which was erected in 40 years, being completed by William de Melton, Archbishop, who also erected the two Western Towers, and finished the West front. In 1361 the Choir underwent a rebuilding by Archbishop Thoresby, in a style more in keeping with the Nave, to which it previously had been very inferior; in 1370 the Central Tower was taken down, and in the course of eight years completely rebuilt in a more appropriate manner. A passage out of the Northern end of the Transept leads to the Chapter house, an elegant, and highly enriched room of the decorated period, with lofty roof of wood without a central pier. The heads of the stalls are profusely ornamented with varied sculptured devices; seven sides of the Octagon are filled with windows of most elegant tracery.

Entering the Cathedral from the West front, one could not fail to be struck with the vastness of the edifice and the beauty and proportion of its simple arrangement. The Nave is terminated at the Eastern end by a beautiful lantern tower, flanked on either side by the wings of the transept; and beyond the tower, separated by the magnificent stone screen supporting the Organ, is the Choir, of which the roof is somewhat loftier than that of the Nave. This is a superb specimen of the later style of *English* Architecture. Behind the high Altar which terminates the Choir at the Eastern end and separated from it by a beautiful screen of Stone, is the Lady Chapel. This Lady Chapel is a continuation of the Choir, and perfectly similar in construction; it contains some very beautiful monuments. In the Choir itself are to be seen the Prebendal stalls surmounted with elegantly carved wooden canopies.

S. Mary's Abbey was the next object of interest visited. Its erection was commenced by William Rufus in 1088, but in the general conflagration at York in the reign of Stephen was totally destroyed. It was a mitered Bene-

dictine Abbey, and one of the first Monastic houses established in Yorkshire after the Conquest. The first stone of the Church, of which the present ruins form a part, was laid in 1270 by Simon de Warwick, the then Abbot, who lived to see it completed. The remains show some exquisite features of the Architecture of the period. Greatly to be deprecated is the fact, that, within the remembrance of many still living in York, large quantities of stone have been carted away from these ruins for building purposes, and Canon Raine told me that he, though not at all an old man, can remember the West front of the Church when it was almost complete. It is matter for thankfulness to all who love and revere such structures that it is now placed in the care of those who have a far too tender regard for it to permit any such desecration in the future. The grounds of the Abbey now contain the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; and part of their collection of treasures is of great interest to the Antiquarian. This portion is contained in a separate building, itself a fitting casket for the contents, for it was formerly the Ancient Hospitium or Guest house of the Abbey. It is in the loving charge of the Rev. Canon Raine, by whom the visitors were met and conducted through the Hospitium, and who in his genial and courteous manner explained the different objects of the collection. Far too numerous are these objects for special mention, but the chief may be noted. It should, however, previously be mentioned that the collection consists entirely of Roman remains, found in or about the immediate vicinity of York City. Foremost in the rich stores here garnered were seen a number of Roman pavements which must verily have astonished the visitors, some of them being as perfect as the day they were first laid down. The collection of articles of pottery is very large and complete, some of the Samian Ware being very beautiful, retaining its original bright colouring as perfect as when it left the maker's hands, and which if our potters could reproduce at the present day they would be fortunate indeed. A large number of Roman coffins with the beds of gypsum in which the bodies were usually laid may also be noted. In some cases these castings of the bodies they contained are very perfect. There is also a large collection of personal ornaments, bronze articles, trinkets, bone and other implements &c. &c. One object which attracted a good deal of attention was the hair of a Roman lady, taken from a coffin by Mr Raine, in every way perfect, and retaining its coils and rich brown colouring, two of the jet hair-pins which fastened it in position still remaining in situ. In one part of the building was to be seen a large number of Roman altars, some of these being in a perfect state of preservation.

On passing out of the Museum grounds leave was taken of Mr Raine. And the farewell must have engendered many feelings of regret—one especially—that there are so few gentlemen with his tastes, and the will and ability to indulge in them.

The Guildhall was the next place upon the programme to be seen. This is a very fine perpendicular room, built in 1446, and formerly the Guildhall of the Cordwainers' Company; it is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of wooden Octagonal pillars, has an open timber roof, and is lighted by some fine windows, several of which have been filled with modern stained glass of good designs. It is now used as the City Court-house.

The party next proceeded to All Saints' Church in North Street, a fine specimen of the *Perpendicular* period of architecture as a simple Parish Church. In its windows are preserved a wonderfully perfect collection of ancient stained glass. A rather hurried glance at the City Wall and its most important bar, that of Micklegate, concluded the tour of inspection of this Ancient City, which is so replete with objects of interest to such a society, that the major portion could not be attempted to be seen in the course of one day.

At six o'clock the company to the number of about 40 sat down to a substantial and well served tea, in a fine room (usually occupied as a Masonic Lodge room) in the Queen's Hotel, Mr Empsall presiding. After tea, as the hour at which the homeward bound train was timed to start had rapidly approached, anything like a formal method of procedure was dispensed with, the President contenting himself with moving in very cordial terms a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Peterson, for the masterly manner in which he had conducted the party during the day, and to Dr. Maffey for the efficient manner in which he had organised and brought to so successful an issue the arrangements for the visit. Mr Peterson and Dr. Maffey acknowledged the vote in appropriate terms; the latter expressing his great regret that they had not had the pleasure of the Company of a larger number of the Hull friends amongst them. The return journey was made by the train leaving York at 8 p.m., which arrived in Bradford about 10.15 p.m. The carriages both to and from York having been specially reserved for the party, they were in no way inconvenienced by the crowded condition of the traffic occasioned by the Bank Holiday, as would otherwise have been the case.

J. MAFFEY, L.R.C.P. &c.
Hon. Secretary.

August 10th. 1881.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRADFORD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Being a List of Books, Pamphlets, &c., by authors, natives of or connected with the district.

Additional works by the undermentioned, or any other local authors, will be gladly received by Mr. Empsall, Ashgrove, Bradford.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 44.

CHEETHAM, THOS.

Account of his life, an autobiography, together with poems on the Sabbath, &c., edited by G. T. C., Bradford. 12mo., 73pp. Jowett, Bradford, 1870.

CLARKSON, DAVID, B.D. (nat. Bd. 1622).

Select works, edited for the Wycliffe Society. 1vol., 8vo., 544pp. London, 1846.

CLAYTON, JAMES.

Daily Remembrancer.

This was apparently intended as a serial, the first number of which was issued August 24th, 1848. 12mo., 26pp. The publication was a singular one, containing letters rejected by the *Observer* and *Mercury*, absurd queries, and weather wisdom.

Clockhouse Case,

Being a report of the proceedings of trial, Atkinson v. Bentley, &c., together with history of the Clockhouse estate and family. 16mo., 56pp. Byles, Bradford, 1857.

The plaintiff, a blacking hawker, claimed to be the rightful heir to this valuable estate, and being poor a large number of Bradfordians were induced to subscribe very liberally towards the expenses, on the promise of sustantial pecuniary returns, and many suffered severely in consequence.

A passing note may be appended, respecting another claimant to this famous property of the name of Inman. He was the son of one of the tenant farmers on the estate. To him, it is alleged, Mr Baron, Miss Jowett's successor, had bequeathed the property, and in virtue of this, the man wore a leather girdle round his hat for many years, bearing the inscription, "Heir to the Clockhouse estate" This ornamental head gear being now worn out, and the man poor and elderly, he is sanguine enough to hope that public generosity and sympathy will shortly enable him to replace it.

CLULOW, REV. WM. B.

Aphorisms and Reflections of Thought and Opinion (reprinted in 1877). 8vo., 522pp. Byles, Bradford, 1843.

Sunshine and Shadow, or Sketches of Thought, Philosophical, and Religious. 8vo., 372pp. Byles, Bradford, 1860.

Essays of a Recluse; or, Traces of Thought, Literature and Fancy. 8vo., 354pp. Byles, Bradford, 1865.

Mr Clulow was classical tutor of Airedale College from 1835 to 1842. He afterwards spent his life in retirement, and died in 1882.

COATES, JAMES.

Reasons for withdrawing from the communion of the Independents in two letters to the Church in College Chapel, Bradford, by a late member. Tract 24pp. London, 1847.

COCKIN, REV. JOSEPH, Independent Minister of Thornton and Halifax.

Memoirs with account of some of his friends, Edited by his son, the Rev. John Cockin. 8vo., 256pp. W. Vint, Idle, 1829.

COLLINSON, EDWARD (nat. West Witton, Wensleydale).

History of the Worsted trade, with view of Saltaire, together with an Historic Sketch of Bradford. 12mo. 206pp. Stanfield, Bradford, 1854.

This work is very scarce now. It was amplified from an article on the same subject which accompanied a directory of the Worsted District, published about the same time.

COLLINSON and M. A. FARRAR.

Miscellaneous Poems. 1vol., 8vo., 218pp. Keighley, Bd., 1836.

Mr Collinson was a lawyer's clerk by profession, but subsequently became editor of the *Bradford Times* newspaper.

Comber's Complaint:

A Poem (anon). 16mo., 8pp. Bradford, 1840.

COWAN, REV. D.R. (Saltaire).

Neighbourliness; or, the Church and its duty to the Intemperates: A Sermon. 16pp. Harrison, Bingley, 1874.

COOPER, REV. JAMES.

The Corporation Question, being a narrative of the proceedings of the Pro-Corporation Committee on their

attempts to obtain the grant of a Charter of Incorporation for Bradford, containing also authentic copies of the statements for and against the grant, by the respective Committees. 12mo., 60pp.
Dale, Bradford, 1845.

CRABTREE, REV. WM. (Baptist Minister, Bd., 1753-1811).

Memoirs of. Edited by Rev. Isaac Mann, with Portrait, to which is added a Sermon preached by Mr Crabtree at the ordination of the Rev. Joshua Wood, of Halifax. 8vo., 119pp. Inkersley, Bd., 1815.

Mr. Crabtree published, it is said, "A brief account of the formation of the earliest Baptist Congregations in Bradford, Heaton, and Rawden." Several of his sermons were published; one entitled the "Prosperity of a Gospel Church," preached in Ebenezer Church, Leeds, January 1789, and a discourse delivered at the death of the Rev. James Hartley, Baptist Minister at Haworth.

CROSSLEY, REV. JAMES, First Minister of Horton Lane Congregational Chapel.

Brief Memoir of, together with two discourses, one of which was preached on the death of David Oldfield, who with David Hartley was executed at York for coining, otherwise impairing, diminishing and lightening money at Halifax. 8vo., 63pp. Colne, 1820.

The sermon above named was published at the time of the occurrence, and entitled "God's indignation against sinners magnified in the chastisement of his people, being the substance of a sermon preached on the occasion of the unhappy death of James Oldfield, who was executed at Tyburn, York, Saturday, 28th April, 1770, by James Crossley, Minister of the Gospel at Booth, near Halifax." 8vo., 40pp.
Jacobs, Halifax, 1770.

CRYER, WILLSON, M.D.

Thoughts on the nature of Man; the propagation of Creeds and the formation of Character. 8vo., 83pp.
J. Holdsworth, Leeds, 1850.

Lecture on the Origin and Reception of several important discoveries, delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford. 8vo., 52pp. Leeds, 1843.

CUDWORTH, WILLIAM.

Round about Bradford. A series of Sketches descriptive and semi-historical of forty-two places within six miles of Bradford, with an index map of the district, and plan of the succession of strata of the same. 1vol., 8vo., 542pp., and 8pp. of title, preface, and index of places. Thos. Brear, Bradford, 1877.

A Handbook for Bradford, compiled for the visitors attending the meetings of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. 8vo., 16pp.
Toothill, Bradford, 1877.

A brief account of the rise and progress of Methodism in Bradford. 12mo., 32pp.
Brear, Bradford, 1878.

Historical Notes of the Bradford Corporation, with records of the Lighting and Watching Commissioners, and Board of Highway Surveyors. This valuable local work contains 39 illustrations, consisting of portraits, sketches of ancient buildings, and plans or views of the town at various periods. Amongst the portraits there is almost a complete series of the Mayors of Bradford since its incorporation. 1 vol., 8vo., 242pp., including title, preface, index, &c. Brear, Bradford, 1881.

The Bradford Infirmary: A Sketch of the History of the Institution. 1880.

Mr. Cudworth's able and industrious pen has for many years been employed in contributions of an historical, as well as of a lighter and amusing character, to our local journals, especially the *Bradford Observer* and the *Yorkshireman*. In the former might be named almost all the antiquarian articles that have appeared for some time, and in the *Budget* Reuben Blake, the Weaver; whilst his contributions to the *Yorkshireman* have been very numerous, amongst which may be mentioned:—"A Hundred Years Ago," "As good as Gold," and the amusing local photographs under the signature of "Rover."

CROSS, REV. JOHN, M.A., Vicar of Bd.

A letter to the author of remarks on two of the most singular characters of the age (Baldwin) with reply of Baldwin. 8vo., 27pp. London, 1790.

A letter to the inhabitants of the town and parish of Bradford, occasioned by the several publications which have lately appeared under the signature of "Trim." 8vo., 24pp. Printed by John Baxter, near the church. Bradford, 1791.

A reply to the objections brought against the Church of England on a late publication entitled "An answer to the enquiry why are you Dissenter." 8vo., 26pp.
B. Sedgwick, Bradford, 1798.

DE CLIFFORD.

A romance of the Red Rose: A poem in twelve books. 8vo., 420pp.
Pickering, London, 1827.

This is a very powerful and interesting blank verse story, based upon sundry events in the life and times of Lord Clifford, commonly called the "Shepherd Lord." Many of the most striking scenes in the narrative occur at Eccleshill, Esholt, Rawden, Kirkstall, &c. Since the above was written it is found that the author of the work, so long anonymous, was Lieutenant Kennedy, an Indian officer, a native of Craven, and author also of sundry other interesting productions.

DIXON, Canon, Carlisle.

Life of the Rev. Dr. James Dixon, his father, an eminent Wesleyan Minister, who for many years laboured, and died in the Bradford Circuit. Three portraits and vignette. 1 vol., 8vo., 390pp.
London, 1878.

DIXON, THOMAS.

Treatise on the Arrangement Application and use of the Slide Rule. 8vo., 240pp.
1875.

EARNSHAW, B.

Trial of Teetotalism versus Temperance, in reply to Mr Thomas Hardy's lecture at Denholme, 1867, 12mo., 18pp.
J. Hebden, Denholme, 1867.

EDWARD, JOHN, nat. Fulneck, 1772, afterwards of Derby.

All Saints' Church, Derby: A Poem in blank verse. 4 to p.p., 1805.

Tour of the Dove; or a visit to Dovedale, &c., Derby. 8vo., 134pp
London, 1821.

Recollections of Filey.

ELLIS, JOHN, Schoolmaster, Bd.

Lessons on Words and Objects. A second book for children, for use of private families and schools; teaching the nature and use of objects. 12mo., 34pp.
Walker, Bradford, (no date).

ENGLAND, Rev. JOHN, Minister and Tutor of Fulneck.

The Human Elements of God's work: A sermon. 8vo.

Two sermons entitled The Salt of the Earth.

FABER, GEO. STANLEY (nat. Calverley).

Dissertation on the Prophecies. 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1810.

General and connected view of the Prophecies relating to Judah and Israel. 2 vols., 8vo., 2nd edition. London, 1809.

Familiar Scenes, Histories and Reflections;

Or, religious discourses on Scenes of Actual Life, by the author of Cottage Scenes, and Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life. 12mo., 248pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1814.

FARRER, SQUIRE.

Answer to Dr. Godwin's Lectures on Atheism. 8vo., 48pp.
C. Wilkinson, Bradford, 1852.

FARRER, M. A., jointly with Mr. Collinson.

Poems Miscellaneous. 1 vol., 8vo., 218pp.
Keighley, Bradford, 1836.

Farsley.

Centenary volume of the Baptist Church there, with three portraits. 8vo., 202pp.
Walker, Leeds, 1877.

FAWCETT, Dr. JOHN, (nat. Lidget Green, near Bradford).

An account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings of the late Rev. John Fawcett, D.D., who was Minister of the Gospel fifty-four years: first at Wainsgate and afterwards at Hebden Bridge, in the Parish of Halifax, comprehending many particulars relative to the revival and progress of religion in Yorkshire and Lancashire, illustrated by copious extracts from the diary of the deceased, from his extensive correspondence, and other documents. Portrait. 1 vol., 8vo., 386pp. P. K. Holden, Halifax, 1818.

A miscellaneous collection of Essays, Sermons, Tracts, &c., by the late Dr. John Fawcett, together with a memoir and portrait. 1 vol., 8vo., 347pp.
Berwick, 1824.

His best known works, perhaps, are:—"Devotional Family Bible," 2 vols., 4to., 1812; "Life of Oliver Heywood," 1 vol., 12mo., 1797, several editions; "An Essay on Anger," first edition, 16mo., 218pp., 1782, also often reprinted; and a volume of "Hymns and Songs," in which are some exceedingly sweet and impressive pieces, such as the translation of the "Latin Prayer of Mary Queen of Scots," the "Christian Soldier," and especially the "Ode on Spring."

Dr. Fawcett was a voluminous writer, being the author of probably, little less than one hundred separate works, all of which were of a highly religious and moral character. To enumerate them all would perhaps be difficult, if not superfluous.

Several of his minor productions are embraced in "Miscellanea Sacra," a kind of serial, which reached a couple of volumes. The following selection of works, several of which are found in the above repository, and published also in separate volumes, are named, to show the activity of Mr. Fawcett's mind and pen, as also the goodness of his heart, most of which still survive, and are read with interest and profit. "Poetic Essays," his first literary effort, and published before he left Bradford in 1767. In a short time afterwards there followed, in rapid succession, among other things, "The Christian's humble plea for his God and Saviour," "Life in God's favour," "Christian Communion," "The Preciousness of Christ," "Essay on the Wisdom, Equity, and Bounty of Divine Providence," "History of John Wise," "Order and Constitution of a Gospel Church," "Thoughts on the Revival of Religion," "Christ precious to those that believe," "Hints on Education," "Considerations relative to sending Missionaries among the Heathen," "The Sick Man's Employ in view of death and Eternity," "Advice to youth on the Advantages of Early Piety." Other works of a biographical character were:—"The Life of Rev. J. Parker, of Barnoldswick, with Letters to his Friends," "Sermon on the death of Mrs. Littlewood," "Tribute to the Memory of a Young Person," "A Poem on the death of Eumenes" (Mr. Hudson, of Gildersome), "A Poem on the death of the Rev. James Hartley, of Haworth," accompanying a funeral sermon by Mr. Crabtree.

FAWCETT, STEPHEN.

Wharfedale Lays. 12mo., 133pp.
Keighley, Bradford, 1837.

Edwin and Elgiva. 12mo, 136pp.
Byles, Bradford, 1852.

Bradford Legends. 12mo., 148pp.
Denton, Bradford, 1872.

The above works do not contain all Fawcett's productions. In the last one, however, "Bradford Legends," there is a large and miscellaneous collection of them; but there still remain buried in local journals, especially the *Observer*, many others of a meritorious character.

FAWCETT, REV. JOSHUA, M.A.

Temple Offering. 12mo., 59pp. Taylor, Bradford, 1838.

A Brief History of the "Book of Common Prayer" of the Church of England. 12mo., 40pp. E. A. W. Taylor, Bradford, 1839.

Ancient and Modern Burial rites. 16mo, 22pp., Byles, Bradford, 1845.

A Memorial, Historical, and Architectural of the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Bradford. 8vo., 18pp., plates, Taylor, Bradford, 1845.

Sketches of some former Inhabitants of Bradford. 16mo., 16pp. Byles, Bradford, 1846.

Historical and Architectural Memorial of St. Peter's Church, Bradford. 12mo., 26pp., 1848.

Church Rides about Scarboro'. 12mo., 129pp., plates. Scarbro, 1848.

A Memorial, Historical, and Architectural Description of the Church of St. Thomas-a-Beckett, Heptonstall. 12mo., 50pp. Mawson, Bradford, 1849.

Memorial of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxenhope near Bradford. 12mo., 16pp., plate. Byles, Bradford, 1850.

A Memorial of the Church of St. Mary, Scarboro', embracing the past and present of its History. 12mo., 129pp., plates. Theakston, Scarboro, 1850.

History and Description of the York Churches. 8vo., 126pp., plates. York, 1850.

Memorial of the proceedings on presenting the Rev. Canon Fawcett with his Portrait at Low Moor, August 20th, 1850. 8vo., 29pp., plate. Dale, Bradford, 1850.

The "Flood came and took them all away." A Sermon on the Holmfirth Flood, to which is added a detailed account of the awful disaster at Holmfirth, obtained from correct sources. 12mo., 240pp. Brighton, W. J. Taylor, 1852.

Twelve Pastoral Addresses, delivered between the years 1833 and 1845. 12mo., 222pp. Dale, Bradford, 1855.

Notes on Bradford during the Civil Wars. 12mo., 31pp. Byles, Bradford, 1856.

Report of the Proceedings at a Meeting held in the Hill Top School Room, Low Moor, near Bradford, Yorks., on Tuesday Evening, February 16th, 1858, in commemoration of the Rev. J. Fawcett, M.A., completing the 25th year of his Incumbency. 12mo., 16pp. 1858.

Rise and Progress of the Town and Borough of Bradford. 12mo., 15pp., 1859.

Proceedings on the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Canon Fawcett, by Friends, and Members of his Congregation. 12mo., 12pp. Northen, Low Moor, 1863.

There are several other small publications by Mr Fawcett, omitted from the above list in consequence of their not being procurable. Accompanying "A Memorial of Bradford Parish Church, 1848," is a prospectus of a work entitled "The Ecclesiastical History of the Parish of Bradford from the earliest to the present time, with description, historical, and architectural of all the churches, together with brief notices of the Foundations and Incumbents of all"; to be illustrated with engravings in Steel, Lithographs, and Wood. Price to Subscribers, 21/.

This work, it is believed, was never issued, perhaps on account of the number of subscribers not being sufficiently encouraging. Mr. Fawcett had written previously brief accounts of local churches in a monthly periodical, of which he was editor and proprietor, called the *Village Churchman*, and very likely the projected work was meant to embody these articles somewhat amplified.

FELL, DR.

Life of, a Satire (anon.) 12mo., 8pp. 1844.

FIRTH, BENJAMIN, Manor House Academy, Hartshead.

Church v. Dissent; or Tory spite and virulence overshooting their mark, and leaving the object of their vengeance unhurt. 8vo., 31pp. Easton, Brighouse, 1835.

Lectures on the Hardships, Privations, and Miseries of a life of Intemperance. 12mo., 96pp. Dale, Bradford, 1836.

Mr Firth was a self-made man. By his natural gifts and diligent pursuit of knowledge he was enabled to originate and conduct most successfully a private school at Hartshead for many years. At the same time he served the office of minister of the Congregational Chapel, Wyke. In middle life he became partner with another person at Brighouse in the cotton spinning business, where he erected the first cotton mill at that place. The speculation not succeeding he was ruined, and died, it is said, of a broken heart in consequence.

FORSTER, RIGHT HON. W. E., M.P.

Distress in Ireland. A narrative of a visit there from the 18th to 26th. 1st mo, 1847. Folio Tract. Dated Rawden, 2, 9, 1847.

Wm. Penn, and Thos. B. Macaulay. Being observations on Macaulay's charges in his History of England against the character of Wm. Penn. 8vo., 12pp. 1849.

How we Tax India. A lecture delivered before the Leeds Philosophical Society, March 30th, 1858. 8vo., 16pp. Green, Leeds, 1858.

COPY OF BURIALL REGISTER OF BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 50.

Explanation of contraction in the second column: w. wife; s. sonne; d. daughter; ch. childe.

20	December		William Swayne, thelder, Horton
		ch	John Preistley ,,
21			Edwd Butterfeild ,, pau
			Widowe Whittakers, Thorneton ,,
			Widowe Binnes, Wilsden
27		ch	Humphrey Bower, Bd.
28		ch	Ricd. Ambler, Clayton
31		w	Robt. Vickers, Wibsey
2	January	ch	Thomas Roberts, Bd
3		ch	Robt. Hawkhead, Bd.
7			Thomas Hayley, Thorneton, pau
8			Mawde Rawson, Bd., pau
9		w	John Lacye, Leventhorpe, Esquier
17		ch	Thomas Midgleyes, Clayton
20			Edwd. Hill, Eckilshill
		d	John Boyleman, Mann
22		ch	Wm. Deane, Clayton
24			Christopher Wooller, Thorneton
29		w	Thomas Mallinson, Bd. in Eclia
30		w	John Cordingly, Bolling
2	Febrnary		Wm. Hill, thelder, Wilsden
3	Bast.	ch	James Brigg and Ellen Sugden
			Issabell Beeston, Bradford
8		ch	William Rishworth, Thorneton
9		w	Wm. Jowett, Eckelshill
13		w	Thomas Ambler, Thorneton
15			Wm. ffyth, thelder, Eckilshill
21		ch	Wm. Bower, Horton
24		ch	Ricd. Swinglehirst, Bd.
25		ch	Henry Wright, ,,
	Bast.	ch	John Grenefeild and Susan Hewitt
3	March		Susan Lowden, Bd.
		ch	Thos. Stringer, ,,
		w	Gilbert Wodhead, Hallifax
4		ch	Ricd. Swinglehirst, Bd
			William Wright, Clayton
6		ch	Wm. Baylie, Bd.
8		ch	James Swayne, Horton
9		w	Thomas Roydes, Horton
11		ch	Thomas Roydes, Shipley
13		ch	James Crabtree, Clayton
18			Edward Ingham, Shipley
19			Ricd. Hayneworth, Thornton
31	Bast.	ch	Marie Cotes
1603			
1	April		John Hardie, Bd.
2			Anthony Banke, Bd., Buried in ye Church Porch
9		ch	Thomas Ledgerd, Byerley
11			Matthew Stocke, Cockan
12		ch	Thomas Swayne, Horton
		ch	Christr. Thorneton, ,,
22			Widow Hunte, Bd.
22		ch	Nicolas Hopkinson, Allerton
			Caleb Kemp, Vicar.
			Thomas X Selden, } Churchwardens.
			Willm. X Smythe, }
28	April	ch	Robert Woodde of Newall
29			Susan Deane, Cockan
		w	Thomas Rishworth, Allerton
1	Maie		Marie Waterhowse, Bd.
9	Bast.	ch	William Ryley, Eckilshill
12			Agnes Stillingfleete, Bolling
			Richard Mortimer, Scolemoore
			Edward Cordingley. Byerley
16			
17		ch	James Pickering, Cockan
19			Wm. Dawson, ,,
25		w	Edward Mortimer, Scolemoore
		w	Henry Atkinson, Bd.
26		ch	Nicholas Crabtree, Mann
2	June		Thomas Baylye, Bd.
5		d	Richard Robynson, Clayton
6			Leonard Burnett, Eckilshill
10	Bast.	ch	Edward Armytage, Wrose
		d	Gilbert Hilhowse, Bd.
13		ch	Marmaduke Nelson, Leedes
18			Ricd. Lawe, Bd., pau.
19			Robert Mawde, Barkerend
	Bast.	ch	Robt. Vickers and Agnes ffournes
20		ch	Thomas Hustler, Bd.
23		ch	Thomas Pollard, Horton
24		w	James Stringer, Eckilshill
26		ch	James Clayton, Bollyng
		w	Thomas Pollard, Horton
28			Thomas Bolland, Bd.
29		uxor	Rogeri Stephenson, Bollyng
3	July		Edith Roydes, Heaton
		ch	James Clayton, Bollyng
4			ffrancis Berye, Eckilshill
10		ch	Miles Walley, Bd.
11		ch	William Watson, Clayton
14		ch	Matthew Haldisworth, Wibsey
16		ch	Abm. Lister, Horton
17		w	Robert Hawkshead, Bd.
18		ch	John Sclayter, ,,
23		ch	Peter Collynson, Bollyng
29			Thomas Swayne, Horton
30		ch	John Jowett, the younger, Bd.
		ch	James Clarkson, ,,
1	August	ch	Anthony Banke, ,, in Portico
4		ch	Thomas Ellys, the younger, Bd.
5			James Stringer, Eckilshill
7			Widow Kirkby, Shipley Smithies
9		ch	William Ellys, Bd.
12		w	William Boothe, Shipley
17	Issabell	d	William Tonge, Mann
			Edward Stringer, Eckilshill
25			William Burneley ,, in Ecclesia
27		w	Lawrence Barestowe, Thorneton
29		ch	Robt. Barraclough, Bd.
31	William	s	James Walker Deceased
2	September		Susan Pearson, Heaton Roids
3		ch	Geo. Pollard, Nth. Bierlie

8 September ch Widow Holland, Bd.
Henry Booth, Cockan
10 ch Robt. Wodde, Newall
16 ch Ricd. Steade, Bd.
17 ch James Walker, ,,
ch Geo. Kellette, Horton
5 October Agnes Roides. Bd., pau.
6 ch William Ellys, ,,
8 Ellen d John Wilson, ,,
ch John White, Allerton
ch John Clayton, Horton
9 Alice Turner, Bollynge
10 Henry Blakeburne, Thornton
Widow Hopkinson, Allerton
13 Bast. ch W. Burneley and Beatrice Smith
18 Bast. ch Wm. Ferror, of Hallifax, and Ellen Hodgeson
26 Widow Roide, Wibsey
19 November ch Wm. Walker, Senr.
20 ch John Stockdale
25 Walter Grenewoodd, Horton
26 w Wm. Kellett, Clayton
29 ch John Esshton, Wibsey
1 December ch Gilbert Dobson, Thornton
4 Thos. Sunderland, Cockan
5 s Robt. Roide, Burley
6 w Wm. Butterfeld, Thornton
Caleb Kemp, Vicar.
Richard Lister, } Churchwardens.
Will. Clarson, }
Bast. ch James Perkyn and Elizabeth Wilson
7 Issabell Smithies, Bd,
10 ch Isaac ffyrth, Byerley
11 ch Robt. Deyne, Allerton
15 w Cuthbert Barnes. Bd.
18 ch Wm. Allonson, Bd.
25 Widdow Lister, Mann
1 January ch John Sharpe. Bierley
2 Elizth. Wilson, Bd.
3 ch Edwd. Bartles, ,,
8 Judith Threapland, Wilsden
9 ch Wm Stead, Barkerend
12 w Nicolas Whittakers, Clayton
Widow fletcher, Thorneton
15 ch Christr. Wright, Allerton
17 Gilbert Dobson, Thornton, in Ecl
18 ch Christr. Nichols, Horton
20 Alice Paycocke, late of Wakefield
25 Geo. Wodde, Wibsey
31 John Smythe, Heaton
2 February Edwd Walker, Horton
3 ch Oswold Pollard, Bierle
4 ch Thomas Ellys, Bd.
w John Ashton, Wibsey
6 ch Wm. Nettletons, Eckilshill
12 w James Sharpe, late of Little Horton
14 Thomas Birrye, Bd., pau
17 William Jowett, ,,
21 Agnes Pirle ,, pau.
ch Edward Widdup, Wibsey
24 w Christr. Brigg, Bd. pau.
Widow Brodeley, Horton, pau.
26 Margarett Ramsden of Horton, pau.
27 ch Robt. Boothes ,,
28 Robert s Robt. Craven, Jun., ffrisinghall
3 March Thomas Ambler, Thorneton
w John Brayner, Mann
6 ch John Ashton, Wibsey
ch Wm. Hilton, Wibsey
ch James Fletcher, Eckilshill
8 John Wooller, Thorneton
11 w Wm. Threapland, Bd.
16 w Hy Wright, ,,
w John Sclayter ,,
Anne Smythe als Dicconson, Bd.
17 March William Higgin, Bd.
18 Doryty Lowden, ,,
19 Lawrence Baystow, Thornton

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28 ch Lawrence Boothe, Mann
Maude Bartles, Thorneton
29 John Kellett, Horton
1 April Marmaduke Robinson, Allerton in E
5 ch Richard Jowett, Thorneton
ch Ricd. Jagger, Shipley
7 d Wm. Kellett, Horton
ch Wm. Allanson, Bd.
8 Widow Kitching ,,
d Edwd. Midgeley, Heaton
Bast. ch Wm. Hall and Jane Lee
12 ch Wm. Thorneton, Horton
13 w Wm. Bower, Bd.
15 ch Geo. Marshall, Clayton
17 w Edwd. Cosyn, Allerton
22 ch Wm. Baylie, Bd.
ch Geo. Haldisworth, Wibsey
26 ch Symon Tayler, Bd.
30 ch Thomas Midgeley, Clayton
7 May w Ottiwell Gorrell, Bd
9 Bast. ch John Strangfield and Ellen Hallstead
11 Jennett Halden, Eckilshill
14 ch Gilbert Woodhead. Mann
16 d Ricd. Beaumont, Clayton
19 Agnes Booth, Bd , pau.
22 ch Brian Wilson, ,,
24 ch John Waterhowse, Allerton
1 June ch Ricd. Bilbroughe, Bd.
2 Jane Nussey ,,
9 ch Robert Grene, ,,
11 ch Humphrey Bower ,,
13 Richard Hey, Sen. ,,
ch Wm. Dawson, Thornton
14 ch Thomas Roydes, Shypley
Bast. ch Grace Jowett, Clayton. Murthered
Caleb Kemp, Vicar.
William balye,
Edward Coossen, } Churchwardens.
John Wilson, }
Nicholas Crabtree,
19 ch Thomas Gleadhill, Horton
21 Bridgett Butterfield ,, pau.
1 July ch Robert Kellett, Clayton
4 ch John Sowden, Allerton
ch Ricd. Roydes, Wibsey
24 w Wm. Brookesbanke, Thorneton
3 August Widow Waddisworth, Horton
6 ch Edwd. Crabtree, Heaton
16 Bast. ch John Lillye and Elzth. Smyth
17 Bast. ch Thos Pollard and Issabell Shackleton
23 ch Wm. Kellett, Horton
24 ch Ricd. Tolson, Bd.
28 ch Edwd. Hill, Eckilshill
Issabell Shackleton, Wibsey
29 Widow Wilkinson, Horton
4 September Ricd. Wilkinson, Bd.
6 ch Thos. Hopkinson. Thornton
7 w Ricd. Boothe, Cockan
10 ch Ricd. Burrowe, Bd.
13 ch Lionel Rayner, Eckilshill
25 ch Thos. Haldisworth, Wibsey
1 October Mary Wright, Thorneton, pau.
4 Edwd Phillippe, ,,
5 ch Robt. Birkhead, Bd.
10 Anne d Silvester Illingworth
11 ch Wm Holmes, Mann.
Wm. Butterfield, Thorneton
16 Robt. Grene, Bd.
17 w Thos. Knipe als. Snipe, Bd.

19 October — Agnes Gleadhill, Horton
25 Bast. — ch Dorathye Ingray. Bd.
4 November — w John Vicers, the elder, Eckilshill
5 — ch James Sharpe, Bierle
10 — d Thomas Boothe, Horton
11 — ch Wm. Butterfeld, Shipley
12 — ch John Walton, Bd.
17 — w Wm. Beaumond, Horton
30 — ch Simeon Wilson, Bd.
1 December — ch Robt. Grene, Bd.
— ch Thos. Ledgerd, Bierley
7 — Widow Clayton, Crossley Hall, Sepult, in Ecl
19 — Lionel ffearneley, Bd.
29 — Thos. Kellett, Thornton
6 January — ch Robt. Scoade, Mann.
— Robt. Swayne, Horton
10 — ch Geo. Kellett, ,,
23 — w Robt. Bower, Mann.
24 Two children — Wm. Pollard, the younger, Bierle
28 — w Edwd. Bartyll, Bd.
1 February — Widdowe Haldisworth, Bollinge
2 — ch James Jowett, Eckilshill
3 — w Robt. Lawe, Horton
— Issabell Threapland, Wilsden, pau.
6 — Robert Craven, Frizinghall
8 — John Cordingley, Bollinge
9 — ch Mathew Cloughe, Horton
— ch Ricd Robynson, Clayton
16 — John Scolefield, Wybsey
19 — w Hy. Barraclough, Bd.
— ch Ricd. Bynnes, ,,
21 — ch Ricd. Kellett, ,,
23 — Margaret Bynnes, Horton
24 — ch Humphray Smallpage, Clayton
26 — John Ogden, Bollynge
— ch Wm. Chippendale, Bd.
2 March — Issabell Pratt, Bollynge
— Elizth. Baker, Bd.
6 — ch Edwd. Bartill, ,,
8 Alice — d Ricd. Pollard, Horton
15 — Richard Cordingley, Bollynge
24 — ch John Webster, Bd.

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27 — ch John Bothomley, Thornton
28 — Margaret Snawden, Wybsey
29 — ch Cuthbert Barnes, Bd.
31 — ch Robt. Ellys, Mann.
2 April Grace — d Thomas Robinson, Allerton
3 — w Thos. Crabtree, Shipley
5 — John Lupskym, Bollinge
6 John — s Nicolas Robinson, Allerton
7 — ch Thomas Crofte, Bd.
— ch John Rakes ,,
13 Issabell — d John Cordingley, Bollinge
15 — ch Wm. Bower, Bd.
17 — Ricd. Cordingley, Bd.
— ch Tho. Thorntons, Horton
18 — ch James Hardie, Wilsden
23 — Robert Jowett, Thornton
1 Maie — ch Michaell Watson, Bd.
2 — Thomas Knype als Snype, Bd.
Caleb Kemp, Vicar.
Rychard Lylly, } Churchwardens.
George Moone, }
3 — John Hill, Tonge
9 — Thomas Woodd, Byerley
10 — Widow Brigge, Cockan, pau.
16 Jane — d Issabell Bradley, Bd.
20 — ch Thomas Dobson, Allerton
23 — John Drake, Thornton
26 — ch John Iredale, Bd.
— ch Christr Sugden, Horton
— ch Wm. Baylie, Bd.
31 Maie John — s John Smithies, Horton
13 June Ellen — w Wm Nabb pau.
17 — ch George Turner, Bd.
20 — w Godfray Baylie, ,,
21 — Wm. Nettleton, Eckilshill
— w Ricd. Mitton, Wilsden
26 — ch Edwd. Crabtree, Heaton
27 Issabell Julie — w Robt. Walker
1 Ambrose — s Ambrose Grenewoodd
6 — ch John Balme, Mann.
10 — w Edwd, Jowett, Bd.
13 Two childn. — Roger Kellett, ,,
— w Edwd. Swift, Clayton
14 — ch Tempest Rodley, Bd.
Bast. — ch Jas. Thistlewoodd & Jane Sampson
16 — ch Ricd. Bilsbrough, Bd.
18 — d Thomas Robinson, Allerton
— w Ricd. Bilsbrough, Bd.
21 — ch Ricd. Bower, Thornton
2 August — ch Christr. Nicolls, Bollinge
7 — Grace Boothe, Bd. pau.
8 — William Bower, ,,
10 — Issabell Kitchyn, Wilsden
11 — ch Edwd. Hill, Eckilshill
12 — ch Wm. Cowburne
13 — ch Ricd. Robinson, Cockan
23 — Ricd. Wright, Bd. pau.
24 — w Robt. Walker, Bierley
28 — w Brian Birkhead, Bd.
2 October — ch Brian ffoxe, Wibsey
6 — ch Michael Chippendale, Wibsey
13 — Ricd. Thornton, Horton
16 — ch Saml. Parkinson, Bierle
22 — w Ricd. Robertshay, Thornton
24 — ch Brian Hawkehead, Bd.
27 — ch John Rakes ,,
29 — ch Mathew Roide, Thornton
— Alice Clayton, Horton
— Wm. Deane, Bd.
2 October — Wm. Pearson, ,,
— Marie Brokesbanke, Thornton
3 — ch Robert Grene, Bd.
5 — Darwent wife, of Bradforde pauper
Thomas — s John Singleton, Bd.
19 — ch Robert Barraclough, Bd.
21 — w Charles Coleston, ,,
— John Spencer, ,,
23 — w Robert Rawson, ,,
— Willm. Dawson, Thorneton
25 — Widow Nicolle, Horton
27 — ch John Stockdale, Clayton
28 — Leonard Mallynson, Bd.
29 — w William Phillip, ,,
— ch Edwd. Brooke,
2 November — John Hewett, Bd. pau.
6 — ch Thomas Hustler, Horton
9 — w Christ. Thornton ,,
14 — ch John Oates, ,,
— w William Newall, Clayton
19 — ch Henry Atkinson, Bradford
— Widow Nicholls, Horton, pau.
23 — Widow Crabtree, Clayton
26 — w Henry Whittaker, Bd.
27 — Issabell Gibson, Bierle in Ecl
— William Hey, Pudsey
30 — s Richard Robertshay, Thornton
2 December — Wm Bynnes, of Manningham als. Dumbe
— ch John Whittaker, Clayton
3 — ch Simeon Wilson, Bd.
4 — w John Dobson, Thornton
6 — Brian Birkhead, Bd,
7 — Widow Armitage, late of Eckilshill

22 December ch James Jowett, ,,
28 w Parcival Nettleton, Wibsey
Ambrose Wilson, Heaton
29 w William Banke, Bd.
ch Samuel Beck, Eckilshill
30 Anne d William Bolland, Bd.
*Caleb Kemp, Vicar of Bradford.
Rychard Lylly=, } Churchwardens.
George Moone, }
1 January Elizabeth Tayler, Bd.
ch Wilham ffoster, ,,
2 Thomas Ashton, ,, pau.
4 John Cates, ,,
8 ch William ffyrth, Bollyng
9 w Tho. Tayler, Bd. in Ecl
ch Thomas Ledgerd, Bierle
10 ffrancis Exley, Bd.
Richard Bollyng, Bollyng
11 Mary d Robert Lawe, Horton
12 w Thomas Ledgerd, Bierle
13 w Thomas Sagar, Bd.
Martha d Edward Cosyn, Allerton
16 James s John Wilkinson, Horton
17 w Humphrey Ellys, Bd.
18 Widow Hustler, Scilesden
20 ch William Rowlynson, Horton
23 Robert Pickerd, Shipley
24 Thomas Shawe, Thornton
w Christr. Woddall, Horton
ch John Hilhowse, ,,
13 Andrew Morehouse, of Halifax, a stranger
ch Edward Bartles, Bd.
1 January ch Thomas Mortimer, Horton
2 Issabelle Beanelande, Thornton
4 Jona Tailor, Bd.
7 Anne Mason, ,, pau.
8 Anne Simson, ,, pau.
9 w Edwd. Dawson, Horton
ch Robt. Deane, Clayton
17 John Warberton, Thornton
19 Nicholas Steade, Bierle
23 ch Wm. Chippendale, Bd.
w Thomas Hanson, a foreigner
28 ch Saml. Holdesworth, Allerton
1 March Susan d Abrm. Dickson,
4 w Wm. Walmersley, Bolling
5 w Hy. Cordingley, ,,
James Hill, Shipley
9 Frithe, Horton
10 w Wm. Aldersley, Allerton
Bast ch Thos. Redman & Elizth. Mallison,
16 w John Snipe, pauper, Sepult in Ecclesia
Thomas Leadebeter, Mann
18 Joseph Kitchen, Bd.
Nathanaell s William Smith, ,,
19 w John Waterhouse, Allerton
23 Robert Rawson, Bd., Sepult in Ecclesia

1606.

30 ch Thomas Dobson, Allerton
2 April Richard Cotton, Bfd.
Widow Hey, Wid. of Richard Hei ? ,,
4 Walter s Henrye Cordingley ,,
5 Widow ffyrth, Horton, pau
9 Sarah d Thomas Boothe, Allerton
11 w Thomas Midgley Wilsden
13 Richard Fearnley, Bd.
Widow of late Nicholas Cordingley, ,,
Thomas Roydes, ,,

* Vicar Kemp signs the Registry very frequently at the bottom of each page during his time. And the churchwardens also attach their signatures generally at the end of the year, and often at shorter intervals.

16 April w Nicholas Richardson, Bd. Sutler
24 ch Christr. Parkinson, ,,
26 Mary d William Smythies, ,,
30 Widow Ramsden ,,
8 May ch John Smithies, ,,
ch Wm. Walmysley, Bolling
11 Edward Hemyngway, Cockan
13 Two ch Wm. Kellett, Horton
14 ch Brian Naylor, Mann
17 William Lister, Bd.
ch John Robynson, Allerton
28 Bast. ch Susan Hewett, Bd,
ch Geo. Hargreaves, Clayton
31 Christr. Metcalfe, Bd.
2 June ch John Rakes, ,,
ch James Thorneton, Wilsden
7 Robert Dyson, Bd.
Widdowe Laycocke, Allerton
11 Robert Balye, Bd.
13 w John Stancliffe,
Caleb Kemp, Vicar of Bradford.
John Lyster, } Churchwardens.
Edwd. Lyster, }
16 ch Bryan Naylor, Mann
18 ch William Holmes, ,,
19 William Swayne, Bd,
w Richard Grene, the younger, Bd.
22 ch Wm. Akehead, ,,
23 Alice Woodd, Bolling, pau.
6 July ch Wm. Brooke, late of Bd.
10 Bast. ch Wm. Fletcher & Jennett Teasbye, Eckilshill
12 ch Thomas Roide, Horton
13 ch Oswald Holland, Bierle
16 Anne Hepwott, Wibsey
19 Josua Sharpe, Horton, in Ecclesia
20 w Lionel Wilson, Bd., in Ecclesia
6 August ch John Nicholls, Horton
14 George Holdsworth, Revye
15 ch John Walter, Bierle
16 ch John Crowder, Horton
17 Elizabeth d Edward Crabtree, Heaton
23 w John Midgley, Clayton, in Ecl
w Ricd. Wilson, Bierle
27 ch Wm. Scolefeld, ,,
2 September ch Christr. Nicholls, Bolling
5 w do. do. Bolling
w Robt. Hawkhead, Bd.
6 Thomas s Geo. Kent, ,, ,,
w Michael Sowden, Clayton
7 John s Ricd. Higson, Thornton
19 ch John Hodson, Bd.
25 ch Ricd. Horner, Allerton
26 ch John Walker, Bd.
29 ch Geo Turner, ,,
4 October ch Abm. Whitwham, Clayton
5 ch Thomas Ashton
15 ch Thos. Hawmond, Horton
16 ch Wm. Denholme, Heaton
17 ch Simeon Wilson, Bd.
28 ch Ricd. Burrough, ,,
6 November ch Christr. ffreckleton, ,,
7 ch Wm. Bayley. ,,
8 Jeffrey Harper, ,,
14 w Anthony Hollingrake, ,,
18 ch Wm. Lilly, Horton, ,,
24 Nicholas s Richard Richardson, Bierle,
Percivall Nettleton, Wibsey
26 ch John Skyrack, Clayton
29 Susan Whittaker, ,,
3 December w Thomas ffletcher, Horton
ch Thos. ffreckleton, Bd.
8 w James Roberts,

9 December ch Ricd Rawlinson, Wibsey
15 w Thos. Bower, Bollyng
17 Tristram Birkby, Bierle
21 ch Wm. Cordingley, Bolling
24 ch Edward ffletcher, Horton
26 Robert s John Grene, Frisinghall
28 ch James Garth, Heaton
ch John Haldisworth, Wibsey
4 January ch Ricd. Burrows, Bd.
7 Myles Whalley
12 w Humphrey Bower and child
20 ch John Maudley, a stranger
22 Wm. Smithies, Horton
23 ch Edward Hill, Eckilshill
Widowe Pollard, Horton
26 Thomas Illingworth. Mann pau.
1 February Widowe Barestow, Clayton,
3 w John Nicolls, Horton, Clark
ch Henry Steade, ,,
4 ch Wm. Kitchen, Eckilshill
5 w John Wyllman, Wilsden
ch Abm. Jowett, Bolling
10 ch Robt. Roides, Wibsey
15 ch Thomas Sagar, Bd.
ch Ricd. Kershay, Horton
22 John Smithies, ,,
24 ch Wm. Roberte, ,,
26 w do do ,,
1 March ch John Oates,
3 ch William White, Thornton
6 Elizabeth Sowden, Bd.
14 John fforster, Shipley
13 w Christr. Baylye, Allerton
27 Henry flayley, Thornton
Geo Ramsden, Bollinge
Margaret Bowker, Bd.
23 Wm. Cosyn, Heaton

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27 ch Andrew Snowden, Bd,
Alice Bothomley, pau.
29 w Wm. Jowett, Heaton
30 ch John Bothomley,
ch Wm. White, Thornton
6 April Robt. Boothe, Horton
9 John Stancliffe, Cockan
19 ch Thomas Dobson, Allerton
23 Thomas Sharpe, senr, Horton, in Ecl
24 Martyn Newall, ,,
25 d John Hill, Bd. butcher
30 Ricd. Snawden, Shipley
1 May John s Ricd. Smithies, Horton
2 ch Thos. Ledgerd, Bierle
5 ch Wm. Rowlinson, Horton
6 ch Humphrey Hopkinson, Thornton
7 w Samuel Waddington, Mann
8 John Wilson, Bd.
9 w Wm. Akehead, ,,
16 John Bexwick, ,,
20 w John White, Thornton
21 John Cosyn, Shipley
26 d Gregory Cooke, Horton
29 d John Slater, Bd.
31 John Sutcliffe, Cockan
2 June ch Edwd. Brayner, Clayton
5 John Gledhill, Horton
8 Thomas Hole, Slackthwait, in Ecl.
15 w Abel Hall, Mann
16 w Robt. Wayde, Allerton
18 Sara d Edwd. Cosyn, Bd.
20 ch Ricd. Bower, Thornton
23 Hughe Charnley, Bd.
7 July w Ricd. Jowett, Thornton
11 w Geo. Clarkson, Bd.
11 July Cicily Byxwicke, ,,
22 w Wm. Watson, Clayton
6 August John s Richard Wilkinson, Mann.
10 ch James Brigge, Bd.
13 ch John Hawmonde, Horton
15 William Wright, Bollyng
17 James Hargreaves, Clayton
19 ch Wm. Brookesbank, Shipley
Abraham Stancliffe, Clayton
24 Richard Jowett, Lane End, Thornton
2 September Christr. Thornton, Horton
Ellen d Thomas Royds, Heaton Royde
4 Walter Tempest, Bd., Gent. in Eclesia
10 w John Walker, Bolton
12 ch do. do. ,,
14 Simeom Wilson, Bd.
19 w do. do. ,,
25 ch John Hartley, Shipley
27 ch Ricd. Rawson, ,,
2 October Henry Sagar, Bd.
ch John Greenwood, Eckilshill
ch Thomas Wilson, Bd.
3 w Edmund Hargraves, Cockan
Elizabeth d Mr Kemp.
7 Edwd. Brighouse, Bd.
19 Elizth. Jackson, Thornton, pau
22 Silvester Illingworth, Bd.
ch Abraham Riley, Clayton
25 Michail s Thomas Stancliffe, ,,
Joshua Sugden, Bd.
30 ch Thomas Ellys ,,
1 November Widow Hartley, Shipley
ch Thomas Swaine, Horton
2 ch Henry Wright, Bd., in Eclesia
4 ch John Beamont, Bollyng
5 ch Peter Collynson, Horton
6 Ricd. Hollyns, ,,
8 w Thomas Stringer, Bollyng
10 Wm. Lawe, Horton, in Eclesia
15 ch John Pighells, Wibsey
21 Roger Clarkson, Bierle
23 ch Thos. Jowett, Bd.
4 December w John Fletcher, Eckilshill
6 ch John Walker, Bolton
7 ch John Smythies, Bd.
10 Bridgett d Thomas Swift, ,,
ch Michael Preistley, Thornton
11 Widow Collynson, Wibsey
14 w Geo. Roydes, Bd
15 Richard Lister, ,,
16 Widow Preistley, ,,
22 w William Lodge, ,,
Robert Snawden, ,,
23 ch Richard Swinglehirst, ,,
26 w Richard Fournes, Allerton
27 ch Humphrey Ellys, Bd.
28 Sarah d John Haldisworth, ,,
30 ch William Jowett, ,,
4 January Abraham Bates, Wilsden
9 ch Thomas Hodgson, Bd.
10 Widow Illingworth, Mann pau.
15 ch Jonas Bower, Bd.
19 ch Wm. Bowling, Thornton
20 ch Edward Jowett, Bd.
22 John Robertshaw, Thornton
Issabell d Edwd. Butterfield, Horton
24 ch Lee a Stranger
27 Ellen d Edward Walker, Bd.
28 ch Gilbert Woodhead, Wilsden
2 February w Bernard Ellys, Horton
3 ch Nicholas Richardson, Bd.
4 ch Robt. Deane, Clayton
5 w Geo. Swaine, Windhill, a Stranger

COPIES OF INSCRIPTIONS

from Monuments in the Parish Church, Bradford.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 52.

BY A. B. SEWELL AND JOHN THORNTON.

[The following inscription is from a marble tablet at the western end of the north aisle.]

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
MR. NATHAN JOWETT, OF ECCLESHILL,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, FEBRUARY THE 22ND, 1739,
AGED 90 YEARS,
AND WAS INTERRED NEAR THIS PLACE.
AND OF SUSANNAH, HIS WIFE,
WHO DIED DECEMBER THE 28TH, 1737,
IN THE 83RD YEAR OF HER AGE.
LIKEWISE OF MR. NATHAN JOWETT, JUNR.,
THEIR ELDEST SON, WHO DIED MAY THE 2ND, 1734,
AGED 50.
ALSO OF MR. SAMUEL JOWETT, LATE OF CLOCKHOUSE,
BROTHER OF NATHAN JOWETT, JUNR.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY THE 3RD, 1774,
IN THE 82ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.
ALSO OF SAMUEL JOWETT, GENTLEMAN, LATE OF
TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
WHO DIED AT EDINBURGH, THE 13TH OF
JANUARY, 1785. IN THE 24TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,
AND WAS THERE INTERRED.
LIKEWISE OF NATHAN JOWETT, OF CLOCKHOUSE,
GENTLEMAN, FATHER OF THE ABOVE NAMED SAMUEL,
WHO DIED DECEMBER THE 13TH, 1789, AGED 56.
AND OF MARY, HIS WIFE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1816, AGED 82.
ALSO OF MARY ANN JOWETT, 2ND DAUGHTER OF THE
ABOVE NAMED NATHAN AND MARY, WHO DIED THE 16TH
OF JANUARY, 1813, IN THE 41ST YEAR OF HER AGE.
LIKEWISE OF NATHAN JOWETT, OF CLOCKHOUSE, B.A.,
OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, THE ONLY SURVIVING
SON, OF THE LAST MENTIONED NATHAN AND MARY,
WHO DIED THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1816. IN THE
41ST YEAR OF HIS AGE.
ALSO OF SARAH HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE
WILLIAM AND MARY HODGSON, OF WHETLEY, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 22ND OF JULY, 1805,
AGED 33.

IN MEMORY OF
SARAH JOWETT,
ONLY DAUGHTER OF NATHAN JOWETT, ESQRE
OF CLOCKHOUSE.
SHE WAS BORN FEBRUARY 13, 1803,
AND CLOSED A LIFE
ADORNED BY EVERY VIRTUE
MARCH 20, 1840.

[Upon a small brass plate in the floor of the chancel is the following inscription.]

UNDER HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
BRADGATE FERRAND, LATE VICAR OF BRADFORD,
SECOND SON OF ROBERT FERRAND, OF HARDEN GRANGE, ESQUIRE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, 1709,
IN THE 28TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

[From a stone tablet in the north-west corner of the tower.]

SACRED
To the Memory
Of the Rev. BENJAMIN KENNET, A.M.,
33 Years Vicar of this Parish.
He died May 18th, 1752, Aged 59.
And to MARY, his third Wife,
Daughter and Coheiress of RICHARD DAWSON, Esq.,
of Wakefield, in this County,
She died Novr. 25th, 1754, in the 49th Year of her Age.
Their numerous virtues endeared them to their Friends
and rendered them an Example Worthy of all.
Hannah their surviving daughter
in perpetual Testimony
Of her filial Duty and Affection
hath caused this Tablet to be
erected A.D. 1777.

NOTE.—On a small escutcheon at the base of this tablet are the arms of Kennet & Dawson

[From a stone tablet on the west wall of the Bolling Chapel.)

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE REVD. JAMES SYKES, M.A.,
ABOVE 30 YEARS VICAR OF THIS PARISH,
AMPLY QUALIFIED BY HIS EXTENSIVE LEARNING
AND EXEMPLARY VIRTUE FOR THE DUE DISCHARGE
OF HIS PAROCHIAL OFFICE.
HE WAS A DILIGENT AND USEFUL PREACHER,
WHO IN HIS DISCOURSES FROM THE PULPIT
CAREFULLY AVOIDED ALL ABSTRUSE AND CONTENTIOUS DOCTRINES,
AND STUDIED ONLY TO EDIFY AND INSTRUCT HIS HEARERS
IN THE TRUE GOSPEL PRINCIPLES OF FAITH AND OBEDIENCE.
HIS RELIGION WAS PURE AND UNAFFECTED,
HIS PIETY REAL AND RATIONAL;
TO THE POOR HE WAS KIND AND BENEFICENT,
AGREEABLE AND CONDESCENDING TO ALL,
AND AS WILLING, AS HE WAS ABLE
TO COMMUNICATE ON ALL PROPER OCCASIONS
HIS JUDICIOUS AND SEASONABLE ADVICE.
FOR THESE QUALITIES HE WAS UNIVERSALLY
ESTEEMED AND BELOVED WHEN LIVING,
AND IN HIS DEATH DESERVEDLY LAMENTED.
HE DIED AUGUST 7TH, 1783, AGED 60.

[From a white marble tablet in the south aisle.]

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REVEREND JOHN CROSSE, M.A.,
FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS VICAR OF THIS PARISH:
WHOSE CHARACTER EMINENTLY COMBINED
THE ERUDITION OF A SCHOLAR,
THE URBANITY OF A GENTLEMAN,
THE GRACES OF A CHRISTIAN,
WITH THE DILIGENCE, ZEAL, AND PRUDENCE
OF A FAITHFUL PASTOR.
HIS SOLE AIM WAS TO HUMBLE THE SINNER,
TO EXALT THE SAVIOUR, AND TO PROMOTE HOLINESS.
PUBLICLY, AND FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE,
HE CATECHISED THE YOUNG, RELIEVED THE POOR,
COMFORTED THE AFFLICTED;
AND MADE FULL PROOF OF HIS MINISTRY.
HE WAS UNIVERSALLY BELOVED
WHILE LIVING, AND DIED SINCERELY LAMENTED,
JUNE 17TH, A.D., 1816. AGED 77 YEARS.
THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY
BY HIS SURVIVING FRIENDS
A.D. 1843.

LAND TAX FOR BRADFORD AND DISTRICT,

Levied in 1704, at 4/- in the pound.

Bradford continued from page 53.

	£	s.	d.
William Bowling for his housing and land ..	1	3	10
Saml. Ward for Strickland's house & Silsbrig close	17	7	
John Jowett..	6	6	
John Field	9	9	
Caterin Kitson	6	6	
William Stead	2	8	
John Audsley	6	6	
Thomas Thompson	19	6	
John Roberts	4	10½	
James Phillip	8	8¼	
Widdow Collier	4	4	
Anthony Greenup	1	12	6
Lazarus Peell	10	10	
Christopher Dawson..	1	11	8
Joseph Holms	18	5	
John Topham	10	3½	
Henery Burn..	3	9½	
John Carter	1	13	7
Widdow Holdsworth or Joshua Bartle.. ..	2	0	1
William Baldwin	1	10	4
Toby Ellis	16	3	
Mr. William Field	10	0	5
Mr. Ffarrand	1	19	0
Joshua Bartle	0	19	6
And for Keighley poor land	0	8	8
Robert Parkinson		4	4
John Nichols	1	0	0½
Thomas Walker	1	11	5
Thomas Ffarrand	1	5	5½
and for Clarkson Close..		4	4
Judith Parkinson for house and croft		10	3½
Total £	199	11	1

HORTON.

	£	s.	d.
Isaac Hollings		9	4½
Do. for Swaine's land		9	4½
Do. for Parkinson's ,, ...		3	9
Do. for Judson's ,, ...		2	5
Do. for Sugden's ,, ...		1	10½
Tim Swaine's land		2	6
William Mortimer	3	15	0
Thomas Hodgson	1	19	4½
and for ye Milne..		15	0
and for Headley Knowles		11	3
Do. for Thornton's land		7	6
Do. for Hawmond's ,, ...		1	10½
Gilbert Brooksbank and for Booth's land ..	4	17	7½
Do. for Scolemore land	1	2	6
Do. for Nichol's ,, ...		7	6
Do. for Westcroft and Healds ..		6	3
Do. for Sugden's land		5	7½
Do. for Swaine's ,, ...		1	10½
Do. for Cookroyde		1	3
Do. for Tim Swaine's land ..		6	10½
Do. for Jewit ,, ..		1	10½
Do. for Sarah Brooksbank's ,, ..		5	0
John Hall		5	0
Isaac Sharp		17	6
William Hawmond		13	1½
and for Clough Farme		18	9
Jo : Cosen for Headley Knowle		5	7½
Jas. Penny for Whaley land		5	1½
Wm. Blackburn Knip Hill		1	10½
Widdow Brooksbanke	1	15	7½
and for Mortimer's land		8	1½
and for Hawmond's ,, ...		3	9
Josh. Parkinson		18	9
Occupiers of James Smith's land		16	3
Thomas Pighils	1	10	0
Wm. Blackburn	1	0	7½
James Hall Senr.		18	9
John Ashton..	1	11	10½
Richard Pollard		13	1½
John Mortimer		7	6
Robert Fox and for ye Milne..		18	1½
William Pollard		7	6
James Hall Junr.		1	10½
and for Mortimer's land		16	10½
Isaac Naler..		3	9
Mrs. Sharp for Wood Fields		5	7½
Widdow Drake		11	3
Ried. Wood and Isaac Naler		9	4½
Mr. Sowden for Paster		11	3
Gregory Fox		15	0
Isaac Hollings for Paster..		3	1½
John Thornton		3	3
Richard Thornton	1	11	3
and for Holdsworth's land		2	6
Robert Swaine		6	3
John Littlewood		11	3
and for Height land		2	6
John White...		3	9
Tim Fletcher		3	9
Occupier of Southfields		4	4½
William Pollard bank		16	10½
David Utlay		6	3
James Firth		7	6
Occupiers of Hall Yard		7	6
Widdow Wood		8	1½
Occupiers of Coplay land..		3	9
Widdow Sucksmith	1	2	6
Sam Garnet	1	2	6
Occupiers of Bracken Hill	1	0	7½
Abram Swaine howclews..		11	3
Thomas Gledhill		13	1½
and for Low Farme		5	7½
William Mortimer fields		3	9
Henry Lancaster	1	2	6
James Whaley		3	9
Occupiers of Pollard's land		3	9
Abram Swaine		1	10½
Charles Tankerd		10	0
Bartholomew Lancaster		1	10½
Robert Swaine, Hunt Yard	1	6	3
John Hall		18	1½
Jonas Hopkinson	1	7	6
Wm. Mortimer's field	1	10	7½
Thomas Judson and Wm. Northrop		11	3
Wadsworth's land		11	3
Edward and Richard Fletcher for Schofield land		16	3
for Edward Fletcher's land		5	0
for Blamire's ,, ...		2	6
Joseph Mires		18	9
Thomas Swaine	1	10	7½
John Judson		15	0
Jonas Judson		5	0
Jo : Croft		5	7½
Mr. William Rawson for Cole Mine	1	0	0
Richard House		5	7½
Widdow Powell		5	7½
Dan Blamires		2	6

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Sucksmith		3	9
Mrs. Sharp	4	17	6
John Lister	4	0	0
William Mortimer		1	8
Josh. Stansfield	1	5	0
and for Thorp land		8	1½
John Sugden, Wibsey, and John Thornton for Stoks land		11	3
Isaac Sharp	3	11	3
Abram Jewit	1	2	6
Christopher Swaine, Bradford		3	1
Chr. Swaine	1	12	6
Jer. Roods	1	10	0
Bill Pollard		18	9
Samuel Swaine		15	0
Jos. Holdsworth		16	10½
Lionell Knowles		19	4½
Abram Balme		15	0
John Wilson Junr.		1	10½
Christ. Swaine		6	3
Thomas Wright	0	10	7½
Widdow Smithies	0	6	3
Widdow Jargrove	0	5	7½
Widdow Taler	0	18	9
Jo: Butterfield	0	3	9
Widdow Whitlay	0	1	10½
And for Brown Royd	0	13	1½
William Baly	0	7	6
Jo: Thornton	0	3	9
And for Hollins land	0	3	9
William Firth	0	15	0
Jos. Sugden	0	14	4½
Jos. Sugden	0	7	6
Henry Hoppy	0	1	10½
Mrs. Richardson	0	3	9
Ben Stables	0	5	7½
William Denham	0	3	9
William Mortimer's field	0	8	9
Mr. William Swaine	1	17	6
And for Webster's land	0	6	3
Thomas Ffarrand	1	2	6
John Bower	1	10	0
Mr. Rawson for Tyth	1	5	0
John Hough	0	3	1½
Christ Swaine and Thomas Rowland	0	6	3
John Stancliffe	0	2	6
Sam Stansfield	0	3	9
Mrs. Sharp Murge Farm	0	7	6
Mr. Waterhouse	0	5	7½
Jos. Birdall	0	1	10½
Abm. Firth	0	3	9
Mr. Horton for his free rent	1	0	0
for Horton Total	£100	10	5

Christr. Swaine, Thomas Swaine — Assesors

Bartholomew Lancaster, James Hall Junr. — Collectors

MANNINGHAM.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Lister	5	0	1½
Francis Stapleton	2	10	1¼
Nicholas Lambricks	1	0	2
Mrs. Ffell	2	9	6½
Thomas Crabtree	1	15	0
Tempest Cordingley	1	6	3
Christr. Smith	2	12	0½
Jer. Soudin	2	13	9
Mr. Bryan Sunderland	2	18	6½
Joshua Bartle	0	17	1½
Jonas Northrop	0	3	9
Robert Bawnsley	1	3	1½
John Feild	0	17	4½
Widdow Collier	0	5	0
Mrs. Houldsworth	1	4	4½
James Smith	3	12	4½
And for School land	0	12	0½
Mr. John Smith for Mitchell's land	1	5	0
And for Brown Royd and Jowett's land	2	14	6
Mr. William Rawson for Jowett land	0	10	4
And for Tithe	1	14	4½
And for Mr. John Bower land	2	3	1½
William Mortimer	0	17	1
John and Ellen Jowett	1	2	0
Thomas Hodgson for Wilkinson	1	9	0
And for Birch farm	0	19	0
Thomas Crabtree for Fidler intack	0	2	0
Mr. William Swaine	3	13	0
John Hollins and for Watter side	1	0	3
Thomas Mourley	0	7	6
Matthew Stead and John Crabtree	0	2	0½
John Jowett of Brecks	0	16	3
John Holmes	0	7	6
James Lister	0	4	5
Thomas Barker	0	18	9
Widdow Hodgson for Booth farm	0	11	8
James Penny	0	11	0
Mr Ffenton	0	18	0
Nicholas Pollard and for Cole Mine	1	19	8
Geo. Beanland for Wilkinson land	0	2	10
Jonas Wade	0	8	0
Christopher Horrax and for Cole Mine	0	18	0
Mrs Melvin	1	5	0
John Stockdale	1	1	2
Jonas Thompson	0	5	0
Widdow Furniss	0	7	0½
James Hodgson for Sale land	0	11	9
William Bowling and for Jowett	0	14	0
Thomas Ffarrand for Brown and Stead	1	4	3
And for Parkinson land	1	5	0
Abram Pearson	1	3	11½
Widdow Hodgson	0	9	4½
William Denham	0	6	10
Toby Ellis	0	11	3
Mr. Sagar	0	13	5
William Northrop	0	3	3
Jonas Crabtree and for Northy's land	0	6	11
Toby Parker for Intack	0	1	0
John Parker	0	9	0
William Jowett	0	3	1½
Widdow Mourley	0	6	9
Mr. James Sharp	0	3	0
John Field and for Ibbetson's land	0	16	6
Mr. Marsden for Free Rent	1	0	0
John Lacock	0	1	8
Widdow Gledhill	0	6	10½
James Gaukrodger for Bingley poor land	0	12	2
Thomas Thompson	0	7	0
Thomas Tempest	0	4	4
for Scool land that Welby had	0	6	10
for pore land	0	5	3
David and Widdow Pratt	0	6	9
William Clough	0	1	10
Joshua Kitson	1	0	10
John Crabtree for Jowett, part of West field	0	4	6
The Quarter £18 10s. 0¾d. Total	£74	0	3

John Smith, Jeremy Sowden, — Assessors.

Thomas Barker, John Bullough, — Collectors.

A BRADFORD WORTHY OF LAST CENTURY.

Mr. Dudley Rockett, bookseller, stationer, &c., Goodmans-end, Bradford, appears to have been a character of some note and position in his day. He was the owner of the property where the Queen Hotel now stands, and his name appears in the list of provincial booksellers given in the *Harleian Miscellany* of 1744. I have seen his signature to several documents, and from the good hand which he wrote it may be inferred that, for his day, he was a superior scholar. One of such documents bears date the 3rd of June, 1729, and is an Assignment by George Fletcher, of Bradford, grocer, to John Wood, of the same place, cordwainer, of "One moiety or half-part of Pew in Class A, No. 5, in the Loft lately built or erected in the Parish Church of Bradford, consisting of three seats at the far end of the said Pew from the Door—for and in consideration of the sum of Six Pounds." Mr. Dudley Rockett, in July, 1745, disposed of his Goodmans-end property to Thomas Hodgson, of Fairweather Green, merchant, and in June, 1772, the same property was sold to John Preston, of Bradford, woolstapler, by Abraham Balme, who had married Sarah, the widow, relict, and sole executrix of the above-named Thomas Hodgson. It is described as "All that Messuage, Dwelling-house or Tenement, Barn, Workshop and all other the Outbuildings, and one Garden to the same belonging; and also one Croft or small Close of Ground to the same Messuage belonging, containing by estimation half an acre." Mary, the wife of Mr. Dudley Rockett, was the daughter and heiress-at-law of Thomas Webster, then late of Cambridge, bookseller. What became of the Rocketts, after disposing of their property in 1745, I do not know. They were living, however, in Bradford in 1772, as they were both parties to a deed of that date.—W. Scruton.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Bradfords, of Bradford.—Can any reader of the *Antiquary* furnish particulars of a family of the name of Bradford, who were of considerable note in early times? A correspondent, Mr. J. G. Bradford, of 157, Dalston Lane, London, E., is collecting all the information he can on the subject, which he intends to have placed in the library of the British Museum for the benefit of any who may be interested in tracing the family history, and he would be glad of any local information. James, in his History of Bradford, says "The Bradfords were an ancient family here in remote times, and took their name from their place of residence." The family also resided at Stanley and Arksey. In a former number of the *Antiquary*, reference was made to the Earldom of Bradford, the title of which is derived from the hundred of Bradford, Shropshire. In 1694, Francis Newport, first Viscount Newport, was created Earl of Bradford. In 1762, a descendant of William Bradford of Leicester, Quaker, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682, claimed to be entitled to the Earldom of Bradford, upon the demise of the fifth Earl, but died before his title was established. For an account, see Burke's Landed Gentry, 1850-1868, under Taylor, of Pennington, and the Van Corlandt family.—W. Cudworth.

"Brass Castle."—In explanation of the term above quoted, Mr. J. A. Busfeild, of Upwood, writes:—"I have always supposed that 'Brass Castle' denoted the site of an ancient Roman Watch Tower. The name occurs along the line of the old Roman roads, and always in a position that would enable the keeper or bailiff to indicate by signal whether the road was free from the enemy. There is a Brass Castle near Harden, another at Upwood, and one at Ilkley, all, it is needless to say, in proximity to the Roman road from Manchester to Ilkley, which passed over Harden Moor and Rombald's Moor. May we not, then, fairly assume that these Watch Towers or Castles, built on the brae or slope of a hill, have in the course of time gradually become designated 'Brass Castles?'"

Early Nonconformity in Bradford.—In some MSS., written in the 17th century, occurs the following notes respecting Nonconformity about Bradford:—"Wm. Mitchell, son of Edward Mitchell, an antinomian preacher, was a very active propagator of his religious sentiments in these parts. Since his death, in 1706, a treatise of his, called Joachim and Boaz, or an epitome of the doctrine and discipline instituted by Christ, &c., 1707, 8vo., with a preface to his friends and hearers in the West Riding of Yorkshire and East of Lancashire, was published by David Crossley, who was the author of a volume of sermons, 4to., entitled 'Sampson, a type of Christ;' London, 1691. Crossley says this Mitchell, about the 19th year of his age, upon the occasion of the death of his brother, in whom he much delighted, was seldom seen to laugh; but in meditation, reading and prayer was unwearied, and in going to hear the word through many weary miles in dark nights, and over dark and dismal mountains, in the blessed warm and quickening opportunities within doors, or on mountains, and in fields and woods in those days. About the 23rd year of his age he began to preach as an itinerant. His end and design at first was chiefly to show forth the exceeding rich and free grace of the Gospel, which he did with that fearless fervour, simplicity and application, as presently brought crowds of people to hear him, though of an unpolished temper and harsh delivery. He was twice apprehended under the Conventicle Act, first at Godshaw Chapel, and second at Bradford, whence he was carried prisoner to York, where he lay in prison till, by means of Walter Calverley, Esq., he was released a few days before King James II.'s indulgence. After being at liberty he was joined by David Crossley, who together carried on their preaching jointly, till the number of hearers was so great that they had about twenty several meeting places, which were attended by courses with all frequency, so that he, the said David Crossley, had lodged upon that account in about 300 of the revival houses." Additional particulars of the lives and labours of these persons are desired.





For translation of the above see my text at commencement

Cur de Bradford die Jouis px^a ante fm sci Barnabe apli anno rr E tcü pqt coq xix

Thomas fil Rogri de Manynghām de cōi pr Rogm fratrē suum pmo

Esson. Wills Broun de eodm pr Hugo de Rachedale pmo

dis Pre est dis Abbatē de bella landa ad r dno quare tenet Cur suā infa dominiū dni &c.

Esson Lex. Thomas fil Rogri de Manynghām def vr Willm Mazon qui se op de plito con vnde lex pr Willm fil Rogri de Manynghām pmo

ma vjd. Ricus de Boulton quer pr fio clam vr Amabill Gelle de plito tre ido in ma

ma ujd. Hugo fil Waltri som fuit ad r Nicho Scot de Kighelay et Agneti uxi eius de plito quare detinet cis vj,s quas dca Agnes dū sola fuit acomodauit dco Hugo prdcos vj,s ad fm sci Michis anno rr E tcü post cōquestū xvj apud Bradford ad sol dcos deñ ad fm sci Andree px^a sequ eodm anno et nō soluit ad dampñ ij,s. Et inde produxit sectam. Et dcs Hugo venit et no def vim &c qn &c. Et dci Hugo et Agnes petūt Judiciū de vi tāgma indefens Ido cons est qd dci Nichs et Agnes recupent vr dcm Hug prdcos vj,s et dampn que tax ad vj,d. Et dco Hugo in ma

Lex. Nichs Scot et Agnes vx eius habent diem ad fac legē qd nō detinent Hugoni fil Waltri qamdam vaccā pre viij,s quā dcs Hugo acomodauit dce Agneti dū sola fuit ad dampñ. x,s &c pleg legis Rogr fil Rogri de Manynghām

Inquis. Veñ Inquis de visneto de Clayton, Thornton, Allerton, et Horton, ad inquirend si Wills Attetounend insultū fecit in Thomā fil Henr conta formā pacis si vadiate nec ne

Inquis. Veniat Inquis si Adam fil Thome diffamauit Willm fil Ivonis imponendo ei qd cepit bursam suam de zona suā et iij.s qui erant in bursa cepit et aspr tauit nec ne. Ac. eciam ad inquirend si Wills fil Ivonis insultū fecit cū alūs ignotis in Adam fil Thome et zonam suā fregit et cultellu sua extraxit de vagina sua et proiecit ad dampñ &c.

dis Pre est dis Amiciam que fuit vx Waltri de Idel ad r Nicho Scot et Agn vxi ei de deb

[ma] ijd. Hugo fil Waltri de Idel et Wills Drinker concord sunt in plito con et Wills po se

[ma] ijd. Jur dicunt qd Ricus de Idel messuit herbam Rici de Boulton crescent in fossato suo in Bradford ad dampñ que tax ad ij,d Ido satisfac et in ma

Ra Pre est dis Ricm de Boullton Gilbtm fil Michis Jchem de Tong Adam de Denby et Rogm fil Radi ad r dno quare foderunt turbas in mora de Bradford

[co]g sruic. Adhuc dies dat est Wills fil Rogri de Manynghām ad cog pr que sruic tenz teñ sua in Bradford et alibi postea venit et cog se tenere de dno in Bradford tciam pte duor burgag tciam pte vüj acra tre et nonā pte illius pta quod vocat le Milneholme pr fidel et pr sviciu xv,d. Et sectā Cur de ti bz septimanis in tres septas. sma huic Cur xiiid

Translation of Fac-simile.

Court of Bradford, on Thursday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas, 19th year of the reign of Edward III. after the Conquest.

Essoins. Thomas, son of Roger de Manningham, made excuse for not attending and serving at court that day, by Roger, his brother, first absence. William Broun did the same by Hugh de Rachedale. His first excuse.

Distraint. It is ordered to distrain the Abbot of Byland to answer to the Lord why he holds his court within the lordship without authority.

Essoin; Law. Thomas, son of Roger de Manningham, is defended against William Mazon concerning a breach of covenant, whereupon William, son of Roger de Manning demands the law in the case.

Richard de Bolton prefers a false claim against Annabella Gelle respecting a trespass on land, and he is therefore in mercy and fined 6*d*.

Amerciament. Hugh, son of Walter, was summoned to answer to Nicholas Scot of Kighley, and Agnes his wife on a charge of detaining from them 6*s*. which Agnes while she was single lent the said Hugh on a promise to repay the money at the Feast of St. Michael, in the 16th year of Edward III. after the Conquest at Bradford, and hath not paid the said money at the Feast of St. Andrew next following in the same year, to the damage of 2*s*. And thereupon he produces suit, and the said Hugh comes and does not defend the wrong, and the said Hugh (Nicholas) and Agnes his wife pray judgement of the wrong as undefended. Therefore it is considered that the said Nicholas and Agnes shall recover against the said Hugh the said 6*s*., and the damages are taxed at 6*d*. and the said Hugh is in mercy.

Law. Nicholas Scot and Agnes his wife have a day to make law that they do not detain from Hugh, son of Walter, a certain cow price 8*s*., which the said Hugh lent the said Agnes while she was single to the damage of 10*s*. Pledges of the Law, Roger, son of Roger de Manningham.

Inquisition. Let an Inquisition be taken from the vicinity of Clayton, Thornton, Allerton, and Horton, to enquire if William Attetounend assaulted Thomas, son of Henry, contrary to articles of peace he was pledged to observe or not.

Inquisition. Let an inquisition be taken to enquire if Adam, son of Thomas, defamed William, son of Ivo, imputing to him that he took his purse from his belt, and took and carried away 3*s*, which were in the purse. And also to enquire if William, son of Ivo, with other persons unknown, assaulted Adam, son of Thomas, and broke his belt and drew his knife from its sheath and threw it forward to the damage of the aforesaid Adam.

Distraint. It is ordered to distrain Amicia, widow of Walter de Idel, to answer to Nicholas Scot and Agnes his wife concerning a debt.

Fine. Hugh, son of Walter de Idel, and William le Drinker, are agreed in a plea of covenant, and William is in mercy, fine 2*d*.

Fine. The Jurors say that Richard de Idel mowed the grass of Richard de Bolton growing in his ditch in Bradford to the damages which are taxed at 2*d*. There let him make satisfaction and be amerced.

Respite. It is ordered to distrain Richard de Bolton, Gilbert, son of Michael, John de Tong, Adam de Denby, and Roger, son of Ralph, to answer to the lord why they have dug turves on the moor of Bradford.

Acknowledgement of Service. A day was given to William, son of Roger de Manningham, to acknowledge by what service he holds his tenements in Bradford and elsewhere. Afterwards he comes and acknowledges that he holds of the lord in Bradford the third part of two burgages, the third part of 8 acres of land, and the ninth part of that meadow which is called Milneholm, by fealty and by service of 15*d*, and suit of court every 3 weeks. Sum of this Court 13*d*.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BRADFORD IN THE 14TH CENTURY.

Paper read before the Society, February 10th, 1882.

By T. T. EMPSALL.

THE material of the following paper has been drawn from the earliest Court Rolls, now existing, of the Manor of Bradford, commencing in 1340, about the time of the Great Survey of the Honor of Pontefract, and embraces a period of about 15 years from that date. The said rolls consist of parchment sheets written on both sides, in Latin of course, but in a style of caligraphy so outlandish and contracted, that to persons inexperienced in such writings, the translation of a single sentence often occupies several hours. I have managed, however, fairly well I think, to extract and decipher correctly sufficient for my present purpose, which is in the main to supplement, and it may be correct in some particulars, what Mr. James has left in his valuable History of Bradford. The paper may also be regarded as a sequel to one I read a little while ago on a somewhat different phase of the subject.

The local courts, which were designed mainly for the regulation and control of public order and justice, and of whose proceedings the rolls named contain the records, were two, viz. : the Manorial and Sheriff's Court or *Tourn*. Moreover, they were the only local institutions of the time, and in their actual operations covered the same ground as the Corporation and the County, Borough, and West Riding Courts do to-day, together with the registering, regulating and deciding all questions respecting the sale, tenure, and inheritance of manorial lands. For the most part, however, they are the record of judicial proceedings, and consequently the reflex to a great extent of the darker phases of social life in Bradford 500 years ago, though here and there, in the scanty memoranda, occur glimpses of other aspects of the circumstances and character of the community. To draw from them therefore a tolerable picture of the general condition of the state of things in Bradford, industrial, social, or religious, at the time in question, much must necessarily be left to conjecture and inference.

Another feature in these Rolls, and one which presents considerable difficulty to the uninitiated, is the system of enumeration and chronology in use at the time. Every event is recorded by the day or days before or after the feast of some saint in a particular year of the reigning monarch (say Edward III.), "now 11th after the Conquest." It is somewhat amusing to notice the prominence given to that event on all occasions in these annals. Beyond this, their calendar did not extend; the paramount event from which we date never once being referred to. And doubtless it would require some argument to convince the ruling spirits of that time, that anything could possibly happen of superior importance to the advent of the Conqueror. With regard to the other features of their modes of reckoning, no ordinary acquaintance with the literature of the ancient church would be necessary to unravel the mysteries of their vigils and octaves of saints, so numerous, that the daily calendar in many instances must have been filled two or three deep. Of course no antiquarian can be regarded as thoroughly master of his pursuit who is not able at once, if required, to convert this style of computation into modern dates. I could not, nor could sundry other persons to whom I appealed without painful references to peculiar literature which time would not allow, and hence throughout this paper it will seldom occur that a more precise date is given than the year A.D.

It has been stated that these Rolls commence about the year 1340, two years before the great survey of the Manor of Bradford was made. For though there is no date on the first skin, an

entry occurs almost at the commencement, from which and other circumstances it seems clear there was a close connection between it and that survey. The business of an ordinary meeting of the Manor Court is reported, and after sundry matters of a minor character had been transacted, it is recorded that "Roger de Mannyngham is ordered by the seneschal to repair to the next court held at Pontefract to show the rolls, rentals, and other memoranda which he has in charge touching the Manor of Bradford." This order for the wholesale transmission of manorial documents to Pontefract, for examination probably, seems to have been a preparatory measure to the Inquisition of 1342, when the Duke of Lancaster succeeded to the Duchy properties; and from the mention of "rolls, rentals, and other documents" in this order, it is evident that there existed at the time earlier rolls than those we are dealing with.

Roger de Mannyngham above-named was a member of a family of some substance and position in Bradford, and which occupied important spheres in Manorial economy during its early history. Much the same too may be said of another family, the Northrops, who were at one period largely concerned in the management of the Manor properties. Both families were combined in the famous hunting charter erroneously alleged to have been given to them by John of Gaunt. That singular tenure, as is well known, imposed upon both of them, among other things, the obligation of accompanying the lord with a suitable retinue in his journey from Pontefract to Lancashire and back again twice a year, in order, apparently, to make his progress more imposing, as well as to afford him sport and protection. The Mannynghams were the custodians of the manorial records, and clerks or registrars of the proceedings of its courts In course of time, this family became somewhat numerous in the district and performed a large share of public service, two or more of them being often found either on court juries or concerned in other local business. And yet as a striking illustration of the migration or decay of some families, it may be stated that two centuries after the period referred to, not one person of the name remained in the neighbourhood.

John de Northrop, the person associated by name with Roger de Mannyngham in the charter referred to, had this further service imposed on him, viz: That he should go with the bailiff or receiver of the Manor, and conduct him at the lord's own charges safe to the Castle of Pontefract, and protect him against thieves. From this, it does not appear who at the time discharged the duty of gathering and treasuring the resources of the manor, but from an entry in the rolls a few years later, it is clear the Northrops themselves did it, as it is stated that Thomas, perhaps a son of John, held this responsible office, and failing to account for all he had received, he was "run in" to Pontefract Castle, thereby bringing much disgrace on himself and family, losing his situation, and involving sundry very influential townsmen in serious responsibilities to secure his release. A record dated August, 1348, runs thus:—

> "Be it remembered, that John de Bollyng, Robert de Frissingall, Thomas de Tyersale, William de Northrop, Gilbert de Bolton, Thomas de Northrop, Adam, son of Michael John Riens, John ad Portam de Manningham, William Childyong of the same, and William, son of Thomas de Manningham, came to court this day to appear before the Steward of the Honor of Pontefract, Peter de la Mere and Hugh de Barwick, to become pledges for Thomas de Northrop, late receiver of the Manor of the lord the Earl in Bradford dale, who was arrested and confined in the Castle of Pontefract for £10 15s. of the monies in his custody of the time when he was receiver of those monies, to pay a moiety of the same at the Feast of Easter next ensuing, and the other moiety at the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing. And if the aforesaid Thomas de Northrop shall make default, the aforesaid pledges will and grant for themselves and their heirs that the aforesaid lord shall be idemnified by them."

Whether Northrop discharged this obligation or left the disagreeable duty to his sureties does not appear, but the valuable appointment he held passed from him and the family into other hands.

John Riens or Reens, for the name is spelt both ways in the Rolls, was another manorial officer, and, as we have seen, was one of Northrop's bond. In the list of serfs given in the survey of 1342, he appears as one of the lowest of that class of tenants. By force of character and integrity however, he rose from it rapidly, becoming first chief ranger and under-bailiff, then lessee of the Soke Mills, and ultimately by acquiring allotment after allotment of land, both bond and free, as the rolls show, became one of the largest holders in the manor.

The officials above named were about the most important employès in the Manorial outfit, but there were others of a subordinate character, altogether perhaps not more than a small room would accommodate. It was a primitive time this, and every branch of management—if that word is permissible where the interests of one person only are desiderated—was in the most crude and elementary state. The town itself, to judge from various matters that crop up in the rolls, was pretty much what we might imagine a most primitive village to be. The thoroughfares and roads were narrow, rutty, and unclean, and made worse by being the receptacle of every kind of refuse, no one caring or venturing to interfere if they were not impassable. Some notion of the

state of things in this respect may be inferred from the following, out of numerous incidents which might be given :—"Thomas Thompson, a Tanner, was charged (in 1357) with throwing the refuse and sweepings of his barkhouse before his house, by which he encumbered and obstructed the highway in Bradford, whereby it became impassable, to the danger and injury of the people, and also with filling the stream by which the water was turned so that it flowed over the roads." By day, therefore, it would commonly be no easy task to wade through them, and by night, in total darkness and unguarded, the effort and the danger must have been very serious. From the knowledge we gain through the occasional glimpses of the general state of things then existing, it seems a wonder that the health and security of the inhabitants were so good as they appear to have been. The paramount authority being the lord of the manor, his interests were the chief consideration. The few officials employed were either his own appointments, and consequently served directly under him, or lessees to whom were sold certain departments of revenue authorized by Manorial laws and charters, but which by experience were found both troublesome and difficult at times to manage efficiently. The Tolls of Markets and Fairs for instance, commonly sold for terms of four years, were farmed a long time by John Legard and Richard Levinthorpe, who paid varying sums per year for them according, I suppose, to future prospects. To collect these as we shall see bye-and-bye, much care and judgment, and often greater vigilance and courage were necessary in consequence of the stratagems and pleas which the network of undefined traditional or assumed rights easily suggested to unscrupulous traders. To complete the staff we must add one or two monopolists, such as the Walkers, who purchased the business of dyeing and fulling for everybody throughout the Manor of Pontefract, or of granting licenses to others to carry on the same trade ; a couple of aletasters, and a few guardians of the public peace.

In a previous paper read to the Society, I described the various kinds of tenure existing in Bradford at the time of the survey of 1342, and the subject of the present one requires a few remarks on the official or legal system in use at the time of dealing with them. As has been observed, a large portion of the business of the Manor Courts consisted of the registration, transfer, letting, and settling of disputes connected with manorial property. Nearly the same system is in operation to day in the Manor of Wakefield, the difference being the use of a brief parchment in the latter supplied to a purchaser in each transaction, whereas in the Lacy Fee there seems to have been nothing beyond the briefest entry in the Court Records. With this only to rely on, no parish or other registers being then in use, memory alone had often to be depended on for evidence, and hence decisions on such important matters as succession, transfer, &c., rested on the credibility of witnesses. But if every person had strictly adhered to the regulations of the Manor and the records had been carefully made and preserved, the system with some improvements might have been a passable one, and even now afford the basis of a better and infinitely less expensive system than that we are to-day afflicted with. Take the following example which is almost identical with scores of others that might be quoted :—

> "William of Dewsbury, chaplain, who lately died, held of the lord 1½ bovates of land containing 15 acres, in Halfeld, with appurtenances. After his death, William Walker, a kinsman and heir of the said William of Dewsbury, takes the said land, &c., to hold freely according to the custom of the Manor, and pays for entry 5s. and no more, because each acre is rented at 12d. William Walker takes also by the same title one acre more at the same rate and pays 12d. for entry, the same acre Dewsbury had taken from the waste."

Or the following :—

> "Thomas the Harper and Alice his wife, daughter of Robert de Manningham, come to court this day and acknowledge they hold 1 messuage and cottage and 8 acres of land in Manningham by military tenure and by homage and fealty and suit of court every 3 weeks, paying yearly 2/-, and give to the lord for relief 4/-."
>
> "John Riens and Alice his wife take 2 lofts and 2 bovates of land with appurtenances in Bradford, which have fallen into the hands of the lord by escheat of William Watson, to hold the same in bondage according to the custom of the Manor, and paying yearly 12d."

In the two latter cases is seen the difference in rent paid for free and bondage land, while in the case of Harper's tenure, it may be further remarked that it is the first instance of land in Manningham being held otherwise than in bondage. Altogether, they afford very good illustrations of the system in use for registering the sale, succession, and indeed every other kind of dealing in manorial lands. Their brevity and simplicity is admirable, but the lack of identity and definiteness of place, &c, afforded but poor security against the devices of the unscrupulous. Besides, holders died and heirs or others who pretended to be such succeeded ; leasing and subletting were practised without the consent or even knowledge of the court, and hence arose at times an amount of confusion, dispute, and wrong, that abundant

reasons were afforded for the growth of "red tape." The following is a case in point :—

> "The Steward of the Manor being informed that a certain Thomas del Whyke had died sometime previously who held freely a Burgage and 17½ acres of land with appurtenances in Bradford, by the annual payment of 5s. 6d., and at his death, being without heir as reported, the said holding ought to have escheated to the lord. But it was after a while found that Thomas the Smith had occupied the same from Whyke's death by reason of a presumed lease alleged to have been given to him for a term of years by the aforesaid Whyke. Now the said Smith comes to court and says that the holding was secured to him and his heirs for ever, and showed a certain writing to prove it dated three years before. And because the said steward desired to be better informed on the subject, a court and jurors are requested to be called to determine the matter and ascertain if Smith is speaking the truth. After investigation, the jurors report that the man held the property on a thirteen years lease only from the date affixed, to be held by the usual service of the manor and rendering to Whyke and his heirs one rose annually for the said term. And the jurors further report that a certain Ibbota, daughter of Alice Ellotdoghter, now twelve years old, and granddaughter of the aforesaid Whyke, was heir, and therefore owner of the property subject to the laws of the Manor at the end of the said term. And the decision of the court is accordingly."

Numerous cases similar to the above occur in the rolls, most of which, it may be observed, arise where the owners or heirs are either women or children, advantage being taken of the circumstance and the uncertainty of things by covetous and dishonest people.

The following, though only slightly analogous to the last, is given mainly to show that there was a market place at that time in Bradford. —"Thomas, son of Hugh del Booith, enters an action against Richard de Bolton respecting a stall or shop (unam seldam) in the Market Place (Foro) of Bradford, which the said Thomas alleges was his as heir to his father Hugh, to whom he says it belonged at his death. On enquiry before a jury, it was found that his father had parted with the said shop, through the court, sometime before his death to Adam Bolling, the chaplain, and that Bolling sold it to Robert de Bolton whose son Richard was then in possession." Thomas of the Booth had 6d to pay for his pains. These shops frequently changed hands, and often in an illegal way. A little before this, it is discovered by the Steward that Arabella Gelle had demised a shop to the same Robert Bolton without leave of the court or the court's knowledge, and he was not allowed to use it in consequence.

Robert Bolling, the chaplain, is often mentioned in connection with the barter and sale of property. An early entry in the Rolls in another place records his having obtained possession of a shop in the market place called the Celle Booth at the rent of 18d. a year, and disposing of it shortly after. As it is not likely he actually kept a shop himself, being presumably a wealthy man, heir-apparent I believe to the Manor of Bolling, and possessed also of half the Manor of Allerton by marriage, it is probable that he speculated in this kind of business to increase his means.

The manorial properties were in constant danger of diminution by land grabbers, and would no doubt have suffered considerably but for the vigilance of the Steward. John de Bintcliffe, the holder of a large farm at Bintcliffe, refused to pay rent as a free tenant for his holding, and also refused to discharge any of the obligations incident to such a tenure according to the custom of the Manor, alleging that Henry de Lacey had made a grant of it to his ancestor. A jury was called and a day fixed to enquire into the matter and to examine any documents he could produce to prove his statement. When the time arrived for the hearing he had not a scrap of anything to prove his title. It seems strange that under any circumstances such a thing as this could arise, but it may be partly accounted for by a statement in the Rolls in another place where we are informed that this farm consisted of 16 acres at Bintcliffe and Boldshay; that it was an ancient tenure of the Bintcliffe family; that the last occupier, a relative, was a fugitive on account of "impotence," whatever that may mean, and that the said land had lain a long time "fresh and uncultivated."

From the nature of the above case, if the truth about it could be ascertained, there might have been some justification for Bintcliffe's proceeding. But supposing the worst, he was a mild offender in comparison with many of his superior neighbours. Land stealing was a common pursuit, and the clerical appetite for that kind of plunder was something extraordinary. Judging from the numerous accusations occurring in the Rolls against that party, manorial belongings must have been considered legitimate prey, and had not the stewards or other officials kept their eyes persistently in that direction, not much, apparently, would ere long have been left for the lord to claim. During the period over which the Rolls extend there were three vicars of the parish, viz., Henry de Latrynton, Geoffrey Langton and Robert Baldock. James, on the authority of Burton, I believe, says, that Baldock or the Baldock family were the proprietors of the living for a long time, and presented others to it but did not serve themselves. Baldock is certainly called Rector, and therefore owner of the tithes at the commencement of the Rolls, but afterwards vicar and subsequently late vicar. But whatever may have been his position with regard to the

living, he is charged on more than one occasion with illegal appropriation of manorial land, and so is Langton, but Latrynton was accused and was guilty of many offences of this kind both against the lord of the manor and other persons. He did not fill the office long, certainly. James says about two years, which I think is not quite correct. But however that may be, as the head of the church in the town and therefore guide and example to his parishioners, he discharged his office most unworthily. A life of this man, if such could be written, would be a striking phenomenon in local biography. In the brief period of a single year, he is charged in the Manor Court with seven or eight serious offences. First for appropriating land without leave—quantity not stated—and fined 12d. On this occasion he so misconducted himself before the steward that he is afterwards bound "to answer for contempt and contumelià." He is next accused by John Riens of felling wood and carting away three loads (carucates) together with an entire oak tree from the "Park of Bradford."

Subsequently there follows quite a string of offences in succession, the nature of which, from the meagreness of the entries, I have not been able to make out. The following are selected from the series :—

> "It is ordered by the Court that Henry de Latrington, Vicar, appear to answer a charge of trespass against Eva Adwyne."
>
> "It is ordered by the Court that Henry de Latrington appear to answer a charge of offence against Hugh, son of Stephen."

But the mandates of the court are wasted on Latrington, nor would he pay the fines; and as his goods had apparently been impounded for another case, the bailiffs are instructed to take his cattle, and a "Bove" is distrained on each charge—whereby sufficient almost to stock a farm were seized and placed in the custody of Roger de Mamyngham. From information afterwards given to the court, it appears the vicar managed to get all of them away again secretly. His goods were taken for damages awarded against him for a breach of contract between him and John de Bollyng—a literal transcript of which charge as it is entered on the rolls, was presented to the meeting when the substance of the present article was read before it. In his claim for damages Bollyng grossly exaggerated his loss. It may be remembered that the complaint against Latrington was that he had not erected certain premises according to agreement, and two claims were made against him in consequence, one for 100s. and the other 30s. damages, which the jury reduced to 26/8 and 10/- respectively, which sums Henry being unable or unwilling to pay, a distraint was made on his goods. It seems somewhat singular that Latrington should unite the trade of builder to his vocation, as would appear from the above statement, and if so, it is clear that his industry was more commendable than his character.

Respecting Baldock, the following among other things appears on the rolls :—

> "Robert de Baldock is ordered by the Court this day to appear before it to show cause why he does not or will not pay the rent due, *together with all arrears*, for a farm attached to the Church, containing 8 bovates (from 60 to 80 acres) in the village of Bradford, and render the accustomed fealty to the lord of the manor for the same."

In the survey of 1311, this form appears among the manorial property as rented by the church, but in the survey of 1342, from some cause or other, it was left out altogether, and the omission was not noticed till 1346, when the proceedings above narrated took place. It was not Baldock's interest nor very likely his wish to see the matter rectified, for sundry special reasons. But really the rent paid for the land was so small, merely an equivalent for work in harvest time, that it would seem hardly worth any one's while to shirk it. A short time after this the same individual was charged with felling trees wholesale in the "waste and woods of the manor," and enclosing the land so cleared in the teeth of warning and indeed strong opposition by the manorial servants, John Riens in particular, the vicar insisting that such land and timber belonged to the church.

"Like parson, like people," is an old English adage, the truth of which seems to have had striking exemplification in the moral and social circumstances of Bradford in these times. Depravity of most kinds, except those smaller offences known to the law as petty larceny, extensively prevailed. But the exception may be accounted for by the fact that there was little to steal, and that little would doubtless be guarded by sufficient vigilance. Two cases only of a felonious character were noticed, John, son of Alan de Bingley, in 1354, stole 1 bow and 50 arrows, the remains of a fugitive from Whitaker, (?) the property of the lord Duke. A great fuss was made over the matter, but when the culprit was captured and it was found he had nothing to distrain upon he was let off. The other case was a charge against Thomas, son of Adam de Ferneley, who, whilst playing at dice (Tales) at Hewndenbrigg with Wm. de Birle and losing 2/-, he the same day at Allerton, aided by John Aniceson, robbed Birle of his gains and 2/- besides. Drunkenness, rowdyism, and their concurrencies, however, seem to have prevailed extensively, over which there appears to have been little if any control. But drunkenness,

was not an offence, morally or legally, in those days, and as every man, and apparently the women too, carried weapons of some kind about them, in their cups and broils it is not uncommon to find many persons more or less maltreated. "Sanguino fuso" was one of the commonest offences, and every tourn had a number of them to deal with. The following is a fair specimen of scores that might be quoted :—

"William fils Hugh de Bradford and Matilda his wife, together with John Iveson and his wife Emma, were charged before the Seneschal for having on Sunday next before the Feast of Nativity (1358), at Bradford, pursued Thomas Walker from the house of the said John Iveson up to a place in Bradford called the Shamels by force of arms, and assailed him so that Walker fell on his back, when William fils Hugh fell upon him and drew out his "Twitel" wounding him to the shedding of blood, for which offence the said William is fined 12d."

Where the Shambles were is not stated, but the expression, "Up to the Shamels," we may infer meant somewhere about Westgate in the neighbourhood of the Market.

Another case of this character may be given, which, however, appears to have been tried by a somewhat superior tribunal, more resembling a county than a local bench.

"Inquisition was made before Sir John Calverley, Knight, Robert de Musgrave, Robert de Bollyng, and others, together with a jury consisting of John Legard, John Atteyate, Thomas, son of Robert, Robert del Syke, William Walker, William de Woodlai, Adam de Frisingale, William Cooke, John de Roulai, Thomas Walker, John Cooke, and Roger, son of Walter, to the effect, that on Wednesday, in the vigil of the circumcision of our Lord, 28th Ed. 3. Lord Adam Boulonre, chaplain, (Frenchman apparently), while on a journey to the dyehouse at Bradford to deposit his cloth to be dyed, fulled, and tentered, he met John le Webster, the younger, of Bradford, going towards the church to see the vicar about a dispute between the vicar and his servants and William de Hornbie, the Hosteler. They met on the Bridge of Bradford, and Adam, approaching John, said to him, 'Why, oh ribald man, have you spoken evil of me and cursed me.' This, Webster denied, and then Sir Adam called him a downright liar, and seizing a knife or dagger which hung at his waist plunged it three times into his shoulder and broke it. Whereupon John, having some strength left, took out a small knife called a 'Twitel,' and followed Sir Adam, who going backwards way fell on his back, and so lying, in defence of himself, kicked with his feet the aforesaid John, who with his Twitel struck Sir Adam in the knee and lamed him."

There was much difficulty in deciding which was to blame in this affair, but after the lapse of nearly a year and much deliberation, the verdict of the court was given against John, who was fined 12d.

There are numerous cases of a like character to the above recorded in the rolls, but probably it will be considered that sufficient has been related on the subject ; yet, regarding them as among the most important occurrences illustrative of the state of things existing in Bradford at the time, I am tempted, at the risk of being considered tedious, to transcribe one or two more, though of a slightly different complexion.

"William Nutbrown, together with William Iveson, John Iveson, Thomas Tomson, Rafe Attetownend, John le Cooke, Thomas Walker, Ughtred Pennyson, William Jackson, and Hugh Joliff, who aided and abetted the said William Nutbrown, were charged with assaulting at Bradford, John de Threpland, Thomas Fox, William, son of John de Thornton, William Levinthorpe, and several others appointed to keep the peace,—and all the commonality came with the others to aid and abet Nutbrown in his evil deeds. This rabble met the said persons appointed to keep the peace at the bridge, threatening their lives if they came across it, and so they were compelled to pass through the stream to get on the other side."

All the parties named were fined.

What an extraordinary event this must have been to evoke so much interest and sympathy in the community on behalf of Nutbrown and his friends at the bridge and beck. Probably the cause was some act of manorial oppression or what was regarded as such,—and a most annoying thing about it is the entire absence of information in the rolls or of anything to aid an inference as to its cause. The same remark applies to the dispute between Hornbie the Publican, an important and influential man in his way at the time, and the Vicar, Latrington. But from the fact of the weaver taking such an interested part in it and speaking so irreverently of the chaplain, also a weaver, and in a certain sense the vicar's servant, it is not unlikely to have been some disagreement on a matter of trade.

In connection with both, is the mention of a bridge. From the words used—Bradford Bridge—in the former, it might appear as if it was the only one in the town at the time. But this was not at all likely, hence I suspect the one just named was that subsequently called Hoppy Bridge in Well Street—the other, the modern Cuckoo Bridge in Bridge Street

The only other case I shall cite of this character was unmistakeably a trade dispute, and arose out of the extensive monopolies then enforced, as may be judged from the number of strangers concerned in it.

"John Moulson, Richard Ideson, of Idell, John Walker, of Hepdenbrigg, John, son of John Mouldson, John Body, Milner, together with the following malefactors,—William, son of John le Boy, of Farsley. John de Blethe, of Idell. Richard Cooper, of Farsley, John del Sangstery, of Farsley, and Stephen del Shaghe, Idell, on Tuesday, in the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, at Bradford, in the night time and against the peace of the lord entered Bradford and besieged the house of William Walker, when

John Mouldson drew blood of Thomas Walker, John Legard, William of the Bank, and Matilda his wife."

The charge was found to be true against all of them, and they were fined 5/- each, a sum so considerable as to show that the affray was a very serious one.

This riot, it will be observed, occurred at the house of William Walker, the person who was pursued up to the Shamels by John Iveson and others. These Walkers were considerable people in Bradford at this time, being not only tenants of the Soke Mills but the dyers and fullers of the place. And so much alive were they to their own interests, that a short time previous to the event above narrated, father and son appeared at Court to enter into a "New Lease" with the lord of the manor, agreeing to pay him 3/4 "new rent" annually for their lives, to secure the trade of dyeing and fulling entirely to themselves, so that, as the rolls have it, "No Foreign Fuller shall carry on the said trades, neither within the town of Bradford nor within the liberty of the lord Duke of Lancaster, nor shall any person migrate or take away anything to carry on the same business only the said Thomas Walker and his son or their servants."

Mr. James thought that there was a soke attached to the fulling as well as to the corn mills, but that view is not sustained by this entry. It was a monopoly extending over a vast area but not permanent, and if the rights acquired by it could have been enforced, the pressure of such licenses as the lessees in conjunction with the court might inflict must have resulted in widespread disaffection, or driven the persons engaged in that trade a long way from home, There are numerous cases of persons being fined heavily for dyeing and fulling without permission recorded in the rolls—and one in particular may be mentioned of a Walter Lister, of Leeds, who had carried on his business in that town for several years without paying "the customary license as other dyers did yearly." Fortunately, when there was much difficulty and trouble in getting at these offenders, there was a conflict of interest between the monopolists and bailiff as to the spoil resulting from their prosecution. In Lister's case, the sum alleged to be due from him is stated to be 8/-, and the bailiff is ordered by the court to look after him. But the bailiff's experience in this class of business had not hitherto been satisfactory, to himself at any rate, so he asks the court who is to have the money if it is got, as without some prospect of an adequate share, he should be unwilling to hunt the man up and incur the trouble and expense attending it. The case bothered the court several times a good deal, but what was its ultimate decision I did not learn. As Leeds was then a part of the Lacy Fee and not far away, if the bailiff's claims could be satisfied, the man would most likely be got at in some way,

A license from the lord of the manor or somebody else was necessary for every trade, amongst which that of "cobling and taning" occurs most frequently in the rolls. The two are commonly associated as "Utitur arte Sutoris et Tanoris." from which it would appear that shoemakers then made their own leather. The license, as numerous applications on the records show, was annual, and 1/- each. But there are frequent prosecutions for carrying on this trade illegally. At one court there were prosecuted a batch of nine artisans of this class, who were fined from 3d. to 10d. each for "having together and at once used the office of cobbler and tanner without authority." It does not follow, however, that all these tradesmen were resident in Bradford because they were charged at the Manor Court, otherwise we should be obliged to conclude that in the town at that time there was a special industry in that line. In the Poll Tax levied some thirty or forty years afterwards, in the time of Richard II., only two persons are denominated Sutoris in the list, and yet in that early English literary production called the "Pindar of Wakefield," an amusing reference is made to the merry cobblers of Bradford.

The matter of Tolls has already been incidentally alluded to in connection with kindred subjects. The fact is, this species of local taxation entered so extensively into and was so closely connected with the everyday life of the people, that it would be difficult if we desired to avoid it. Every one knows more or less about the great charter, by which the inhabitants of Bradford were exempt from Dortol, Hucktol, and many other Tols, not only in their own market but many others within the Duchy. These privileges which were bestowed upon the town at a very early date, and often confirmed and even extended by successive monarchs, were, in many respects, of very great advantage to the inhabitants. Outsiders saw this, and it is interesting to notice the artifices resorted to in order to participate in them and at the same time escape the obligations a residence in the town imposed. Legally, none but a Burgess or the holder of a Burgage, that is, one who held a house with appurtenances, were entitled to exemption, yet, either through ignorance or oversight of the Farmer or the connivance of the Stewards, by renting a small piece of land or waste, anything in fact for which rent was paid, many persons continued to evade these obligationt. And the game was carried on a long time before the inhabitants or the Farmers of the Tolls who purchased them periodically and reconped themselves by their collection, discovered the deception and prosecuted them.

Thus—"Thomas, son of Elias of Birley, a blacksmith, rented a small piece of ground, 40 feet square, between the tenement of Adam Nutbrowne and John, son of Richard the Tailor, and used it for placing his wares thereon, but there was no building on it, and it was found that he had paid no toll for some time for his merchandise." He was summoned before the court by John Legard and Richard Levinthorpe for recovery of the amount due to them, with the result that Thomas of Bierley agrees with the steward to erect some sort of building on the ground and pay an additional rent of 2d. a year to the lord half-yearly, so that "he and all other tenants of the same shall be for ever free of toll as the other inhabitants of Bradford are who hold an entire Burgage, but the fine for past evasions is forgiven (says the record) because he is poor." Scarcely just this to the farmers of the tolls. Another son of Elias, a farmer, had been doing the same thing on the strength of a "bit of land," and when found out, he arranged to build a stable on it according to agreement with the Steward, and pay an advanced rent from 1d. to 6d. yearly, "and be quit for life of all toll for any merchandise whatever, both in Bradford and throughout the Honor of Pontefract, as the other Burgesses of Bradford are for their ancient Burgages according to custom." Legard and Levinthorpe looked after their own interests evidently as well as they knew how, but it is easy to see how difficult at times their task would be when the powerful Steward conspired with the people to baffle them.

Another case of a similar character, but presented somewhat differently, shows an amount of audacity in court not likely to be exhibited if somebody behind the scenes had not encouraged it. Henry, son of Henry of Newhale, was charged with "carrying away" it is said in this instance, "the tolls of the lord, which belong to the lessees in place of the lord, for divers merchandise, to the extent of £6." This was a very large sum for tolls alone, but the Rolls explain that it was for evasions extending over a considerable length of time. When charged with the account, though not denying his indebtedness, Henry refuses most decidedly to pay, on the ground that he had never been asked for toll. The man was only deemed to pay 6d.

Already it has been stated that John Legard and Richard Levinthorpe were many years the lessees of the tolls of Bradford, "together with the Baliwick of the same." But they supplemented their income obtained from this source by mulcts of various kinds arising from infringements of Walker's monopolies, evasion of trade dues, &c. In 1354, the rolls state that "John Legard and Richard Levinthorpe came to court to lease the tolls of the Baliwick and things belonging thereto as before these times were accustomed to be leased, for a term of four years, rendering yearly £11, each being the pledge of the other. And at the expiration of this term, it is recorded that Robert de Euer, William le Drynker, Thomas de Tiresale, and Jordan de Clayton were pledges for John Legard and Richard Levinthorpe in a lease of the same at £12 a year. A difference in the conditions this time was, that if the payments should be in arrear it should be lawful for the Duke to distrain on the lands and tenements of the pledges. There was also the further stipulation that the lessees should appear before the council at Pontefract to ratify the said lease with the Duke himself, for which they are to pay £12 in silver yearly by half-yearly instalments. And it was further ordered by the council, that if the Duke did not die within the said term, the said rent should be paid in one sum at Michaelmas if demanded, for certain reasons shown to the council. From the fact of sureties, and good ones too, being required by these lessees. it would appear that their credit was not as good as it used to be, but what could be the meaning of the stipulation, that if the Duke should live through the lease an entire year's rent might be required at once, whilst if he died the payment might go on as usual? The secret, though divulged to the council, does not appear on the rolls.

This, the first Duke of Lancaster, died at Leicester of the pestilence in 1361, a year after the above lease had expired, and John of Gaunt, "time honoured Lancaster," who married Blanche, his daughter, succeeded. The sum of £12 now paid for the tolls was a much larger amount than had been realized for them a few years previously; and this shows, either that the town was improving or that increased security rendered the speculation more profitable; but at best it was a precarious source of income. To raise the stipulated rent and make a fair amount of profit besides, the lessees would have to exercise much vigilance, and it is not at all unlikely that a good deal of the turbulence in the town at time and time arose from pressure or disagreement in the prosecution of their claims.

The drinking habits of the people of Bradford at the middle of the 14th century were extraordinary, as is shown by many tokens, as well as by the number of brewers and alesellers (Braciorès) existing in the town. The records of the court are encumbered with proceedings in one way or another connected with the trade. As has been stated, drunkenness was not then a misdemeanor, nor were there any regulations as to the hours of sale—so that any person could open a

"public" with the sanction of the manor court on payment of 1/- for license. The only restriction to contend with was in regard to the quality of the liquor brewed, which, according to the custom of the manor, had to be tasted before being offered for sale; and many prosecutions of this section of the community recorded on the rolls arose from neglecting or refusing to attend to this regulation. On the first skin of the bundle, there is a partial list of Braciorès in Bradford, Manningham, and Horton, but it is so decayed that only a few names can be made out, yet from that list and others which occur elsewhere it is evident that all classes, from the Manninghams, Listers, and even dignitaries of the church down to the humblest serf were engaged in the trade. The aletasters, or ale-conners as they were called in London, were manorial employés, and went from public to public tasting the ale as it was brewed. The office was discharged for many years by William Nutbrowne and Hugh, son of Thomas, persons we have referred to before, and to whom the occupation appears to have been very agreeable. But their decision was often impeached on the ground of bias from caprice, partiality, or incapacity. If the personal nomenclature of those times had been less indefinite so as to render identification possible, this part of the subject would have been very interesting. The Nutbrowne family, for instance, was strikingly conspicuous in this trade, and William, of that ilk, being one of the tasters, and consequently a man to be reckoned with, it would be agreeable to know what relation he bore to that family. In a batch of thirty persons summoned in one day, and fined from 1d. to 6d. each for selling ale not up to quality, six or eight of them were Nutbrownes, viz., the wife of William Nutbrowne the elder; wife of William Nutbrowne the younger; the wife of Adam Nutbrowne, &c., a representation of one family so considerable, that it might be supposed the name of that favourite old English beverage, Nutbrown ale, was a reminiscence of it.

The proceedings taken against these dealers are frequently referred to. Here is one dated 3rd week in Lent, 1355: "Arabella Gelle, Isabella Lister, Isabella Perkin, wife of John the Milner, Matilda de Banks, William Joeson, Margery, wife of Roger Megson (he was the keeper of the Court House), Matilda, wife of John Tomson, Rafe Attetownend, and many others, were charged with brewing and selling bad ale and refusing to let the aletasters enter their houses or sell to them either 'per Portella or Lagenas' out of their houses, but hid and concealed their ale against the law and liberties of the lord," and all of them were fined from 4d. to 6d. each. In another case, occurring shortly afterwards, many of the names being identical with the above—William Clericus was one of the exceptions—the parties were charged with having "brewed and sold bad ale and would not inform the aletasters of it," a neglect of duty hardly to be wondered at in that unenlightened age. The parties were fined from 3d. to 6d. each. These aletasters must have plied their vocation very industriously, as they had more or less business for every coast. But how to reconcile the number of persons engaged in the beer trade at this time with the Poll Tax list for Bradford, *temp.* Richard II., is not an easy matter, as in it only three "Hosilers" are named, viz., Will Burgess, John Legard, and Will de Hornbie, all of whom paid a tax of 12d. each, being the highest sums on the list. No doubt a few of the persons would be from outside, though the bulk of them we know were townsmen, but being regarded, perhaps, an inferior class to the "Hosilers," they are not specified.

Some interesting notes are here and there supplied by the rolls on the ways and means adopted by the people at times, to obtain fuel for their homes. Wood, of course, was almost the only article used in Bradford, and the woods and other sources were largely resorted to without leave, by inhabitants who would not or could not afford to supply their wants at the manorial stores. This practice was winked at considerably during certain seasons of the year, but in others it was strictly forbidden; and it required all the vigilance of John Riens to enforce the regulation. There is some little evidence in the rolls, however, that coal was used to some extent at the time, by the following extract:—"Thomas del Halghes complains of John the Milner, of Mickle Horton, of a tresspass, in that the said John made divers wells in his land and dug on the same Carbones Marinos. When he had dug the said coal and taken them from the wells, he left them open and not filled, whereby the cattle of the said Thomas fell in and were drowned." Before this, an attempt had been made to compel the Milner to fill the holes up again, which he had "resisted with force and injury," and contended before the court that he had a right to make the wells and get the sea cole, and this he could show "by his law." This is a common phrase in the pleadings of the time, and means that a defence could be supported by documentary evidence or credible witnesses; but it is a very early instance of coal mining in this district. The value of coal for fuel was known perhaps half a century before this time though it was not used for domestic purposes, because the smoke and smell were thought to be very noxious. By 1350, however, the objection was fast dying away, and yet, long after this period Leland records

his astonishment when visiting Bolton Castle, *temp* Henry VIII., he found "how chimleys were conveyed by tunnils made in the syds of the walles for the smoake of cole to get away." This castle was built thirty or forty years after these cole wells were made the subject of complaint in the Bradford Manor Court.

But there can be little doubt that in Bradford even, there were houses erected in the 14th century in which "Tunnils" were devised to convey away the smoke where "sea cole" was used for fuel, though in most of them, especially where wood was burnt, the hearths would still be in the middle of the room. Improvements in domestic arrangements, however obvious, do not make rapid progress, especially where there are strong reasons and prejudices in the way, as was the case in this matter of domestic smoke. Old Harrison, the historian, says, "The smoke was supposed to be a sufficient hardening for the timbers of the house. So it was reputed a farre better medicine to keep the good man and his family from the quack and pose."

A striking phase of the domestic life and manners not only of Bradford but of the entire Duchy at this time, was that singular and as we look upon it now, opprobrious custom called "Lecherwite," to which may be added "Merchet" and "Chiefage." Though under different names, they are so closely related that they may be considered under the same head. In this and a few other Manors in England, these were features incident to villeinage, from the Conquest to the 14th century, when the custom ceased to be enforced with rigour.

"Merchet and Chiefage" Mr. James does not describe, indeed he hardly alludes to them, but Lecherwite he does, holding the extreme opinion of its degrading character. But as seen through the rolls, it was nothing more nor less than a fine or tax on illicit intercourse, as some sort of compensation apparently for the loss of income by the partial derangement it caused in the matrimonial market. There was a commercial value peculiar to female serfs in this respect, which was pretty well looked after, and women who sought indulgence in a left-handed way applied to the court for license, but if they took the liberty of embarking in the business without leave and were found out, they were heavily fined. How they were caught, however, is not apparent, though there are many instances of such offenders being prosecuted for thus breaking manorial law. But from the way in which the cases are entered on the rolls it is not easy at all times to discriminate the one from the other. The entries as a rule are very brief, thus—

"Matilda Gelle, doghter, for Lecherwhite, 6d."

"Matilda Adkok, doghter, for Lecherwhite, 6d."

"Margery de Oldfield de Stanbury, for Lecherwhite, 6d."

Women and men alike of the serf class in early times were the property, or as the phrase is, of the "stock manor," the rights of the lord over them being extensive, exceptionally so in the Manor of Bradford, and a few others in various parts of the kingdom. But at the time under consideration, these rights, it may be said, were not very vigorously enforced, declining, in fact, in many respects, and hence the people subjected themselves to bondage tenures with comparative indifference.

Merchet, as has been stated, was another phase of the same subject, and is explained clearly enough by the following :—

"Thomas, son of Gabriel, made a fine of half a mark for buying Matilda his wife, a bond woman of the lord, for his Merchet. Pledge, Thos. de Tiresale."

"Roger, son of Roger de Mannyngham, made fine with the lord for his Merchet, for the buying of his wife Sicillia, a bondwoman of the lord, of half a mark, and his uncle is pledge."

Numerous instances of determined opposition and indeed downright defiance both to lord and custom in these matters occur in the records. "It was presented to the court that Isabel, doghter of William Childyonge, a native of the lord, was married to one William Gisson (or Gilson) a free man, without license, and that Alice, doghter of John Gipson, a native, had married one William del Hill, a free man at Beeston, without license, therefore let them be distrained to fine with the lord for their Merchet."

Many similar cases might be quoted.

The personal liberty of both sexes of serfs was of special value pecuniarily to the lord of the manor, yielding an important item to his resources, though at times it was somewhat troublesome and expensive to manage it. "It was presented to the court that Alice, doghter of William Childyonge, a native, (this was the second daughter of the same family that had transgressed), had fled to York, where she remains, therefore let her be taken wherever found." A good hunt was made after this girl but she could not be captured. And again, "It is ordered that an enquiry and pursuit be instituted concerning the sons and daughters of William del Monkes, who are reported to have fled to and remain at Darlington, they being natives of the lord Duke at Bradford." Such cases as these recall some of the worst features in the annals of American slavery, but owing to the limited areas over which serfdom extended in this country, there were considerable difficulties in recovering runaways when they got beyond the pale of the manor. Often, no doubt, the hardships would be very great, as must have been the case with those poor things before reaching their destination ; but sympathy outside was very common, even strong in places for all who struggled for emancipation. Coercion

was tried on the relatives of these children who remained in Bradford, to aid in their recovery; and for some time the effort was continued to force them to return, but was without avail.

Chiefage was a payment exacted from both sexes of serfs for their freedom. It was not a great sum certainly, but numbers refused to pay it, small as it was. This, it will be seen, had many bearings on individual liberty.

"Thomas de Tiresale comes to the court this day (day named), to make fine with the lord Duke of 6d. chiefage for license of having John, fils Roger Childyonge, a bondsman, in his service up to the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, so that he shall give back the aforesaid John to the bailiff at that time."

"Alice, daughter of Adam Atteyatte, paid fine of chiefage for staying where she wished, of 6d. yearly, to be paid at the Feast of Michaelmas and Easter by equal portions. Pledge, Robert Atteyatte."

One more instance of this kind may be given, because it shows that the manorial lords themselves were not over obliging to one another.

"It was presented at court before twelve jurors, that John Boadman, staying at Sighelston (Silsden), a bondman, William, fils Richard, John Dobson and Roger, fils William del Marsh, remaining with Richard de Kighley, Knight, bondmen of the lord the Duke of the stock of the Manor of Bradford, and remaining outside the lordship without license. It is therefore ordered that the bailiff shall take them all and bring them back again to their homes and keep them till they have satisfied for chiefage."

From subsequent entries, it appears that Kighley encouraged, indeed aided these serfs to keep away and set the bailiffs at defiance. A similar custom to this existed in the Manor of Becton in Shropshire, and the price of manumission was the same, but at Becton it was paid freely and was called Becton silver.

In concluding this cursory glance at the social and domestic circumstances of Bradford in the middle of the 14th century, it may be stated that as few extracts as possible have been given from the rolls illustrative of the subject, so as not to encumber the narrative. A much more extensive view of the state of things existing in the town at the time might be drawn from the entire mass, which may be characterised as a great storehouse of material relating to the early history of Bradford.

It may be added that while looking through the documents, I had an intense desire to find something anent the singular and interesting engagement of Mannyngham and Northrop to the lord of the manor, in his periodic journeys through his princely domain. And I would not allege that there is nothing at all on the subject therein, because it is a most difficult matter to find an entry relating to any particular subject in such a labyrinth of antique material. But when the commonplace record given at the commencement of this paper, of the fall and imprisonment of Northrop turned up, my curiosity disappeared, and further search on the subject was abandoned. Neither was there met with any memorial of the renowned historical woody Boar, the chase of which at this very time was dignified by special notice in the great Survey of 1342, and regarded as a supreme event in manorial pastime. But abundant notices of its degenerate representative appear in prosecutions of the inhabitants for allowing their swine to roam about in the woods and wastes of the manor in search of sustenance.

A CHAPTER IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF PUDSEY.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, March 11th, 1881.

By Simeon Rayner.

Having in a previous paper on "The History of the Old Chapel at Pudsey," read before the Society on November 8, 1878, given a sketch of the Episcopal Church in Pudsey, I propose now to give an Historical Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Independent or Congregational Church at that place.

The history of the Independent or Congregational Church at Pudsey shows that it can take its rank amongst the oldest of the Protestant Nonconformist Churches of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Its origin is clearly traceable to the memorable year of 1662, when we are told 2000 ministers were compelled to leave the Established Church, and to abandon all their hopes and prospects in life for the sake of principle and conscience. At that time, and for nearly fifty years before, the village of Pudsey was blest by the labours of a zealous, faithful, and honoured minister of Christ, in the person of the Rev. Elkanah Wales, M.A., who was born at Idle, in 1588. Having been educated at Cambridge, he accepted the poor curacy of the Chapel at Pudsey, in 1614, and laboured faithfully until he was ejected in 1662. He had often been solicited to accept more important and immensely more valuable livings, but no tempting offers could induce him to leave his beloved place and people. Though ejected from the ministry at the old chapel of case, he still continued to reside amongst his people, amongst whom he visited and preached privately until 1666, when he was forced away by the cruel Five Mile Act. Thoresby, the antiquary and historian of Leeds, who wrote a memoir of Mr. Wales, which is now amongst the Birch MSS., No. 4460, in the British Museum, (a copy of which I have), says :—

> "This Reverend and holy man of God, whom all good men reverenced, had yet one bad neighbour, so inhumanly barbarous y^t^ taking advantage of the 5 Mile Act he would not suffer him to stay at his own house, y^t^ the poor old man was constrained to travail for a season, but being aged and unfit for y^t^ course of life he resolved to take up his constant abode at Leeds, wr he had many true friends who were glad of his acceptable company," "And amongst others I glory in the cordial love that united him and my predecessors, he preached my grandfather's funeral sermon, and in my dearest father's diary I find frequent mention of him, perticularly 18 March, 1666'7 ; he says, 'I was where I might have got some good, but ere the opportunity was done was suddenly desired to ride to take care of Mr. Wales's goods at Pudsey, weh his neighbour had uncivilly thrown into the street after he had un-christianly taken possession of his house."

Oliver Heywood, the distinguished apostle of Nonconformity, frequently mentions Mr. Wales in his diary. In August, 1666, he says that he travelled with Mr. Wales, who was forced by the [Five Mile] Act to leave his home, and was then on his way to the North with his wife." He finally settled at Leeds, where he died May 11th, 1669, aged above 80 years, and was buried in St. John's Church in that town.* In his will (a copy of which I have), dated only four-

* For further particulars see *The Yorkshireman*, vol. viii., pp. 294, 309. *The Yorkshire Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 47, (1872). *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*, Local Notes and Queries. Jan. 11th, 18th, 25th, and Dec. 13th, 1879. *The Bradford Antiquary*, Part I., p. 34.

Old House at Pudsey "ERS. 1651"
1883

teen days before his death, he leaves bequests to the poor of Pudsey, Idle, and Calverley.

Though Mr. Wales was forced away, there still remained another one, able and willing to carry on the work in which he had been engaged, viz. :—The Rev. JAMES SALE, who was born at Pudsey, in 1619. He studied at Cambridge University, and then spent some time at Lincoln with the Rev. Edw. Reyner, M.A., an eminent divine and a native of Morley, who had frequently attended the ministry of Mr. Wales at Pudsey, as he states in his diary. Mr. Sale became assistant minister at St. John's Church, Leeds, and was ejected in 1662. His wife was one of the Richardsons of North Bierley.

After his ejectment from Leeds he preached constantly in his own house at Pudsey, and after the Declaration of Indulgence in 1672, his house was registered as a preaching place for the Nonconformists. Oliver Heywood was a frequent visitor at his house as he records in his interesting diary, which has happily been published entire for the first time by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, of Idle. Whilst he resided at Pudsey, he was one of the four ministers who preached at Mill Hill Presbyterian Chapel, Leeds. "He was a learned and good man, of fine parts, and an excellent preacher," says Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial*. He died at his own house† at Pudsey, after a lingering disease on the 17th of April, 1679, and was buried in the south aisle of Calverley Church, where his tombstone may still be seen. His widow, Beatrix Sale, and several of their children are also buried there.‡

At this early period, the religious meetings of the Nonconformists were generally held in private houses, though sometimes, but not often, their preachers were allowed to preach in the chapels or churches of the Establishment.

Mr. Heywood writes,—

> "On the Saturday night, (Nov. 9, 1667), I preacht at a gentleman's house at Pudsey."
>
> "Jan. 30, '68-9, my wife and I went to Pudsey, there I preacht on the Lord's day without disturbance in the chappel, had a numerous congregation, and much assistance. Oh blessed day."

In March, he again preached in the chapel to "a mighty confluence of people." After being disturbed by the constable and church-warden at Bramley, Dec. 27, 1670, he "visited Mr. Milner at Pudsey, preacht that night at Rich: Farrars, lodged at Grace Balmes, and the day after, being Thursday, I called of Mr. Saile and came home,"

At most of their meetings, these congregations had the fear of being disturbed by officious and meddling constables, &c. In 1668, Mr. Heywood writes,—

> "My wife and I went to Pudsey (August 8), according to my promise, but we were informed that one Pullens a bayliffe of Morley had been with Cornet Smith and they had consulted—it was suspected they would come to disturbe us and apprehend me, and I made full account of it, but God held them off, so that we injoyed a very sweet quiet Sabbath, being August 9, 1668, old Mr. Wales was providentially there (tho' sent for that day to his wife$ a dying) and a multitude of people out of all parts, the gentleman of the place, Mr. Milner, invited me to preach and entertained me."

Referring to the persecutions and annoyances to which the Nonconformists were subject, and after some remarks on the great success of his ministry, Mr. Heywood wrote on June 23, 1673,

> "Indeed I am willing to believe that God drew me forward to preach abroad at Hunslet, Bramley, Farsley, Pudsey, Morley, and Idle, in public, when multitudes of people flocked together to hear, and were affected, at a time when none did or durst venture on the important work of preaching the Gospel, also in private houses in various places."

Soon after this, the persecution of the Nonconformists was carried to the utmost extent. The king, Charles II., issued his commands to the justices, "to use their utmost endeavours to suppress all conventicles and meetings upon pretence of religious worship."

Bishop Burnet says in his *History of his own Times*,—"The persecution of the Dissenters was carried very high in 1684. They were not only proceeded against for going to conventicles but for not going to church, and for not receiving the Sacrament." In 1685, Mr. Heywood was incarcerated in York Castle, where he remained for nearly twelve months. At this time the prisons were crowded with them and many died in confinement. The king, Charles II., died, and was succeeded by his brother James II., who in 1688 was succeeded by William and Mary. Soon after their establishment on the throne, the renowned Toleration Act was passed and freedom of religious worship was secured to the Dissenters by law. Meeting-houses were opened

† There is an old house situated at Greentop, Pudsey, which I believe was Mr. Sale's residence. Inside one of the rooms are some heraldic designs, in stucco, which I have copied, and the initials "I.B.S, 1651," which are undoubtedly the initials of James and Beatrix Sale. I have also examined the Parish Registers and cannot find any other names at this period whose initials will correspond to those given. I have had a photograph taken of the house, from which the accompanying illustration has been taken. Mr Sale paid Hearth Tax for seven Hearths in 1666, being the largest number paid for by any one person in Pudsey; and Mr Elk: Wales paid for four Hearths in the same year.

‡ See *The Bradford Antiquary and The Yorkshireman*, also numerous entries in Heywood's *Diaries*, and Holroyd's *Collectanea Bradfordiana*, pp. 107 and 114, and Calverley Registers, II. p. 192.

$ This was his second wife, whom he married at Newcastle, 3 Sep., 1661: his first wife was buried inside Pudsey Chapel. Her tombstone bears this simple inscription "A W. 1660 May 16,"

and chapels were built in various parts of the country, as the following extracts will show :—

"At Leeds, July, 1690, att the Quarter Sessions, the barn late Wm. Lepton's, Pudsey, was registered for preaching on application signed by Richard Hutton, Abraham Hainsworth, John Rudde, Richard Ffarrer."

"At Pontefract, April, 1694, the House of Abm. Hainsworth in Pudsey, and barn recorded for religious worship."

"At the Quarter Sessions at Wakefield, Oct., 1694, the House of Beatrix Sayll, widdow, Pudsey, was registered on the application of Richard Hutton, who was her son-in-law."

"At Wakefield, Oct. 1695, the barn late Wm. Lepton's was again recorded for preachings."

Here then we have the first dates, 1690 and 1694, of distinct registered meeting places, after the house of Mr. Sale, 1672, connected with Nonconformity in Pudsey. In Oct., 1695, Mr. Heywood writes that he preached at the new chapel at Pudsey. This was one of the barns before mentioned, and was fitted up as a place for worship, and it stood where the Free Methodist Chapel now stands. It has been handed down by tradition, that on the occasion when Mr. Heywood preached, referring to the barn doors, he said :—"Friends, you have a pair of brave church doors." The barn was used as a barn again after the friends purchased an ox-barn in Chapeltown, in 1708, and erected a chapel there.

A fund was established in London for the aid of Nonconformist meeting houses and poor ministers, and the Rev. Richard Stretton, of London, formerly of Leeds, had to do with its distribution in this part of the country. The money was forwarded by him to Mr. Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds, with the names of the places to which it was to be sent. In *Thoresby's Correspondence* is a letter from Mr. Stretton, dated July 31st, 1707, in which the sum of £3 is sent for Pudsey for half-a-year ; and again, in another letter, March 9th, 1709-10, £6 is sent for one year for the Nonconformist meeting house at Pudsey.

The next minister of whom we have any account after the death of Mr. James Sale, is the Rev. JOHN RAY, and to Heywood's *Northowram Register*, (published by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, in 1881), we are indebted for the information. He resided at Gomersal, "died of a feaver Sept. 17, buryed at Burstall Sept. 20, 1699, aged 40, preacher at Pudsey and Closes."

At Birstal Church I found his burial registered as follows :—"John Ray, of Little Gomersall, the 20th day of September, 1699."

In the list of students (given in Heywood's Diaries, vol. 2, by J. H. Turner, 1881), who were under the tuition of the Rev. Richard Franklin, at Rathmell, and other places, from 1669 to 1698, I find that John Ray was admitted March 30, 1676. In Heywood's *Northowram Register* his marriage 1688-9, is thus recorded :—"Mr. John Ray of Gumersall and Susanna dau. of Mr. Dickson clark of Whitchurch, ffebr." In "The Rise of the Old Dissent," by Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., Mr. Ray is mentioned with other ministers as being engaged in fasts and thanksgivings with Mr. Heywood, in 1684; and on Wednesday, Sep. 4, 1689, his ordination, along with several others, took place at a meeting of ministers at Alverthorpe, being the first ordination held after the passing of the Toleration Act, at which Mr. O. Heywood was engaged. The other ministers who also took part in the ordination were :—Mr. Wm. Hawden, of Wakefield ; Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Painthorpe ; Mr. Nailor, of Alverthorpe, and Mr. Joseph Dawson, of Morley.

The name of John Ray appears in the *Sessions Rolls*, amongst others who recorded the opening of a house for religious worship at Alverthorpe ; also of another house belonging to Joseph Walker, of Burstall, called the Closes (which was situated between Birstal and Cleckheaton). In Miall's "History of Congregationalism in Yorkshire," p. 248, it is stated that the "Rev. John Holdsworth, of Cleckheaton, seems to have regularly exchanged services with the Rev. John Ray, Pudsey."

Mr. Miall says, at p. 336 :—"In 1708, mention is made of the death of the Rev. Richard Hutton, of Pudsey." He was the son-in-law of the Rev. James Sale, but Mr. Miall does not state where the mention is made. It is just probable that Mr. Hutton might be a lay preacher, as was sometimes the case with country gentlemen, to which class he belonged. We have seen that he took an active part in obtaining licences for preaching places in 1690 and 1694. For further particulars of him and his son, Richard Hutton, Esq., of Pudsey, see the *Bradford Antiquary*, p. 35. The latter married, in January, 1710, Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Richard Thorpe, one of the ejected ministers, a man of property, and then a Nonconformist minister at Hopton. The *Northowram Register* says :—"Madam Hutton, buryed at Calverley, December 24th, a very useful woman." 1723. Of her mother it says : "Madam Thorpe, of Hopton, died at her son-in-law's, Mr. Hutton's, at Pudsey, May 8th, bur. at Mirfield, May 12th." 1725. Also :—"Mr. Richard Hutton, of Pudsey, died at Mr. Markham's in Hunslet Lane, near Leeds, July 20th." 1729.

The date of the first Trust Deed belonging to the place bears date 1708. The four trustees therein named, viz. :—"John Pearson, the elder, clothier ; Samuel Hinchliffe, the elder, clothier ; Richard Farrer, clothier ; and Joseph

Lepton, gentleman, all of Pudsey," purchase a "Barne, commonly called the Ox-Barne," and the ground on which it stood, situated in Pudsey. The Barne to be pulled down and a new erection to be builded, or the Barne to be repaired and converted into "a meeting-place for one or more minister or ministers, called Dissenting Protestants to preach therein."

Another subsequent Deed states that at the cost of the trustees named above, and other persons Protestant Dissenters, "the Ox-Barne was pulled down," and a building erected which had been used "as a meeting-house or place of religious worship by Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England, distinguished by the name of Presbyterians,' and that the said meeting-house, &c., should "be at all times hereafter made use of as a place of religious worship by Protestant Dissenters from the Established Church of England, whether they be of the Presbyterian or the Congregational persuasion, provided always that the place did not cease to be a meeting-house "through the restraint or prohibition of the Civil Government or otherwise."

Joseph Lepton, one of the trustees above named, by will, dated 6th November, 1715, bequeathed the rent of a field of four acres and three roods, called Dickroyd, in Pudsey, the rent of which, after deducting £3 a year for a Dissenting Minister settled in Pudsey, should be given to such of the poor as do not receive parish relief. He died at Gomersal in 1715, having appointed Mr. John Hey, of Pudsey, who was his father-in-law, and Mr. Jonas Thornton, of Horton, his executors. In the *Northowram Reg.* his death is thus noticed :—"Mr. Joseph Lepton (late of Pudsey) died at Great Gomersall, Dec. 10, left an Estate of abt. 200 p. ann."

By a Deed dated 18 June, 1722, John Milner, Dr. in Physick, Lord of the Manor of Pudsey, conveyed on a lease of "nine hundred and ninety-nine years" a plot of ground on the north side of the meeting-house "with liberty to erect and build a Laith or Barne thereon"—for the Congregation which should assemble in the meeting-house aforesaid." The building was erected "adjoining to the Meeting-house," and "contained a stable and chamber over the same." It was for the use of those who came from the neighbouring villages on horseback, in which to put their horses during Divine service.

The dates of the various Deeds appointing new trustees, &c., are respectively 1728, 1764, 1782, 1792, 1810, 1831, 1846, 1860, and 1879. Space forbids the notice of these various interesting documents and the list of names contained therein. However, we have seen that a house was licensed for worship in 1672, a barn in 1690, houses in 1694, and another barn purchased in 1708 and a chapel built. In 1722 ground purchased for vestry, &c, In 1782, the minister's house, etc., was purchased for £175. In 1792 the ground was purchased for a graveyard and for a site for a new chapel at a cost of £131 7s. 6d., and again additional land was purchased for enlarging burial ground in 1846 at a cost of £170 16s. 3d.

The Rev. ELKANAH BERRY is the next minister of whom we have any account. His ministry evidently commenced in 1710, as I have fortunately obtained the Register of Baptisms by him in his own hand-writing while he was minister at Pudsey from 1710 to 1717. The book was unexpectedly met with by my friend Mr. J. H. Turner near Halifax. The Reg : contains 91 names of baptisms, and as shewing the extent of his congregation and personal friends, I give their places of residence, viz. :—Pudsey, Farsley, Stanningley, Bramley, Rodley, Woodhall, Owl-coats, Shipden-head, Soythill, Cottingley, Bowling, Will-greave, Shayes, Quarrie-Gap, Eccleshill Park, Horseforth, and Rawden. The following is

"A Register of the Communicants at our Chappll in Pudsey, names and place of residence. &c., Discoursd, Proposed, Admitted.

E. Berry, Minister and ye unworthy Pastor, &c.

		Discrd	Propsd	Admtd	Comm
1	E. Berry, Minister,	1713			
2	Isaac Smith, Farsley.	May 19	do.	Aug 24	Oct 4
3	James Senyer, Farsley.	do 19	do.		
4	John Strickland, Farsley.	do. 20	do.	Aug 28	do. 4
5	Samuel Hinchliffe, Jnr. Pudsey	do 20	do.	do. 28	do. 4
6	Richard Constantine, Farsley.	do. 20	do.	do. 28	do. 4
7	John Smith, Tong,	do. 20	do	do. 28	do. 4
8	John Hinchliffe, Pudsey.	do. 27	do.	do. 28	do. 4
9	Christopher Hall, Bankhouse.	do. 28	do	do. 28	do. 4
10	Wm. Fenton, Snr., Pudsey.	June 16	do.	do. 28	do. 4
11	John Pearson, Senr., Pudsey.	July 24	do.	do. 28	do. 4
12	Sarah Scott, Drighlington.	Aug 9	do.	do. 28	do. 4
13	Wm. Rogers, Senr., Pudsey.	do. 10-15	do.	do. 28	do. 4 1714
14*	Hannah Hincheliffe, Bankhouse.	Oct 19	Jan. 8	do. 28	Jan 10
15	Joshua Gant, Little Moor.	do. 23	Jan. 8	do. 28	do. 10
16	Mary Banks, Bramley.	Dec 25	do. 8	do. 28 Transient	do. 10 1713
17*	Christopher Wise, Pudsey			Aug 28 1713	Oct 4
18	Hannah Smith, Farsley	Transient	Mem.	Aug 28 1714	Jan 10
19	Ephraim } Ellsworth,	do.	do.	Mar 26	Mar 28
20	Christian } Willgreave.			}	Mar 28

		Discrd.	Propsd.	Admtd.	Comm
21	Eliz. Pearson, Pudsey.	Mar 16	Mar 26	May 21	May 23
22	Martha Lumby, Stanningley.	do. 14	do. 26	July 23	July 25
23	Will[m]. Rogers, Jun. Pudsey.	May 5-20 1714-15	May 21	do. 23	do. 25
24	Benjamin Cromack, Pudsey.	Nov 17	Nov 19	Jan 20	Jan 23
25	Mary Dobson, Widd.	Jan 17 15	Jan 20	Mar 18	Mar 20
26	Jeremiah Smith, Farsley	July 5 Sep 13	Sep 23	Dec 2	Dec 4
27	Martha Hinchcliff,	Sep 21	Sep 23	Dec	Dec 4

On one page of the Register, Mr. Berry writes :—

> "Recd Apr. 20th 1715, of ye Worh and Revd the Trustees and Manager of ye Lady Hewley's Charity by the hands of ye Revd Dr. Colton ye sum of three pounds, ten shillings being given me by ye said Trustees and Manager out of the said Charity.
> E : B :"

In Mr. Turner's transcripts from the West Riding Sessions Rolls, at Wakefield, I learn that amongst those who were "lyable to take the oath to his Majesty and Government according to the Act of 1715," were "John Milner, gent., Dr. of phisick," and "Mr. Elcana Berry dissenting minister of Pudsey," and others. After being minister at Pudsey about seven years, he removed to Barnsley, and the last name in the Register of Baptisms is, "John son of Luke and Eliz. Matthewman, Barnsley, Dec. 15. 1717."

In Dr. John Evans's MS. List of Presbyterian and Independent Chapels and Ministers, 1717 to 1729, pub. in James's "History of the Litigation and Legislation on Presbyterian Chapels, 1867," Mr. Berry's name appears as the pastor at Barnsley, but it appears that he did not stay there long, as I find in the Northowram Reg : that "Mr. Elkanah Berry, Minr. at Hopton, died at his Father's, July 15, 1721." In Mr. Miall's Hist. of Cong : in Yorks., p. 279, I learn that he had been at Hopton about one year. At this time, according to Dr. Evans's List, the congregation at "Pudsey near Bradforth" numbered 250 hearers, 21 of whom were freeholders and county voters, which shows that the congregation had a fair standing.

Rev. Samuel Hollings was the next minister, and all that I can learn of him is contained in the two extracts from the *Northowram Reg.* as follows :—"Mr. Sam Hollings of Allerton and Mrs. Sarah Wood of Bramley, married, May 15, 1721."

"Mr. Saml. Hollings, of Allerton, minister at Pudsey buried in Bradford Church, Febr. 19, 1725." His name is in Dr. Evans's List as the Pudsey minister "died 1725." He was succeeded by the

Rev. John Wainman, who became minister in 1727 or 1728. He was a native of Bingley, and son of the Rev. Thomas Wainman of that place. When his father died at Bingley in 1746, it is said that he preached alternately at Pudsey and Bingley until the settlement of the Rev. Thos. Lillie in 1754. and was much respected there. In Mr. Dickenson's *North. Reg.* it is recorded that "Mr. John Wainman, minister at Pudsey, married Mrs. Sarah Hollings of Bramley, June 26," 1728. In the Chapel Trust Deed, 1728, Mr. Wainman's name appears as a witness to the signatures, and in the Deed, 1764, he was appointed one of the Trustees along with others.

One of his co-Trustees, John Balme, named in this Deed, has left a curious and interesting MS. memoranda relating to the chapel. It gives an account of all the collections made from 1762 to 1774 ; and also a very large number of the texts, with the names of the preachers who preached from them in the chapel from 1750 to 1794, when a new chapel was opened. In this MS. it is recorded that in March, 1762, a national fast day was kept, and that Mr. Wainman preached a special sermon on that occasion from James iv. 9-10. Dickenson's Reg. records that "Widow Hannah Wood died with her dr. Mrs. Wainman in Pudsey, bur. at Bramley, June 22," 1736. This proved pretty clearly that Mrs. Wainman was the widow of the previous minister, Mr. Saml. Hollings, whose wife was Sarah Wood. In the Bramley Church Register, I find that Mr. Wainman buried some of his children and his wife there according to the following entries :—

> "1751, April 17. Elizabeth dr. of the Rev Mr. John Wainman, of Pudsey."
> "1755, March 23. Mrs. Sarah Wainman wife of the Rev Mr. John Wainman, Pudsey."
> "1756, June 16. Joshua, son of the Rev. Mr. Wainman."

In the year 1741, I find that Mr. Wainman voted as a freeholder in the election for a Member of Parliament for the County of York, his freehold being at Bramley, and he voted for Cholmley Turner, who was elected.

Mr. Wainman preached his last sermon on May 27, 1770, from Isaiah xi. 1st v., and of this event Balme's MS. says, "Being the last sermon he ever preached in this world, but died not till June ye 10th, 1770, after preaching above 40 years at Pudsey." He was interred in the burial ground at the old Episcopalian Chapel, and his tombstone may now be seen in the lower part of the ground bearing the folfowing inscription :—

> "Here lies interr'd the Body of the Revd. John Wainman, Minister at the Dissenting Chapel in Pudsey, who died June the 10th, 1770. Æ 64. Resurgam."

In the year 1749, the great preacher, Whitfield, preached in Pudsey. He says in a letter —"Since I left, I have preached to many

thousands at Rosindale, Aywood, and Halifax, at Birstal, Pudsey, and Armley, and have had three precious seasons here." The congregations were exceedingly large, and referring to the opposition he met with he adds—"But truth and right will prevail, though preached in the fields and streets." [Life and times of the Countess of Hnntingdon, Vol. I, p. 265]. The pulpit was supplied for about five months by neighbouring ministers, viz :— Revd. Messrs. Dawson, of Idle ; Morgan, of Morley ; Dean, of Bradford ; Maurice, of Eastwood ; Halliday, of Bull-house ; Phillips, of Sowerby ; Hesketh, of Northowram, and others.

The Rev. MICHAEL MAURICE received an invitation to become the pastor, and accepting it, he entered on the pastorate on Oct. 28, 1770. He had been minister at Eastwood, near Halifax, from 1754 to 1770. when he came to Pudsey. In 1773, Mr. Maurice and twenty-three other Dissenting ministers in the West Riding signed a petition to Parliament for relief from subscription. His pastorate was of short duration, as he died on July 1, 1773, and was buried in the same burial ground as Mr. Wainman. His tombstone bears this inscription—

"Here lies interred the Body of the Revd. Mr. Maurice, late Minister at the Dissenting Chapel in Pudsey, who departed this life July 1st, 1773, in the 49th year of his age."

His funeral sermon was preached on the 11th of the same month by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Morley, from Rev. xiv c. 13th v. Mr. Maurice was the grandfather of the late distinguished Professor Maurice, King's College, London, and the father of the Rev. M. Maurice, Junr., an eminent Dissenting minister. (See *Bradford Antiquary*, p. 38).

The Rev. ARTHUR LLOYD was the next minister. He commenced his ministry in the early part of 1774, and remained until 1790. Though he was a learned man and a good preacher, the *Protestant Dissenters' Magazine*, 1832, says, "That his character was not what it should have been, and that those who were acquainted with him did not consider him as reflecting honour on his official services." He died at Leeds, and was interred in the Mill Hill Chapel burial ground where his tombstone may be seen, bearing the following simple inscription :—

"Arthur Lloyd, late minister of the congregation of Protestant dissenters at Pudsey, died July 13th, 1795. Aged 44."

At a meeting of the associated Dissenting ministers of the West Riding of Yorkshire, held at Pudsey, on the 25th September, 1782, the Rev. Wm. Turner, Junr., of Wakefield, was ordained to the ministry, and became minister of Hanover Square Chapel, Newcastle, where he remained nearly sixty years. The Rev. Phillip Holland, of Bolton-le-Moors ; the Rev. Joseph Dawson, of Idle ; the Rev. W. Wood, of Leeds ; and the Rev. Wm. Turner, Senr., of Wakefield, took part in the ordination. The whole service was published in a pamphlet, by Johnson, of St. Paul's Church Yard, London, 1782.

The Rev. THOMAS LAIRD, was the successor to Mr. Lloyd, and was a man of a vastly different stamp. If the preaching had been at all heterodox, it was now restored to the orthodox standard, and it is said that he not only preached the gospel, but that he lived it also during his long pastorate of nearly forty years. From 1787 to 1792 he was minister at Keighley, when he removed to Pudsey, and commenced his ministry there in April, 1792.

In September, 1792, the land was purchased upon which to erect a new chapel, and the Deed bears the signature of Thomas Laird as one of the witnesses. The chapel was erected, and opened May 14th, 1794. Sermons were preached by the Rev. W. Moorhouse, of Huddersfield ; the Rev. J. Toothill, of Hopton ; the Rev. J. Cockin, of Halifax ; the Rev. Geo. Wilson, of Leeds ; and the Rev. Thos. Laird, the minister, also preached during the opening services. (For particulars of Mr. Laird, see memoir of him in the *Evangelical Magazine*, January, 1832 ; and *Congregational Register* of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1865, pp. 134-5) The good old man died February 27, 1831, aged 70, and he was buried near to the chapel in which he had preached so long. During his ministry, a young man, named Thomas Burton, who was a member under Mr. Laird, entered the ministry and was Independent Minister a short time at Holmfirth ; but, amidst most pleasing appearances of much usefulness to the church of Christ, he was snatched away by death, Jan. 25, 1810, in the 25th year of his age. He was brought to Pudsey, and interred in the chapel yard.

The Rev. WILLIAM COLEFAX was the next minister. After a ministry of about twelve years at Hexham, in Northumberland, he commenced his ministry at Pudsey, April 8th, 1832, and remained nearly fifteen years, preaching his last sermon as minister in March, 1847. He continued to reside in Pudsey, and occasionally preached for his successors. He died March 6th, 1872, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in the Chapel yard, in which he had interred a large number of persons, but no stone marks the spot where his remains lie. During his pastorate the Chapel was cleared of a debt of nearly £400, in April, 1845. (For further particulars of him, see Memoir, by Rev. J. Atkinson, in *Congregational Register* of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1872, pp. 106-9.)

The Rev. THOMAS JOWETT, a native of

Thornton, near Bradford, who studied at Airedale College, was the next pastor. He was ordained October 11th, 1848, but had entered on his ministry on the 30th of July previous. He remained until 1854, when he preached his last sermon on April 2nd in that year. He went from Pudsey to Guisboro', in Yorkshire, and after being some time there he removed to Wigston Magna, Leicestershire, and is now living retired at Leeds. He was succeeded by

The Rev. JOHN MARSDEN, B.A., who was trained for a schoolmaster at the Borough Road Institution, London, and afterwards studied for the ministry at Airedale College, and graduated at the London University, where he took the degree of B.A. He commenced his ministry at Pudsey on July 29th, 1855, but was not ordained until the 28th of May, 1856. His laborious and faithful ministry was eminently successful, especially among the young, over whom his influence was very great and very salutary. Feeling that a change was desirable, he accepted a "call" to Kidderminster, resigning his pastorate in 1860, and removed thither, where he resided many years. He then removed to Taunton, in Somersetshire, where he now resides. During his pastorate, the place was again cleared of a debt of about £500.

The pastorate having been vacant nearly two years, the Rev. THOMAS WICKHAM TOZER, of Penistone, was invited, and he entered on his ministry at Pudsey, Apr. 13th, 1862. His pastorate was of short duration, as he preached his farewell sermon on December 13th, 1863, and removed to Dudley, in Worcestershire. Mr. Tozer studied for the ministry at Clifton, in private, and his first pastoral charge was at Curbar, in Derbyshire, where he was ordained May 31st, 1857. From Dudley, Mr. Tozer removed to Kennington Lane, London, from whence, after a residence of some years, he removed to Ipswich, where he now labours most energetically.

After a vacancy of about six months, the pastorate was most worthily filled by the Rev. JOHN ATKINSON, of Clitheroe, Lancashire, the present minister, who entered upon his labours at Pudsey, July 10th, 1864. Mr. Atkinson's first pastoral charge was at Ayton, in the North Riding, Yorkshire, in 1851; from whence he removed in 1854 to Felling, Gateshead, where he remained until 1859, when he removed to Clitheroe.

The Sunday School was established about 1809 or 1810, and for a long time its numbers were small; and the scholars were taught in the vestry and the bottom of the chapel, until about 1834, when school-rooms were erected adjoining the chapel. These rooms becoming too small in the course of time, steps were taken to have a larger school, the erection of which was commenced May 8th, 1849, and the present spacious edifice was opened August 28th, 1850. Class rooms were added in 1866 and 1876. A Day School was established, and commenced on the 11th of April, 1853. The head masters have been:—Wm. Cooper, Charles Stagg, Henry Hooper, T. Sawyer, Charles Gilling, John Boden, W. B. Smith, W. F. Erskine, Thomas Mitcheson J. Anderson, J. Fielding, and John Smith Boyd. In 1876 the Day School was transferred to the Pudsey School Board, and the last teacher still remains master of the school.

The Registers of Baptisms now in connection with the place are those of Mr. Maurice, 1770 to 1773, 136 baptised; Mr. Lloyd and others 1785 to 1791, 112 baptised; Mr. Laird 1792 to 1831, 2305 baptised. The Register kept by Mr. Berry 1710 to 1717 has lately come into my possession and contains 91 baptisms. The first interment in the burial ground took place in February, 1793, and up to the close of 1880 there had been interred 2,306 persons; 160 of these were between the ages of 70 and 80; 63 between 80 and 90; and 6 between 90 and 100.

Soon after the settlement of Mr. Atkinson, in 1864, the subject of either improving the old chapel of 1794, or erecting a new one on the same site was considered, and at a meeting of the congregation held November 8th, 1864, it was resolved to erect a new edifice. Messrs. Pritchett & Son, of Darlington, were commissioned to prepare plans, which having been accepted, the contracts were let on the 30th March, 1865. The last religious service (previous to its being pulled down) was held in the old edifice on Sunday evening April 16th, when a very appropriate sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. J. Atkinson, from I, Samuel, VII., part of 12th ver., "Ebenezer: Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The first stone of the new Congregational Church was laid on April 18th, 1865, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. A bazaar was held in aid of the building fund in July, 1865, which raised £370. The new church was opened July 4th, 1866, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. Henry Allon, of London. Opening services were also held on the three following Sundays. The collections amounted to £235 13s. 9d., making a total raised with the subscriptions, &c., £2,018 13s. The total cost of the erection was £3,059 13s. 5d., and including land necessary for frontage, £3,260. In 1873, a splendid organ was placed in the church, built by Messrs. Brindley & Foster, of Sheffield, at a cost of £325, which was all paid by the ladies of the congregation. It was opened by Dr. Roberts then of Halifax, on October 29th, 1873. The collections at the opening services

amounted to £63 6s. 8¾d., which were devoted to the cost of cleaning and painting the church. In 1877, a successful bazaar was held with a view to clear off the debt on the church and parsonage, when the total receipts amounted to £773 8s. 8d., which besides clearing off the debt of £730 and paying all expenses, left a balance of £4 10s. At a thanksgiving service held shortly afterwards it was stated that during the twelve years from the erection of the church, they had raised the sum of £3,810, besides the regular annual income of the place.

Having thus given a brief historical sketch of the earliest Nonconformist Church in Pudsey (first Presbyterian then Congregational) from its commencement to the present time, I must draw to a conclusion, fully conscious that I have not done full justice in the short space allowed to the lives of those brave christian men who made such a noble stand for liberty of conscience, men to whom we owe so much for the civil and religious liberties which we now enjoy. As a modern writer has said "What is history for, but to recover forgotten names that ought not to be forgotten, to make rich our memories, to connect the life of the present through an avenue of increasingly strong recollections with the life of the past?" And as the poet has said :—

"Our fathers were high minded men,
Who firmly kept the faith,
To freedom and to conscience true,
In danger and in death.
Nor should their deeds be e'er forgot,
For noble men were they,
Who struggled hard for sacred rights,
And bravely won the day."

THE HISTORY OF A BRADFORD RIOT.

Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, December 9th, 1881,

By William Scruton.

The great strike of 1825 which formed the subject of my last paper was a struggle between masters and workpeople on the question of wages. That of the following year (1826), the theme of the present sketch, was a bitter contest between the same parties, arising from the introduction of machinery by the masters as a means of superseding the slow movements of the old-fashioned loom and spinning wheel.

It was in fact a part of the Luddism that was then rampant in the West-Riding. The working people were then too ignorant and short-sighted to grasp the meaning and tendency of mechanical invention. They looked upon it simply as a wicked device for taking the bread out of their mouths; and while they clung with something akin to veneration to the system which their forefathers had followed, and in which they themselves had been engrafted, they at the same time set themselves in determined opposition to any attempt to supersede,it by the introduction of steam-propelled machinery. The struggle was one of savage violence. The times were bad. Trade had been paralysed by the recent wars, and in Bradford, made much worse by the strike of the previous year. But the contest was an unequal one. The operatives were eventually vanquished. The work of mechanical invention knew no limits, and spinners and manufacturers availed themselves of every opportunity to adopt the newest and best machinery. It was a work of years, however, before the sullen submission of the workpeople gave place to a cheerful and intelligent acquiescence in the altered and greatly improved position of matters.

Nottingham has the credit of being the scene of the first general outbreak of Luddism. It was brought about by the introduction of the newly invented stocking-loom, against which there was a strong feeling of opposition.

Savage attacks were made upon the places where the new machines were at work. A thousand frames were destroyed in Nottingham alone, and the rioters, it is related, who were headed by a mysterious personage whom they denominated General Ned Lud :—hence the name Luddites,—spread themselves over the whole country between Nottingham and Mansfield, and carried destruction wherever they went.

The spirit of opposition was contagious, and from Nottingham it soon found its way into the

West-Riding of Yorkshire. Compared with some of its neighbouring towns, the outbreak of Luddism in Bradford was comparatively mild. In the neighbourhoods of such places as Huddersfield and Cleckheaton the depredations of the rioters were of the most alarming character. The story of the memorable attack and the no less memorable defence by Mr. Cartwright and the Rev. Hammond Roberson, of the Rawfolds Mill, at Liversedge, will be known to all who have read Charlotte Brontë's "Shirley," in which the adventure is both truthfully and graphically told. Among the numerous deeds of murder, atrocity, and outrage, committed by the Luddites, perhaps the most atrocious was the deliberately planned assassination of Mr. Horsfall, a manufacturer at Marsden, near Huddersfield, who was shot while on his way home from the Huddersfield Market, and died after languishing for thirty-eight hours.

But perhaps the saddest picture of all was the putting to death of those fourteen men who had been tried and convicted of participating in these crimes. That they were criminals deserving of severe punishment there could be no doubt; they had been led on to do desperate things, because hunger and privation had made them desperate; but they believed that they were fighting for very existence and for their starving families, and if there is ever a time when men may be justified in being "a law unto themselves," it is surely when they are fighting for the bare necessaries of life. I have no wish in the remotest degree to defend lawlessness and crime, but I do maintain that the putting to death of those fourteen men, who were accused of having had a part and share in the Luddite riots, was an unrighteous and unmerited act.

The events of which I have been speaking belong to the year 1812; but in this early stage of Luddism, Bradford had had no part or share. It was not indeed till the year 1822 that the first symptoms of opposition to the new machinery began to appear. Mr. James Warbrick, an ingenious manufacturer in Bradford, having constructed a power-loom as secretly as possible, to evade any attack which might be attempted to destroy it, sent the obnoxious machine, under the impression that it would be in safety, to a mill at Shipley to be worked. But herein he was mistaken, for it had scarcely been put in motion ere the bellman was sent round to give notice in the neighbouring villages of its arrival. A great number of weavers in a short time surrounded the mill, and threatened the whole fabric with destruction, if the power-loom was not instantly removed. It was, therefore, immediately taken down and placed in a cart under a convoy of constables, but the enraged weavers attacked and routed the constables, destroyed the loom, and dragged its roller and warp in triumph through Baildon.

The rioters were intoxicated by their success; but it was a short-lived triumph. It had become clear to the shrewd business men of Bradford that the weaving of worsted goods in a very superior manner could now be effected by steam power, and no amount of stubborn resistance on the part of the workpeople could deter them from putting the improvement into operation.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall, of the old and well-known firm of J. G. Horsfall & Co., was fond of mechanical pursuits and took a lively interest in the inventions of his day, and especially in the adaptation of steam to the worsted frame. At the risk of incurring the opposition of the Luddites he had several power-looms set up in the mill in North Wing, and it was the taking of this bold step that brought about the event that forms the subject of my paper.

It is Monday, the 1st of May, 1826. Numbers of unemployed workpeople are standing about the Bradford streets in groups, brooding over their hard fate, for the recent strike had for a time utterly crippled the trade of the town. It had done more. It had destroyed all confidence between masters and workpeople, and given rise to nothing but mutual jealousies and recriminations. The operatives regard the attempt to introduce this steam-wrought machinery into the factories as nothing but a deliberate plan to dispense with their services and leave them to starve. They are now discussing what had best be done, for it is clear that they must either resist the encroachment of this machinery or perish. It is rumoured that a meeting is to be held at Fairweather Green, and the straggling groups are now seen wending their way in the direction of that favourite arena of Strikers and Chartists. By noon there is a gathering of some three or four hundred assembled, but in the absence of a ring-leader such as they had had in Tester, not much is either said or done.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large party of the 5th Dragoon Guards commanded by Col. Wallace passed through the town on their way to Rochdale, and immediately after a body of men proceeded in marching order through the streets, halting by a word of command opposite the Sun Inn, where they mustered energy enough to give three cheers, after which they proceeded in the direction of Bradford Moor.

Towards evening it became apparent that something was to be dreaded in the direction of Horsfall's Mill. An ugly crowd had gathered in that neighbourhood, so formidable indeed in its appearance that it was thought advisable to swear in a number of the inhabitants as special constables.

This was accordingly done by Col. Tempest

and Mr. Hird. About 8 o'clock symptoms of riotous proceedings were manifested among the mob collected around the mill, by their beginning to demolish the windows, and instantly upon this fact being known, Col. Tempest, Mr. Hird, and the body of special constables proceeded to the spot, where the former addressed those assembled upon the folly and danger of their conduct, expressing his anxious wish that the workmen belonging to Bradford would not forfeit the character which their orderly conduct had earned for them, and explaining to them that the effect of their excesses, supposing the demolition of power-looms to be their object, would be most injurious to the manufacturers, and consequently ruinous to the workmen employed by them. The Colonel concluded by assuring them, soldier-like, that in case of their proceeding to extremities he was amply prepared to resist them to the uttermost.

While the Magistrate was concluding his address, a stone was thrown at one of the windows, when he instantly proceeded to read the Riot Act. Upon this the greater number of those assembled made off. The Constables continued upon duty until after midnight, and by that hour the crowd had altogether dispersed. This concluded the first day's business.

On Tuesday morning it was announced by a liberal distribution of hand-bills, that a meeting of the unemployed workmen would be held at Fairweather Green on the following day at one o'clock, and this is a copy of the bill :—

> "*Public Meeting on Fairweather Green.* At the suggestion of some of our employers, we, the Woolcombers and Stuff-Weavers of Bradford and its vicinity, hereby convene a *Meeting* to be held on Fairweather Green, on Wednesday, the 3rd of May, 1826, at one o'clock, to take into consideration the present unparalleled *Distressed and Famishing State* of the *Operatives*, and if possible, to devise some prompt and effectual means to afford them relief. N.B.—A numerous attendance is particularly requested."

The object of this meeting was a proper one, but unfortunately it was badly organised, and it produced no better result than that of still further aggravating the unhappy position of those who had attended, and they were in no temper for being trifled with.

As evening approached it was feared that another attack would be made upon Horsfall's Mill, and in anticipation of this, everything had been done to put the place in a complete state of defence, the windows being secured by iron stancheons, and the doors by three-inch dealboards, and inside there was placed a party of soldiers, and an ample supply of fire arms and ammunition.

About four o'clock in the afternoon (Wednesday) a crowd of persons, in marching order, was seen to pass through the town as if bent upon some desperate deed. They had come from Fairweather Green, and seemed now to be going in the direction of Horsfall's Mill, a motley gathering numbering not less than fifteen hundred. It required little observation to see that many of them were armed with bludgeons. It was a spectacle to strike dismay into many a breast. We will follow the crowd as it makes its way towards that now hateful object in North Wing—Horsfall's Factory. It was a prominent object, not as now, surrounded by human habitations, but by fields, and was nearly all open space down to the old Church. By taking our stand at a respectable distance we may with little difficulty see what is going on.

Instantly upon the assembling of the mob, a volley of stones is thrown at the windows facing the East, but the chief range of windows being to the North, the attack is changed, and in a little while there is not one pane of glass left on that side; but the attack is continued upon the window frames which soon began one by one to yield. This onslaught is carried on by means of stones and bludgeons, until at length there is no barrier left to oppose the entrance of the mob. Now a shot is heard from within, the first that has been fired, and it takes effect upon one who is in the act of entering one of the lower windows. This shot is rapidly succeeded by others, for matters are becoming desperate. At first the firing is supposed to be blank cartridge, merely to intimidate, but the rioters are speedily convinced of their error by the effect which is soon visible. They do not however desist from their proceedings in consequence of this, but continue the attack.

Upon the arrival of the special constables, accompanied by the magistrates, the Riot Act is again read by Col. Tempest. As soon as this is done, a gaunt hungry looking man steps forward from the crowd and asks if he is to go home and starve, to which the Colonel boldly replies that he is sorry for the poor fellow's condition, and that if he will come to him to-morrow he will do what he can to relieve him, but that the present conduct of the rioters will, if successful, lead to the most ruinous consequences. After waiting a time, and the mob not dispersing, the Yorkshire Hussars are sent for, and upon the appearance of that body under the command of Lord Grantham, upon the scene of action, the rioters and lookers on gradually disperse, and with but little interference on the part of the military.

The list of killed and wounded showed that one Jonas Bairstow, of Queen's Head, aged 18 years, and Edward Fearnley, of Bradford, aged 13, had met with their deaths by shots from those defending the mill. John Barker, of Clayton, aged 16, received a shot in the arm; Wm. Briggs, Bingley, aged 17, right arm broken

by a shot; Wm. Walker, Rawdon, aged 22, shot in breast and arm. Besides these a considerable number received wounds of a less severe character.

Two of the rioters, William Bolton, of Bradford, and John Holdsworth, of Clayton, were apprehended and immediately brought before the magistrates, the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, E. C. Lister, Esq., and J. Plumbe Tempest, Esq.

Bolton was charged with being concerned in the attempt to destroy the mills and machinery, and Holdsworth with encouraging the people to the attack. Other persons were also apprehended but afterwards dismissed on account of the defective evidence brought against them. The two prisoners were sent off to York Castle under an armed escort.

Hourly reports of the state of affairs were made to the magistrates.

"*9 o'clock p.m.* A party of Infantry—detachments of different regiments—commanded by an Officer, has just entered the town from Leeds."

"*10 o'clock, p.m.* The Special Constables are patroling the streets. The Hussars are in readiness, and the town is at present quite tranquil."

"*11 o'clock, p.m.* Jonas Bairstow has just expired."

"*Thursday Morning, one o'clock.* The Special Constables on patrol. At Horsfall's Mill all is quiet, and the town is tranquil."

A fresh outbreak being expected, on the Monday following at ten o'clock in the evening, a large detachment of the Yorkshire Hussars, under the command of Col. Geshe, arrived to quarter in the town, but their services were fortunately not required.

At the Yorkshire Summer Assizes, the two prisoners, Holdsworth and Bolton, were brought forward to take their trial before Baron Hullock The evidence of the several witnesses did not divulge anything new or striking, and I need not therefore devote much space to it.

Mr. John Hardy, then an advocate on circuit, and afterwards one of the first representatives of Bradford in Parliament, stated the case on the part of the prosecution. After citing a recent Act of Parliament bearing upon riotous and tumultuous assemblies, and the just and lawful punishment of all disturbers of the public peace, he went on to state that persons must be taught that when joining a desperate mob, and committing every description of ruinous mischief, the plea of distress was no palliative whatever. Fortunately the Act of Parliament protected the manufacturer, or he would be driven from this country to carry on business in other countries instead, for in this, the lawless energies of large mobs would destroy *him* and his trade altogether. Mr. Hardy then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, which it is, however, needless to repeat.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution was *John Ingham, the Constable* He said, "on the 3rd of May, I was at Mr. Horsfall's Mill. I was told by a little girl that the mob was a-coming. I peeped out and saw them coming towards the mill armed with bludgeons, sticks and staves. I instantly ran and shut the gates to prevent them entering the premises. On the arrival of the mob they set up a tremendous shout, and then commenced an attack with stones. This attack continued for a long time; one of the men wrenched out an iron stauncheon, and another attempted to enter the mill. The soldiers that were inside of the mill then became enraged, and declared they would not stand there to be killed, and commenced firing, and one person was killed. The firing was kept up for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour."

Among other witnesses examined was a *Samuel Ingham*, who stated that the stones which were thrown at the windows were as big as a man's fist, and less (!)

By the Prisoner Bolton.—"Didst thou see me there, Sammy?"

Witness.—"I did."

Bolton.—"No thou didn't, nor did thou see me throw any stones."

Witness.—"I did though."

Bolton.—"Sammy, didn't thou know me before that day?"

Witness.—"Noa, I didn't."

Bolton.—"Yes thou did, does tha' not know that thee and thy brother and me wor lads and 'laked' together?"

Witness.—"Noa, I don't."

Mr. Timothy Horsfall said, I am one of the proprietors of the mill. Jno. Garnett Horsfall, Michael Horsfall, William Horsfall, Thomas Horsfall, and myself are in partnership, and the manufacture of Worsted Goods is carried on at the mill. It is situate about half-a-mile out of the town of Bradford. Every window in the lower stories was broken.

The prisoners made a pitiful attempt to palliate their conduct. *Holdsworth* in his defence stated that he had a child that was ill, and he had to go to Bradford to a druggist's to get something for it, and that while he was in the druggist's shop, he saw a great number of people passing by, and he went up to the mill unawares with many a hundred spectators besides. That, so far from taking any part in the riot, he did all in his power to dissuade the mob from it, by recommending them to go home and be quiet.

Bolton made even a more lame-headed statement. He was not half-an-hour, he said, from leaving his own house and being taken to prison. As to *him* throwing stones that was impossible, as he had had a fit 18 years ago which caused him to lose the use of one side. He concluded by adding "I only went out as a *speculator*."

After hearing the witnesses for the defence the Judge summed up the evidence and addressed the Jury upon it.

The Jury retired at 25 minutes past five, and at 20 minutes to eleven, during which time the Judge remained in Court, they returned into Court finding Holdsworth *Guilty*, and Bolton *Not Guilty*.

Bolton was acquitted. The Jury recommended Holdsworth to mercy, and Mr. Timothy Horsfall earnestly joined in the recommendation. Mr. Baron Hullock observed, that his life would therefore be spared.

Thus terminated this miserable attempt to stop the onward course of mechanical skill, and thereby, the prosperity of the town. So far, however, from deterring the Bradford manufacturers from the course on which they were bent, this species of opposition only seemed to stimulate them the more in extending the use of the power-loom, and there were soon a considerable number introduced into the different factories. Of the great impulse given to the Bradford trade by the use of steam-propelled machinery I need not speak. It is enough to point to the Bradford as we see it to-day.

It was one of the greatest misfortunes of the factory system that it called into being a race of grovelling earth-worms, whose sole purpose in life was to make money, and who in their great haste to be rich had few scruples about grinding the face of the poor. These were the originators of such practices as compelling their work-people to purchase the necessaries of life at shops attached to their mills. These were the slave-drivers who could work little children, 14, 15, 16, and in some instances even 18 hours a day, with hardly a moment's cessation for meal times or rest, and using implements of cruelty with which to goad the little ones to their labours. These are some of the black spots that disfigure the early history of the factory movement, and that led to the necessity for legislative interference. The daily incarceration in gloomy factories had little attraction to a people—honest and hard working—who had been accustomed to a mode of employment the very contrast of this. Can we wonder at their stubborn, determined resistance?

But while there were hard and selfish task-masters on the one hand, there were on the other, employers of labour who had some bowels of compassion for the sufferings and privations of the poor, and who looked upon these unhappy strifes and struggles with the profoundest pity and concern.

These were the men who brought the trade of our town through its many vicissitudes and put it on the footing that we see it to-day. It may not be judicious to single them out by name. Perhaps it may not be necessary to do so, for they were the peacemakers who inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. Their names are recorded on High.

THE BRADFORD PIECE HALLS.

Paper read to the Members of the Society, at the Monthly Meeting, March 14th, 1884.

By J. W. Turner.

It requires some power of imagination to realise the fact that in place of the building standing at the corner of Piece Hall Yard and Old Market, now occupied by Messrs. Oddy, Turner & Co. and other firms, and looking down upon the very centre of Bradford Commerce, there flourished a hundred and ten years ago "a remarkably fine pear tree," casting its umbrageous shade upon the surrounding garden.

At that period the vicinity would no doubt be of a character such as still exists unaltered in many an old country town. But Bradford had already begun to acquire an interest in the manufacture of worsted goods, which has since given the town such prominence among the cities of this great commercial empire.

Following the year 1750, to quote the words of our local historian, "the production of stuffs waxed greatly in the West Riding. Throughout many districts where until lately the making of the coarse cloths of Yorkshire formed the occupation of the majority of the population, the clothiers engaged with energy in the comparatively new business of stuff making. Merchants in abundance had sprung up who rode from town to town and valley to valley to purchase these goods, which were mostly shipped to the continent of Europe. A new road to wealth had been opened—the farmer either forsook the tilling of the ground to follow altogether the stuff business, or else carried it on as a domestic employment along with the cultivation of the land. The art spread

into the most remote dells as well as the towns and villages of the South-Western portion of the Riding. All ranks hastened to learn in some of its branches, the worsted business—some as sorters, others as combers, more as weavers, whilst the women and children were taught spinning, and for the instruction and employment of the latter, numerous schools for teaching spinning were established."

For reasons which it is not my business to go into at present, this worsted trade gradually but surely gravitated towards Bradford, and the town became a centre of great activity. Men were continually going and coming on wool buying excursions into Lincolnshire and other counties, or were riding out with their packs behind them distributing tops to be spun in the villages of Craven and other parts, returning with their load of yarn.

By and by the produce of the looms of distant villages began to be brought to the town for sale, the services of the travelling merchant were dispensed with, and Bradford became a piece market. The manufacturers who lived in the town had their piece rooms at their own houses, but those from the outer districts had closets in a large room of the White Lion Inn, in Kirkgate, where they exposed their goods for sale on the market-day, which was then on Thursdays only, and then locked them up until the following week.

Owing to the growing requirements of the trade, it was decided by a company of merchants and manufacturers to provide superior accommodation, and accordingly in 1773 the building known as the old Piece Hall was erected.

As this building marks a distinct era in the history of Bradford, it may be as well to notice briefly some of the surrounding circumstances.

In 1773 the import of Foreign Wool was 1,477,284 lbs. In 1773 the value of Lincoln Wool was 16/6 per tod. (Oct.) In the year 1780 the population of Bradford was 4200.

Though somewhat anachronous and relating to a period when the trade of Bradford was much worse than it was in 1773, yet I may say here that in 1797 the following were the rates of wages and the prices of provisions :—

Woolsorters	12/- per week.
Combers	,, ,,
Hand Spinners	4/- ,,
Weavers	8/- to 9-/ ,,

	s. d.
Oatmeal	2 8 per stone, 16 lbs.
Flour	3 6 ,, ,,
Potatoes	9 ,, ,,
Butter	11½ per lb. 18 ozs.
Beef	8 per lb. 16 ozs.
Mutton	5½ per lb. 16 ozs.
Veal	5 ,, ,,
Bacon	8 ,, ,,
Pork	6 ,, ,,
New Milk	2 per quart.

On the first of May, 1773, an agreement was entered into by which a piece of ground described as adjoining or near to a dwelling-house occupied by Thomas Hardcastle, and containing in length from north to south sixty-three yards, and in breadth from east to west twelve yards, was rented for the purpose of erecting a town-hall, worsted stuff or cloth hall. The term of the agreement was twenty-one years, and the yearly rent was three pounds three shillings.

The owner of the land was one John Woolmer, who reserved to himself the right to construct arched cellars under the said hall, such cellars to extend fourteen yards from the front of the building, such front being described as "toward the town street of Bradford." There was in addition however a stipulation that the said cellars should be made, erected, arched, and completed before the foundations of the said hall or buildings should be made.

A further clause of this agreement provided that if within the space of eleven years the lessees should require more land for similar purposes, then the said John Woolmer agreed to let them a further portion of his land lying to the south-east corner of the first portion at the same proportionate rental. I may say here that the promoters very shortly afterwards exercised this right, and acquired the land to erect a building [which is still standing, and which is at present occupied by the firm in which I am a partner, besides a number of other well-known firms, having frontages into Piece Hall Yard, Old Market and Market Street]. The yearly rent of this land was also £3 3s. 0d.

The exact date of the erection of this second building I have not been able to make out, owing to the circumstance, confirmation of which I gather from an old document accompanying the papers which I have through the kindness of Messrs. Killick, Hutton & Vint, been privileged to examine, that very early in the present century the minutes of the managers of the Piece Hall for the first ten years of their existence were unaccountably lost.

The names of the lessees of the land acting on behalf of the promoters of the Piece Hall were

John Hustler William Hardcastle	described as Merchants.
George Kellett John Butler Joseph Pollard Jeremiah Smith John Barker Nicholas Ward John Jarratt	described as Woollen Stuff Makers.



COPIED FROM AN OLD PAINTING, FOR THE "BRADFORD ANTIQUARY"

BY S.J. BAILEY, LITH. BRADFORD, 1883.

KIRKGATE, BRADFORD.

The final items of interest in this historic agreement are that the lessees were entitled to perpetual renewals of the lease upon the same terms on payment of a "foregift" of £5 5s. 0d. for every such renewal, the lessor binding himself not to erect on any other portion of his land any building within ten yards of the said hall, or do any other act whereby the light of the said intended hall might be darkened.

The size of the first building was 46 yards in length by 12 yards in width, and the cost of it was £1555. It contained one hundred stands or closets. This in the lower room, which was partitioned down the middle. These stands were occupied by those who first subscribed. The upper room was closeted in a different manner, being occupied by non-subscribers who paid a yearly rent for them.

It says a good deal for the growing activity of Bradford that soon after the completion of the first building it was found quite inadequate to meet the wants of the trade, and a new hall was erected which as I have previously remarked is still standing.

This new hall contained 158 additional stands, the ownership of which was established on the same basis as in the first hall. For these 158 stands there were 192 subscribers, and a ballot for the possession of them was held on the 13th of April, 1780. The applications were disposed of as follows:—John Whaley and James Holmes, having been deprived of their stands in the old hall for the purpose of making a passage to the new one were allowed to take two stands without, ballot. Twenty-two persons were exeluded for not paying their subscriptions and for other reasons; eight subscribers for three stands each reduced their claim to two, and (five) subscribers for six stands were left out in the ballot.

The subscription towards this erection was at the rate of £7 7s. 0d. per stand, and would seem to have placed the new proprietors on the same level as the old ones. After this there appears to have been two calls, one of £2 2s. 0d. and another of £2 12s. 6d., but I cannot make out that the proprietors paid anything beyond this.

Sometime prior to 1783, John Woolmer had become bankrupt and had also died, and on the 12th of November of that year his executors, who were Jeremiah Batley, Jeremiah Bower, and Joseph Bramley, sold to the proprietors of the Piece Halls the land on which they stood, the cellars under the *New* Piece Hall, rights, &c., for the sum of £521 16s. 0d., thus making the property freehold.

From this point a few extracts from the minute book will probably tell the story of these buildings in the most interesting manner. Owing to the loss of the earliest minute book as previously mentioned, the first meeting of the proprietors of which there is a full memorandum was of the one held on the 11th January 1788. This meeting was stated to be "for the purpose of "receiving a state of the accounts respecting the "said Halls, and of considering the best mode "of advancing money to reduce the debt there-"upon owing, and of providing a fund to pay "the interest of the remaining part thereof, and "for the repairs of the said Halls and other "necessary expenses."

In accordance with this preamble the following resolutions were passed:—

I. That all the closets in the court chamber (which take to be the upper room of the old Hall) shall hereafter be let for not less than ten shillings a year for each closet, the year to commence at May-day next, except to the manufacturers of Coln pieces.

II. That a call of Two Guineas shall be made upon the *Proprietors of every Stand*, and that the same be paid unto Jeffery Riley on or before the first day of March next.

III. That manufacturers and jobbers of what are called Coln pieces shall pay an annual rent of £1 1s. 0d. for which they shall be allowed the use of three closets and so in proportion, the same to be set out at the upper end of the chamber.

IV. That Mr. Abraham Balme, Mr. William Wilkinson, Mr. George Kellitt, Mr. Jonas Atkinson, Mr. Samuel Tetley, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Richard Grice, Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Jeremiah Thornton, Mr. William Bakes, Mr. Thomas Phillips, Mr. John Smith of Wibsey, Mr. John Scholefield, Mr. Emanuel Haley, and Mr. William Womersley, shall be a committee and trustees, and any five of them shall be a quorum and have power to act.

This minute was signed by Robert Ramsbotham, who was probably chairman of this and many subsequent meetings. I may say here that in my extracts from this minute book I have adhered strictly to the original in spelling, form of expression, and everything else, leaving myself the liberty of omitting what does not seem to be of particular interest.

It would seem to have been easier to pass resolutions ordering calls upon the proprietors than to enforce them, for at a meeting held two years later it was stated that a number of proprietors of stands had not paid their calls, and in consequence one Jeffery Riley, who appears to have filled the post of hall keeper and also to have been one of the managing trustees, was instructed to give all such defaulters notice that if their calls were not paid within six weeks their stands should be sold by auction on the Thursday following, "to defray the expences upon them, and the overplus, if any, returned to the person or persons who have neglected or refused paying such call."

At the same meeting another resolution was passed which will be read with interest, as showing that our forefathers of that day were desirous of preventing Bradford from becoming "one horse market." It reads as follows:—

"Resolved that Cloth makers be admitted to take stands in the old Piece Hall Chamber, and that they shall be admitted to bring cloth to sell gratis for the space of six months."

This resolution was confirmed at a meeting held in July, 1790, with the additional privilege to the clothiers of showing their Cloth during the time of the Worsted piece market.

The next few extracts will probably bring a smile to the faces of the sellers of Bradford goods in 1884, and may probably cause them to wish for a return of the good old times when it was considered a privilege to allow the merchants to approach them. In 1790 it was considered a favour to allow people to buy goods, and very strict regulations were made to prevent any one buyer from getting an advantage over his competitors, either by entering the Piece Hall before the proper time, or staying there after the market was officially declared over. Both commencement and termination of the market were announced by the ringing of a bell. Within the official period all business was to be done, and it is apparent that any attempt to do it otherwise was looked upon as trying to take a mean advantage of the rest of the public. On the 26th of August, 1790, the following resolutions were passed :—

"Ordered for the future that if any merchant do not leave the Hall within ten minutes after the last bell begins to ring, such merchant or merchants shall forfeit 5/-, and for every five minutes longer an additional 5/- each, and until the said penalties are paid such merchants are not to be admitted into the Hall again."

"Whereas there are numbers of manufacturers that frequently buy goods, viz.—Wm. Sellers, Jere Kitson, James Baily, Jno Balme, Jere Thornton, Jno. Hartley, Jeffrey Riley, David Wilson, Thomas Hanson, Meshach Moore, Wm. Rushton, James Garnett & Son, Abm. Barraclough, that they or any other buyer of goods be subject to the same rules as all the merchants, saving that any goods they may have occasion to order and regulate in the Hall, be so ordered that they leave the Hall by ¼ after nine o'clock each market day or forfeit 5/- each day for such offence, adjourned to the Talbot, and if any merchant or buyers of goods be found in the Hall before the bell ring they shall forfeit 5/-, and that such be admitted no more until the fine be paid."

It seems that even in those innocent days there existed among the genus trader, men who were not above trying on a little sharp practice. The gentlemen named in the foregoing resolution had taken advantage as manufacturers and stand holders of their right to enter the Hall early for the ostensible purpose of "ordering" their stock in readiness for market, and while there taking a preliminary pick of the market before the regular merchants were admitted, and one of the number was specially singled out in a previous resolution as guilty of this act, and was excluded from going in with the manufacturers "except that he declare he is no buyer."

The year 1790 seems to have been a busy one with the proprietors, for they held no less than five meetings, the previous average being about one meeting per annum. All the minutes for this period are signed by John Jarratt, as chairman. From this date until June 30th, 1830, or for a period of 40 years the leading spirit seems to have been one Richard Grice. Very few meetings were held in which this gentleman did not take part, generally as chairman.

There is hardly any entry in the minute book which is devoid of interest for the antiquary, and the task of selection is a difficult one. The original, however, is in the hands of a gentleman who knows its value, and my hope is that some day it may become public property. In the meantime among others I extract the following :—

"March 21st, 1793. Samuel Swaine was elected to be the Hall Keeper in the room of Richard Thornton, who has resigned."

"Oct 31st, 1793. Ordered that Nicholas Mason do pay one shilling annually as an acknowledgement for a horse road between the two Halls, the Post to stand."

"June 5th, 1794. Resolved that Benj. Dawson is elected Hall Keeper in the room of Samuel Swaine, deceased."

"Resolved that James Rous the son of Richard Rous, be prohibited from having a stand in the Piece Hall."

"Sep. 21st, 1797. And as there is a rule for the yarn market which has been broken by yarn sellers, to the great prejudice of the said market and the fair trader. Resolved that for the future whoever sells or exposes any yarn either before or after the market in the said Hall, both the buyer and the seller shall pay each a fine as specified in the said rule belonging to the Hall, according to the quantity of yarn sold, and that the Hall Keeper do get copies of the above Bills and distributed among the manufacturers."

The very next entry is dated, "1800, Jan. 2," and is as follows :—

"Resolved that the foregoing of September 21st, 1797, be immediately put in execution by the Hall Keeper, &c."

From which it would appear, either that no meetings were held for three years or that the acting secretary was not very fond of writing minutes.

The following entry is of some public interest :—

"Jan. 24th, 1808. At a meeting of the Trustees to take into consideration wether a Petition from the Committee of the Freeholders, Manufacturers, &c, of the Town and Neighbourhood of Bradford, should have leave to hold their Appointed Meeting on the 25th instant in the Piece Hall, it was negatived by a majority."

"Jan. 3rd, 1811. It was ordered that no person shall be permitted to expose in Piece Hall Yard or front of the same, to sell by public auction or otherwise, any Wooll, Sizing, or Goods, and Merchandise of any other description without first paying to the Hall Keeper on the introduction of the said Merchandise the sum of one shilling per pack or parcel, and to be removed previous to the time of Locking the Gates."

It was also decided at the same meeting that

no person should be allowed to set down a cart on the property of the Piece Hall without paying twopence for each time, or agreeing to pay five shillings annually for such privilege, from which it would appear that the managing trustees kept a jealous watch against any infringements of their rights.

About the year 1820 it became evident that the style of the Bradford market was undergoing a change, for the proprietors commenced to buy up the stands in the New Piece Hall, (i.e., the building which is still standing,) in order to convert them into rooms, and from this point therefore must be dated the advent of the more private trading which is conducted in the manufacturers' "Piece Room" of the present day. The prices paid by the proprietors for the first stands bought was from £10 10s. 0d. to £13 0s. 0d. each.

The following resolutions of the Trustees will explain in their own language what was going on :—

"Oct. 4th, 1821. To take into consideration the propriety of partitioning the North end of the Piece Hall Chamber into separate rooms, each room to comprise four stands in length, and in breadth to extend to that side of the middle benches adjoining the centre walk. Wooll and Noils not to be admitted."

"November 1st, 1821. To lett the making of 14 rooms at the North end of the Piece Hall Chambers, when Messrs. Aspinall and Fearnley undertook to complete the same agreeable to the plans prepared by Mr. John Aked for the sum of 48 pounds."

"November 22nd, 1821. To fix upon rules for considering the market in the 14 rooms in the Piece Hall Chamber. Also for fixing the annual rent to be paid for the same and the mode of letting them."

"1st. No goods to be showed or offered for sale until the bell is rung for the public market, afterwards to have the privilege of selling until the usual time of the Hall Keeper's locking up the Hall, viz.—Half-past four o'clock."

"2nd. The rent to be six pounds per annum, &c , in advance."

"3rd. The present occupiers of the stands from which the rooms are made shall have the first offer. In case they do not take all the rooms, the remainder to be let to such proprietors of the Hall as may apply for the same, and if not wanted by the proprietors then to be offered to the non-proprietors."

These extracts will show the first efforts of our forefathers to effect a compromise between the old and new styles of doing business. In 1826 a cottage for the use of the Hall Keeper was built in Piece Hall Yard, on the site, I believe, now occupied by Messrs. Thomas Arton & Co's warehouse, and which will no doubt be remembered by old townsmen as well as the Hall Keeper himself, who is sometimes called John Cockshott, and sometimes John Cockson, in the books, and who seems to have filled the post for about 20 years, from 1820—1841. His widow succeeded him in the duties of the office, which were becoming gradually modified into mere rent collecting, for I find this entry in the minutes dated June 5th, 1846.

"Resolved that Mr. Bentley be instructed to give notice to Martha Holt (late Cockson) to collect no more rents or arrears of rents on behalf of the Trustees of the Bradford Piece Halls, and also to quit the service of Hall keeper on the 31st of December next, and also to give up possession of her dwelling-house at the end of the present year."

It may also be added at this point that William Shackleton succeeded to the office of Hall Keeper on the 1st of January, 1847.

During the last twenty years of the existence of the Piece Halls the proprietors had continually to face two widely differing states of affairs with regard to their property. The demand for and consequently the rent of every available portion of the buildings which could be let as a warehouse or piece room, was constantly on the increase, whilst the demand for the ordinary stands or stalls was continually declining.

Various methods of dealing with this difficulty were tried. Rents were reduced. Market hours were lengthened. Four stands were converted into one, but still the tenantry of the old stands became fewer in number. At the same time the funds from warehouse rents kept accumulating, and had to be distributed in dividends of three or four pounds at a time to the proprietors.

At last in 1844-45 the managers had to submit to the inevitable, and it was resolved that the 258 stands should be converted into the like number of shares, in order that alterations in the Halls might be made to meet "the great change that has taken place in the Worsted Trade."

This, however, was not done without some opposition, and at last an Act of Parliament had to be obtained. But of the winding up of the concern and of some incidental matters of its history, I must treat on a future occasion.

SOME FRAGMENTS OF LOCAL MEDICAL HISTORY.

By J. H. Bell, M.D., Bradford.

Continued from Page 95.

Dr. Macturk

(all honour to his memory), was born at South Cave in 1795. He studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and graduated at Glasgow in 1823. He commenced practice in Scarbro', but came to Bradford in 1824, and the following year was appointed one of the Physicians of the Infirmary. His undoubted skill, straightforward honesty, and unassuming, courteous manner, soon procured for him an extensive reputation, and endeared him equally to his patients and his professional brethren. His aim was always the welfare of the patient, and not the glorification of the physician. In October, 1859, he was presented, by a few friends, with an elaborately wrought silver centre piece and two dessert stands, which cost 220 guineas, in grateful acknowledgment of his many kind attentions to the poor, and more especially his gratuitous services during a period of thirty-three years at the Bradford Dispensary. The centre figure represented Hygeia, the Goddess of Health and Charity, succouring three sick orphan children. As his life had been beneficent, his death was peaceful. He died in 1872, aged 76 years. In 1859 when the Social Science Congress held its annual meeting in Bradford, Dr. Macturk was Local Secretary of the Health Section, and read a Paper "On the Apparent Increase of Epilepsy among the Working Classes of the town of Bradford."

Coming now to the Surgeons of the Infirmary:

Mr. William Sharp

began his career in Bradford in 1792, when 23 years of age. He had been a pupil of his uncle, the first William Hey of Leeds, and afterwards House Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he attended Mr. Abernethy's first course of Lectures. His immediate predecessor here was Mr. Nathaniel Allison. Mr. Sharp's family has been connected with Bradford for at least four or five centuries. When he commenced practice Bradford was a beautiful and aristocratic country town of less than 5000 inhabitants, full of gardens and trees, and without a single long chimney. He took his place among the gentlemen of the neighbourhood; became Captain of the Bradford Volunteers, in readiness for the expected invasion of Bonaparte. He soon became eminently the Surgeon of the town and district, a position which he retained until his death. He was distinguished by power of observation, prudence and integrity, always expressing his opinion in few words, and with modesty, but with great decision.

He lived mostly in Kirkgate in the gothic gabled house which was, until taken down, occupied by Chapman & Son, tailors. A few years before his death he built the house in Cheapside, afterwards occupied by Mr. Meade, at that time on the outer edge of the town. He died suddenly in November, 1833, when the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood vied with each other in testifying their esteem. A cast of the deceased gentleman was taken after his death, from which a Bust, and a Medallion on a Monument, were sculptured in Rome. The Bust was given to the Infirmary. The Monument was subscribed for by the ladies of Bradford. The Medallion is on the front of the pedestal, over which a female figure is leaning in a graceful attitude, representing the ladies of Bradford mourning the loss of their friend.

In the London Medical and Physical Journal for April, 1832, is a letter from Mr. Sharp on the treatment of secondary hœmorrhage from wounds of the palmar arch. In a previous number Mr. Brodie (afterwards Sir Benjamin Brodie) writes, "I was once called to a case of secondary hœmorrhage of the palmer arch, and I cut down upon the humoral and tied it, I really think this is a better plan than performing two operations for securing the radial and ulnar arteries."

Mr. Sharp says "I have twice been called to accidents of that kind, once when the superior and once when the inferior arch was wounded, and in each case a cure was effected by tying the radial in one case, and the ulnar in the other, so that in accidents of that kind it is not necessary to tie them both."

Mr. John Ness Blakey

was a native of Bradford and a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in 1784, was apprenticed to Mr. William Maud in 1798, and afterwards studied at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, where Sir Astley Cooper and Clive lectured on Surgery, and Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry on Medicine. He was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1806. In the following year he returned to Bradford and joined Mr. William Maud in partnership. They lived together in Westgate. He afterwards built and resided at the house next above the Friends' Provident Institution—recently removed. He was in extensive and respectable practice in Bradford for twenty-four years, and died in 1831, aged 47 years. He had many pupils, some of whom became distinguished physicians.

Mr. Thomas Lister

was also a member of the Society of Friends. He was a pupil of Mr. Timothy Maud and for some time partner, when they lived in Westgate. He afterwards removed to Darley Street, where Mr. Rhodes's shop now is, and acquired a good and respectable practice. In December, 1837, when riding over Bradford Moor he fell from his horse, and was taken into the Coach and Horses Inn apparently dead. Mr. Muir, Surgeon, who happened to be near at the time, bled him from both arms, but without benefit. He was 58 years of age.

It was an interesting scene at the Infirmary on consultation days. These six gentlemen might be seen together, as cordial as possible, without a bit of jealousy amongst them, earnestly engaged discussing a difficult diagnosis, and the treatment of some poor sufferer in the midst of them. After a good deal of animated talk, during which Mr. Sharp might be sitting in a corner in silence, John Blakey would hastily turn round and say, in his quick manner. "Now William Sharp, let us hear what thou art thinking," when half-a-dozen words from Mr. Sharp would generally settle the affair.

We may notice that the first three surgeons of the Infirmary died after six, eight, and twelve years' service. The first three physicians all lived more than forty years after their appointment.

Mr. John Clayton Cooper

succeeded Mr. Blakey as Infirmary Surgeon. He was born in Bradford in 1797, and was the first pupil of Mr. Samuel Smith, Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary. He was afterwards House Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary, and ultimately a skilful and judicious practitioner. He was the first Bradford Surgeon to perform lithotomy, on which occasion "Old Sam" came over to assist and encourage him. Through his great skill and ability his practice rapidly improved, but his health was not good. He died in 1838, at his residence in Rawson Place.

Mr. William Sharp. (2nd).

Mr. William Sharp (1st) died in 1833, and was succeeded at the Infirmary by his nephew Mr. William Sharp. During the winter of 1838-39 he delivered a course of thirteen Lectures on Natural Philosophy in the Exchange Rooms, which were attended by many of the most respectable families of the town and neighbourhood. From reports of them they appear to have been of a high class character, and were profusely illustrated. At the close of the course, a meeting of influential gentlemen was held, at which the Second Philosophical Society was established, with Mr. Sharp as President, and Dr. Farrar as Curator. It flourished vigorously for a while and then dwindled away. In 1843, having been Surgeon to the Infirmary ten years, he resigned his appointment. Lithotomy was performed by him five times, all of which were successful. He is the author of a book entitled, "Practical Observations on Injuries to the Head," and of many popular pamphlets on various medical subjects. Having disposed of his practice to Mr. Meade, he left Bradford, and subsequently obtained the M.D. of Lambeth, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is now living at Rugby.

Mr. Jonathan Ackroyd Illingworth

was a native of Halifax, and commenced practice at Great Horton in 1818. After residing there two years he removed to the bottom of Horton Road, and subsequently into Westgate. From 1825 to 1845 he was the public surgeon for all sorts of accidents, post-mortem examinations, and judicial inquiries. He succeeded Mr. Lister at the Infirmary in 1837. He was a careful and skilful surgeon. He was highly

Mr. Sharp had usually several assistants, one of whom came to an unfortunate end. Copy Delf, a very deep stone quarry, approached by John Street, Northgate, was then worked, and one night by some means he mistook the road and fell into it. The following morning he was found still alive, and on being craned to the top the tackle slipped, he fell in again and was killed outright.

esteemed by his professional brethren, who never found in him an envious competitor or invidious rival. As an instance of his unselfishness and professional consideration, may be mentioned that when Mr. Casson and Mr. Douglas were appointed Surgeons to the Infirmary in 1843, he placed his resignation in the hands of the Board to make way for Mr. Roberts, who had worked along with them in the Dispensary department. The resignation, however, was not accepted. He was requested to be kind enough to continue his services to the Institution for two or three years longer, to which he consented, resigning in 1845, after being surgeon eight years. He was in practice here thirty-six years, and died in 1854 from paralysis, aged 61 years.

In 1827 the New Dispensary in Darley Street was opened, and in 1843 the New Infirmary. From the establishment of the Dispensary in 1825 to 1838 the Home Patients had been under the care of the Physicians, but it was then found that they could not attend to them satisfactorily, being obliged to leave them too much to the care of the House Surgeon, whereupon Messrs. Casson, Douglas, and Roberts were appointed Dispensary Surgeons to visit the Home Patients. The other candidates at this time were Dr. Ramsbotham, Dr. Farrar, and Mr. Overton. Dr. Ramsbotham had been a pupil of Blakey's, and commenced practice in the large house at the bottom of Church Bank in 1835. After Lister's death he had been a candidate for the Surgeoncy to the Infirmary when Mr. Illingworth was elected. During the same year he was a candidate for the Clerkship to the Board of Guardians and Superintendent Registrar. He afterwards succeeded Richard Oastler as Thornhill's agent at Fixby, and becoming a fashionable homœopathic practitioner, removed to Leeds, where he died.

Dr. Farrar

bought Lister's practice, for which he gave £1000. He lived in Darley Street and had a first class connection. Afterwards he built and lived at the large house in Horton Road, at the corner of Richmond Road Owing to an irregularity in his application in 1839 for Surgeoncy to the Infirmary, his practice declined, and after some years he left the town.

In November, 1838, Mr. Cooper died, but the vacancy at the Infirmary was not filled up, it being considered that Messrs. Sharp and Illingworth, the remaining surgeons, were quite able to perform all the duties required of them. The other candidates at this time were, besides the three Dispensary Surgeons, Dr. Caton, Dr. Carfrie, Dr. Farrar, and Mr. Steel.

In 1843 Mr. Sharp (2nd) resigned after ten years' service. The candidates for the office were the Dispensary Surgeons, Messrs. Casson, Douglas, and Roberts, also Messrs. Samuel Holmes, James Robinson, R. H. Meade, G. M. Stansfeld, and J. N. Poppleton, altogether eight. At this time it was decided that the Surgeons should be elected for ten years, and that the Dispensary Surgeons should be called Assistant Surgeons, but that any Home Patients admitted into the Infirmary, should still continue under their care. Messrs. Casson and Douglas were appointed Surgeons, and Messrs. Holmes and Stansfeld Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Edwin Casson

was a pupil of Mr. Blakey's, became House Surgeon of the Infirmary, afterwards for five years he was one of the Dispensary Surgeons, and the first Surgeon in Bradford who performed Tracheotomy. The patient was a child with a stone in the Trachea, and the operation was a complete success. Mr. Casson was also the first Surgeon here who operated on a patient under chloroform, which was administered by Dr. Taylor at the Infirmary in December, 1848. He was a bold surgeon, and on one occasion removed successfully from the bladder a stone which weighed six ounces.

Mr. James Douglas

came to Bradford in 1830, and was serving as assistant to Mr. Blakey when that gentleman died, 1832. Afterwards he held the same position with Mr. Cooper, became his partner in 1834, and ultimately succeeded to his practice on Mr. Cooper's death in 1838. Mr. Douglas resigned his appointment at the Infirmary in 1852, having held it nine years, when he was made Consulting Surgeon. He was one of the Factory Certifying Surgeons.

Mr. Buckley

in 1845, resigned the position of House Surgeon which he had held for five years. On his retirement it was remarked that "a kinder and more admirable young man than he was could not belong to any institution."

In the same year, 1845, Mr. Stansfeld resigned his Dispensary appointment and removed to Halifax. The Infirmary Board passed a resolution that "no man ever attended to the interests of the poor, or performed the duties of an office better than he did."

The vacancy and notice of the election of his successor were advertised, and not a single candidate applied. This the Infirmary Board could not understand. Under these circumstances Dr. Outhwaite, in order to ascertain the opinions of the profession, invited the

medical men of the town to breakfast at the Talbot Hotel, when it was stated that the profession generally in the town did not take much interest in the Institution, because they considered it an exclusive and badly managed concern. They also considered that it would be advantageous to the profession and the public, if the Infirmary were more open to all duly qualified practitioners at the usual hours of visiting, and when operations were performed.

Mr. ROBERTS had now taken Mr. Illingworth's place as surgeon to the Infirmary, and as Dispensary or Assistant Surgeons could not be got to visit twenty to thirty home patients daily gratuitously, Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES, the only remaining Assistant Surgeon, was admitted to the staff in June, 1845. He died in June, 1850, aged 31 years, having held the position five years In July, 1850, Mr. MEADE was elected his successor, Mr. John Beach, who had been a candidate, retiring. Dr. Outhwaite resigned in 1845, and was appointed Consulting Physician, when Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR was appointed Physician. Dr. EARLE, a very successful practitioner at Ripon at one time, and who had previously been in practice in Bradford, was also a candidate on the occasion. He is now the Rector of Tanfield.

In 1852 Messrs. Casson and Douglas resigned, after upwards of fourteen years' professional connection with the Infirmary, when they were elected Consulting Surgeons. The candidates for these vacancies were Dr. Brady, Dr. Brereton, Dr. Bennett, and Mr. Poppleton. Dr. Bennett and Mr. Poppleton were elected. They had both been House Surgeons to the Infirmary. The professional opposition to the homœpathic candidates raised a storm which provoked leaders from the *Bradford Observer*, and a very sharp leader in reply from *The Lancet*.

DR. TAYLOR

was Physician to the Infirmary nine years, when he resigned in 1854, on leaving Bradford for Liverpool. He has recently again come to reside in this neighbourhood.

DR. CARTWRIGHT,

from Edinburgh, who had previously been connected with the Shrewsbury Infirmary, was elected in his place, and after three years he was, in 1857, succeeded by Dr. LOCKLEY, of Baildon, who held the office five years, till March, 1862, and then resigned in favour of Dr. Bridges, who had come to reside here. Dr. Lockley removed to the neighbourhood of York, where he died in 1880.

JOHN HENRY BRIDGES,

M.B., Oxon., F.R.C.P., London, late Fellow, Oriel College, Oxon., was the most eminent literary gentleman who had ever been on the staff of the Infirmary. Unfortunately he did not receive that encouragement from the profession in the town which was necessary to induce him to stay here, and having received an appointment as General Inspector under the Local Government Board, which he yet holds, he resigned in 1869, after seven years' service. He is the author of several valuable publications, amongst which are :—"Public Health, with remarks on the death-rate of Bradford and other towns, 1862;" "Richelieu and Colbert, 1866;" "Unity of Comte's Life and Doctrine, 1865." He was one of the editors and translators of Comte's General View of Positivism, 1865.

In June, 1855, Mr. Roberts' term of office expired, and he was appointed Consulting Surgeon.

Mr. Bennett, another of the surgeons, resigned, as he was leaving the town, and Messrs Parkinson and Terry were appointed their successors.

Many other names of persons eminent in the profession in Bradford might be named, as Alexander Muir, for instance, who had a large practice. He died in March, 1843. Reference should also be made to Mr. Sherwin, the first President of the Mechanics' Institute, in 1825, and to Thomas Beaumont, who was born in Leicestershire, in 1795, who, after practicing a few years at Guiseley, came to Bradford in 1822, and died in October, 1859, aged 64 years. Mr. Beaumont was eminent in many respects besides his profession, and was the founder of the Bradford Temperance Society, the first in the country. Wilson Cryer, as eminent for his literary as professional ability, is also worthy of a place in these records. In January, 1836, he delivered a valuable lecture on the "Structure and Physiology of the Human Eye," illustrated by skulls and coloured diagrams; in December, 1842, at the Mechanics' Institute. "On the Origin and Reception of Important Discoveries;" and in October, 1843, a lecture "On Phreno-Magnetism." He died in 1853, aged 48, leaving £1750 to the Infirmary. Dr. Mayne ought also to have a passing notice. He lived in Ivegate, from whence, after being a few years in partnership with Mr. Carfrie, he removed to Leeds. He wrote the Expository Lexicon of the terms Ancient and Modern in Medicine and General Science, which is now being re-issued by the Sydenham Society. Of David Kay, M.D., who died in March, 1863, aged 45, it was said, that he never, when well, neglected a call from rich or poor, and was a favourite with all.

In concluding this part of my subject, I cannot forbear remarking that in contrasting the profession of to-day, the surgeons of Bradford, in

past times, appear to have taken a more prominent part in public affairs and institutions than they do now. Mr. Sherwin, as has been stated, was the first president of the Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Sharp originated, and was first president of the second Philosophical Society, in 1839. Dr. Outhwaite was at the front of every benevolent movement. Dr. Beaumont was an active agent both in literary and municipal work, whilst Cryer, Sharp, Caton, Beaumont and many others were often teaching by lectures and otherwise, on a variety of subjects of general public importance and interest.

The Workhouse.

About the year 1738, the persons receiving relief from the town had been so numerous that, after several public meetings, it was deemed expedient to erect a workhouse for their accommodation. As the expense of erecting and furnishing the said Workhouse would be about £300, and the raising of so large a sum of money by poor rates in a short time would be grievous and burdensome to many, it was agreed to borrow the amount, and pay it off gradually. The Poor Law Union has always commanded the services of some of the best medical men in the town. Towards the end of the last century, Mr. Nathaniel Allison was the Town's Surgeon. In 1835, Mr. Thos. Lister held the appointment at a salary of £40 a year. At the vestry meeting this was objected to as very extravagant, and it was proposed that, as we had a Dispensary, the annual subscription of £10 10s. to the Leeds Infirmary be discontinued, and given to the Bradford Infirmary, and that the salary of Mr. Lister be twenty guineas. This was not carried, excepting so far as regards the subscription to the Infirmary. Mr. Lister resigned, and Mr. Thos. Beaumont was appointed. In 1837, the Union was established, and included the out-lying districts, comprising what is now the North Bierley Union. Mr. Beaumont resigned, and recommended that the salary of his successor be at least treble what he had received. Mr. Kirby, of Union Street, was the first surgeon appointed by the Union under the Poor Law Board. He was partner with Mr. McMichan, Leeds Road end. Having married a wealthy lady, he retired from practice, and a few years ago was living in the neighbourhood of Liverpool.

As shewing how the Poor Law medical service had grown, and also as indicating the amount of distress prevailing at the time, it may be mentioned that in 1847, when Mr. Poppleton was surgeon for Bradford East, the vagrant office and the Workhouse; and Mr. Roberts for Bradford West, they received £1060 for their medical services. Mr. Parkinson was district surgeon for Heaton, and Mr. Smith for Bowling and Little Horton.

In 1851, there was considerable complaint and discussion respecting the large amounts paid for medical relief, and the amount per case was reduced from 6/6 to 5/-. Messrs. Smith, McMichan, Roberts and Buckley were elected, but there were no candidates for Manningham and Bowling. Advertisements appeared in the local and medical journals; a stranger came, and was appointed, but soon resigned.

In 1851, Mr. Beach was appointed surgeon to the Workhouse, and Dr. Brereton to Horton East District.

Among the guardians were Drs. Outhwaite and Beaumont, and Messrs. Byles, Brown, and Forster, M.P. for Bradford.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE REV. EDWARD BALDWYN, M.A.,

HEAD MASTER OF THE BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1784-1802.

Paper read before the Society, January 11th, 1884.

By WILLIAM CLARIDGE, M.A.

POPE has told us that "The proper study of Mankind is man," and though this is true in its deepest and best sense only in the case of the best men, it is true also in a less degree in the case of men whom we cannot enrol amongst the bright and shining lights of the world. If only as a study of character, the life of the Rev. Edward Baldwyn would well repay consideration, but the life of this remarkable man affords us many facts besides those required for a mere study of character. From my own personal inclination I should feel strongly tempted to dwell on his educational career, to sketch the growth of method and of earnestness in imparting knowledge; to compare the system of education in vogue in Bradford at the close of last century with the systems in vogue before and since; to discuss the relative values of the systems in drawing out a boy's powers, both mental and moral, *i.e.* in truly educating him and fitting him to be a good and faithful citizen and a well developed man. But much as I feel drawn to traverse these by-paths of my subject, I remember that to-night I am reading a paper before an Historical Society, and accordingly I propose to deal with the subject in almost exclusively an historical spirit. In the course of the paper much light will be thrown on the state of Bradford society and Bradford morals a hundred years ago; a good deal will be said respecting the ancestors of several men now eminent in our borough, and perhaps something may be said which will elucidate the disturbed state of the country in one of the most disturbed periods of her history.

Mr. Baldwyn's life is like an old book which has lost its beginning and its end; a few scattered fragments of the missing pages have been found, and from these fragments we can form some notion of what the lost pages would be like. Edward Baldwyn was born in the Parish of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, in Shropshire; in 1762 he entered St. John's College, Oxford, as "*generosi filius*," a gentleman's son. In 1763, *i.e.* while still an undergraduate he succeeded to a Fellowship as one of the Founder's kin. He took his degree of B.A., in 1767, but when he proceeded to the degree of M.A. (by which title he invariably describes himself) is not known. In 1772 he vacated his Fellowship by marriage. In April, 1784, he was appointed to the Head Mastership of the Bradford Grammar School in succession to the genial and venerable Benj. Butler, who had held the post for no less than fifty-six years.

Butler had been not only Head Master of the School but also Afternoon Lecturer at the Parish Church. With the exception of only four years the Head Master of the School had been Lecturer ever since Clapham was appointed in 1703, and it was natural that an office that had been attached to the Head Mastership for seventy years should be regarded as the perquisite of the Head Master, and it was in this light that Baldwyn regarded it, but he was destined to be disappointed, and it was this disappointment that gave rise to a bitter feud in Bradford, which flooded the borough with pamphlets, and stirred up bad blood for nearly twenty years.

The immediate cause of the disappointment was the Rev. John Crosse, Incumbent of White Chapel, near Cleckheaton. Crosse was born in London in 1739, and in due course entered St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. His first curacy was in Wiltshire, and from this post he was transferred to Lock Chapel, London. In 1765 he went abroad and travelled on the Continent for three years, mixing in good society and making an observant use of his faculties. In 1768 he was appointed Vicar of Cross Stone and Todmorden, and after holding this double appointment for

six years he accepted the living of White Chapel. As soon as the Head Mastership of the Bradford Grammar School fell vacant he applied for the post, chiefly with a view, as it would appear from his own statement, to acquiring the Lectureship. But to complicate matters still more, the Vicar, the Rev. James Sykes, died in the same year, so that Bradford was at the same time without a Vicar, a Lecturer, or a Head Master. Crosse's father, Mr. Hammond Crosse, of Kensington, bought the next presentation to the living, intending it, as Crosse said, for his son-in-law, who however refused to accept it. Thereupon Mr. Crosse offered it to his son John, who thus became Vicar of Bradford and *ex-officio* Governor of the School, the Mastership of which he had desired to have.

This was more than Baldwyn could bear, and the irritation was still further increased by the events of 1784. Crosse was an Evangelical of the extreme type, and was strongly imbued with the spirit of Methodism. He was a warm admirer of John Wesley, and he even invited Wesley to preach in his pulpit on May 4th, 1788, when the pulpits of the South of England were closed against him. In doctrine he was a strong opponent of Calvinism, then the leading feature in the Creed of the Evangelical Clergy, and in his Sermons, the love of Christ and His atoning work stood out as the great fundamental truths of his faith. Baldwyn, unhappily, had not imbibed the spirit of Wesley; he hated the very name of Wesley, and poured out all the vials of his wrath on Wesley's followers. No epithet was too vile for them, and it was Baldwyn's belief that to call a man a Methodist was to charge him with everything that was mean and contemptible. Baldwyn naturally did not share Crosse's views on the Trinity. Crosse held that the Son was if possible greater than the Father. Baldwyn held that the "Father was greater than the Son." Crosse said that Baldwyn's sermons were mere "Sermons of Morality," meaning as we see that he did not dwell on the Atonement and the necessity of Faith. Further Baldwyn openly said he did not agree with the Athanasian Creed. In brief Baldwyn's views had a leaning towards the Unitarianism of the day.

It was natural that two such men could not work together and Crosse had the sense to see it and would not appoint Baldwyn to the Lectureship. On being pressed by Baldwyn's friends he pleaded that "Baldwyn's voice was not equal to the Church," and further "He could not conscientiously approve of Baldwyn's religious sentiments." He appears to have tried to take the Lectureship himself, but on a doubt arising as to the legality of the proceeding, he tried to find a man after his own heart and finally appointed the Rev. William Atkinson, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. This appointment was the last straw that broke the camel's back and open hostilities now broke out.

Before going in detail into the controversies let us dwell a little on the three principal characters of the—tragedy shall we call it?—and on the condition of Bradford at this time. We will begin with Baldwyn. He was a man under the average in height, had a light, fresh complexion, bright blue eyes and sandy hair; his walk was very upright and sprightly. He lived in a house near the Wharf Tavern, and his gardens, in which he was fond of walking, extended to the Canal Side. He used to sit in the Upper Room of the Old School (pulled down in 1882 on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit), and had a small library near the fire in the south corner. He was a good master, and not severe, but had very delicate health and had to take great care of himself. Such is the picture drawn by one of his own pupils and that it was very faithful there can be no doubt. One of his old servants, still living, remembers him as a man of gentle disposition, though "not severe;" however he could be roused into a giant when provoked, as we shall see.

Of the two other characters we have excellent portraits. Crosse strikes one as essentially a "good" man, pious, harmless, only happy in doing good, very conscientious according to his own light, but not highly intellectual. His clasped hands, his gentle face, his heavy unequal eyebrows and his pointed forehead mark a man cut out for visiting and comforting the poor and sick; certainly not one fitted to cope with the brilliant rhetoric and cutting satire of Baldwyn.

Our third character is of a totally different type from either. Tall, majestic, well built, athletic, fond of outdoor sports, with a handsome face and carefully cut clothes, he was the very essence of the ladies' man, and as such he delighted to pose Atkinson's three elder brothers had been Wranglers at Cambridge. Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, the eldest (of Queen's College, Cambridge), was 8th Wrangler in 1760, Miles Atkinson, afterwards Lecturer of Leeds (of St. Peter's College, Cambridge), was 6th Wrangler in 1763, Christopher Atkinson (of Trinity College and afterwards Fellow of Trinity Hall), was 5th Wrangler in 1778, and William Atkinson, with whom we have principally to deal, though only 1st Junior Optime in 1780 was elected a Fellow of Jesus College. It was a curious thing that the two chief opponents were Fellows of Colleges, though neither was elected on his merits Of Baldwyn's abilities there can be no doubt. His pungent satire, his cutting criticism, his ready quotations, his versatility leave their marks on every page. His accurate

and extensive acquaintance with the Classics and with English and French literature, and the application he made of them, stamp him as a scholar and a genius. The one great defect that mars his works and spoils the splendid raciness of his writings is his use of unbounded invective. He spared no pains to ruin his opponents; he allowed no trifle to escape his vigilant eye. As a criminal lawyer he would have been the wonder of the English bar. His house must have been a hotbed of gossip and scandal. By adroitly fitting together scattered venom-drops of scandal he produced circumstantial evidence of most fearful and abominable charges against his foes, and like all lovers of circumstantial evidence, he was exposed to charges of lying and slandering. The anecdotes that he told and the stories that he delighted in, were of the most licentious character, such as we now-a-days should be ashamed of either telling or hearing. But in spite of all, he was fairly successful in his school. When he came to Bradford he found the school nearly empty, but with the help of his popular and energetic Usher, Matthew Sedgwick, he soon raised the numbers first to thirty and afterwards to fifty.

Before his time writing and arithmetic were not taught in the School, and we have a vivid picture how the boys under Mr. Butler used to go to the house of Mrs. Betty Ward, of Broad Stones, after school-hours, for lessons in these elementary subjects. In his first year however he induced the Governors to appoint a third master at £30 a year to teach "writing and accounts," and the number of scholars rose so rapidly that the Governors made additions to the School, and even passed resolutions about building a new School. Mr. Baldwyn, too, introduced French and Geography as part of the curriculum, and made rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages. It is time however to leave these subjects and proceed to the pamphlets. Early in his career Atkinson, in his Sunday afternoon lectures, declaimed against the sins of dancing and of playing at cards—the devil's books as he called them. Baldwyn, although a poor hand at cards and apparently not fond of dancing, attacked Atkinson in a few satirical and supercilious letters on his inconsistency in condemning such popular and harmless pleasures. Was there more sin, he asked, in playing an innocent game at cards, than in torturing birds, rabbits and hares on the moors? But soon Atkinson exposed himself to a more serious attack. In 1786 he published a volume of poetical essays, weak in their poetry, slipshod in their diction, and doubtful in their morality. It was a grand opportunity which Baldwyn could not let slip. He published, in 1787, a "Critique on the Poetical Essays," and held up the author to withering scorn and ridicule. He dissected the poems piece-meal, and exposed their faults of style and grammar in the keenest satire, and summed up his criticism thus:—The poems "are a wretched compound of bad English, illiberality and lewdness, totally unworthy of a scholar and a gentleman, and disgraceful in a very high degree to a clergyman."

About the same time he appears to have issued a double attack on the Vicar and his Lecturer. This book I have not been able to find, but it appears to have been entitled "Remarks on two of the most singular Characters of the Age." In it he renewed his attack on Atkinson, and charged the Vicar in plain terms with simony and dishonesty. Crosse, it appears, had been the agent in buying the living for his father, and had actually himself paid over the money, eleven hundred pounds, to Mr. Dawson, and in some unguarded moments he had loosely spoken of the transaction as if he had bought the living. He complained moreover, that he had bought it too dear, as it only produced £100 a year. One would think in these degenerate days of low bank-rates that 9 per cent. on an outlay in times of decayed trade was not very bad.

But we must not judge Mr. Crosse from a commercial standpoint. He was no hand at figures, and made a great muddle of accounts. Baldwyn seized on these characteristics and charged him with robbing the parish in keeping back part of the proceeds of an Oratorio in the Parish Church. The truth was that Crosse was muddled; he had mixed his own money with the takings at the Oratorio, and as he said "If he were to die for it" he could not tell how much he had received.

Meantime the feud between Atkinson and Baldwyn increased. Atkinson had not relished the castigation he had received over his Poetical Essays, and on November 16th, 1788, a memorable scene took place. Little Mr. Baldwyn was walking through the fields near Bradford, when "a gigantic youth, with a bludgeon in his right hand, thundered in his ear, "Are you the Author of the Critique?" It was no less than the Rev. William Atkinson. Baldwyn had concealed himself under the *nom de plume* of "Trim," his favourite pseudonym, and did not feel himself called upon to give a direct reply to such a question, and after a scene, before which, doubtless, the historic match between O'Connell and the Billingsgate Costerwoman would sound like heavenly harmonies, Atkinson told "Trim" that the Critique was full of "impiety and falsehood." "Trim" was not slow to take revenge, and he published in August, 1789, some "Further Remarks on two of the most singular Characters of the Age." Crosse had received the former remarks in his

quiet simple way. He regarded "Trim" as a candid friend, who pointed out his faults. When asked to drink a toast to his best friend, he named "Trim," the faithful censor of his sins. In his daily prayers he named "Trim" without fail, and asked God for his repentance and conversion.

If Mr. Crosse regarded his reproofs in this light, not so Mr. Atkinson. The latter did not scruple to denounce the religious character and principles of "Trim" from the pulpit, and especially dwelt on the doctrine of the Trinity to which he had devoted much attention, and "he did not cease from time to time to disclaim in the Bradford Parish Church," against "Trim's" wrong doings. From the pulpit he declared "that the practice of spreading lying anecdotes was peculiar to the inhabitants of Bradford." He went so far as to write a variety of pieces in prose and verse reflecting on "Trim," and he went about with the MSS. in his pockets and shewed them to his admiring friends. "Trim" sadly wanted to get at a copy, and if he had succeeded, there is no doubt that the "Critique" would have been surpassed in its bitterness. But "Trim" was baffled. He could not get a sight of the pieces; he only heard of them through his friends and gossipers, but he heard enough to denounce the productions as nothing but "vulgar sentiments clothed in the most opprobrious and defamatory language."

Atkinson seems also to have charged "Trim" with being an "assassin," with attacking him with stabs in the dark. The gentle Vicar found, too, that it was time for him to do more than pray for "Trim's" conversion, and at the urgent request of his friends he undertook to criticize the "Critique," and to give "Trim" a good "trimming," but all that he actually did, so far, was to write marginal notes on a copy of the "Critique" and the "Remarks," and to circulate them amongst his friends. Again Baldwyn tried to get a copy, and again all his resources failed him, but he paid off all scores in his "Further Remarks," in which he exposed Atkinson's secret verses and the Vicar's marginal notes. He congratulates Atkinson on the improvement that the Criticism of the "Critique" had effected in his personal appearance and adornment, his manners, his grammar, and his style, and after describing the bludgeon encounter in the fields he retorts with a pretty story of Mr. Atkinson in the Lake District.

Atkinson had several eccentricities. His poems did not go off well at the booksellers', and he hit upon a happy and novel idea to dispose of them. He ordered in Bradford a suit of clothes after the fashion of a common sailor, and in them he wandered about the fashionable parts of the Lake District vending his poems. He told pitiable stories of his mishaps, and wrung the hearts of his fair hearers whom he beguiled of their shillings. At last he was discovered by the "peculiar whiteness of his hand." Baldwyn perfectly revelled in this story, and must have told it with great glee to his boon companions. Atkinson found it necessary to defend himself, and said he did it all "to promote the glory of God and the happiness of his fellow creatures." He merely wanted to shew the public how gullible they were, and to warn them against giving freely to beggars who might after all be impostors. Baldwyn's books sold freely, and must have been a lucrative venture for "Trim." He took care to circulate them widely, especially at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and at London, so that Atkinson's and Crosse's friends might be kept well informed of the drift of circumstances.

To the "Further Remarks" (which is a pamphlet of 91 pages), the following advertisement is appended:—"Soon will be published a new comedy entitled the Hypocrite, or the Parson in Trousers; to which is added a Farce in two acts, called the Vicar of Bray; both of which have been performed for some years with uninterrupted success in Bradford. In the Farce will be a new song entitled the Commutation Act." I regret to say that I have not been able to find a copy of this work, nor to fix the date beyond dispute. It was evidently later than August, 1789, as Crosse had been here "for some years." Pitt had passed his Commutation Act (to which satirical reference is made in the title) in the interests of the East India Company in 1784. The sub-title of the Parson in Trousers is curious as one of the earliest instances known of clergymen adopting these modern "unmentionables" instead of the fashionable knee breeches.

These repeated attacks had brought another enemy into the field, namely—Mr. Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, Atkinson's eldest brother. The Lecturer had not only applied the term "assassin" to "Trim," but charged him with "deviations from morality," or as "Trim" put it, charged him with "adultery and murder." Mr. Busfeild, so early as 1787 had stated that Baldwyn had "encouraged tippling on Sundays, and other disorderly and illegal proceedings." He now charged Baldwyn with being a "profligate character," and a "profane swearer," and before his fellow-governors he declared that Baldwyn had ruined the Bradford Grammar School, and that his character was so bad that no person would send his son to the School.

Baldwyn's reply was complete in all points. He never swore in his life, in public or private;

as to the School there were nearly three score boys—this was an exaggeration—in it, and he himself had more boys in his department than the masters at Hipperholme or Leeds. On the other points Baldwyn took up the challenge, and demanded a copy of the charges brought against him before the Governors. Busfeild wrote, promising a copy within a week. The week passed and no copy came, and Baldwyn called upon the Governors to investigate the charges, especially as Busfield wished to "postpone his intention of substantiating the charges on account of the absence of two very material evidences." The Governors thereupon decided that the "charges be discharged as ill-founded unless substantiated in two months." Nothing more was heard, and Baldwyn was victorious.

Neither Atkinson nor Busfeild was disheartened from the attack. Atkinson, in particular, got a printing press and issued pamphlets, which he entitled "The Looking Glass." In reply Baldwyn issued a new pamphlet in October, 1790, entitled "A Congratulatory letter to Mr. Atkinson on his appearance as a Printer." He declares that one copy of the "Looking Glass" was so low, so scandalous and so blackguard, that he should be ashamed to copy it; no printer would print it, "and so Mr. Atkinson had turned printer to print it himself." While declaring that "Trim's" charges were "infamous lies," he said that Baldwyn "had led a lady to a life of dissipation and ruin." This of course, Baldwyn denied, and in return attacks Mrs. Busfield, whom he nicknames the "Milkwoman of Bradford." Mrs. Busfeild, it appears, was of an economic turn of mind, and instead of wasting or giving away her surplus milk, cabbages and nosegays, sold them, and Mr. Busfeild had engaged in speculations on oyster beds at Hartlepool. Returning to Atkinson, Baldwyn declares that his sermons are "unmeaning rhapsodies, equally adapted to any subject or any text of scripture, and like Hebrew, may be read backwards without losing any part of their connection or propriety."

Atkinson's next charge was that Baldwyn "kept a concubine in the good old patriarchal way." "Trim" acknowledges that these charges have robbed him of a good part of his usual good temper, and retorts that when two years at College, Atkinson had been guilty of an intrigue with a girl named Sally Archer. As usual, he goes into a good many details, and gives his authority, and declares that the "Poetical Essays" were the expression of their author's actual experience. Atkinson declared that "Trim" had the "eye of a woodcock," and "the face of a postilion.' "Trim" rejoined that he had not the making of his own face, and regrets that he has not the languishing eye of the Lecturer, who he stated, "was destitute of every quality that constituted the gentleman, the scholar or the divine, was totally regardless of the truth, &c." The two brothers had now called in to their aid another helper, Dr. Thomas Garnett, and he in turn comes under "Trim's" heavy lashes. Meantime the new press issued very vulgar poems on "Trim," and even the post was employed to convey scurrilous poems to his house.

Finally Baldwyn discovered that Busfeild's nomination as Governor had never been signed, and he declared the election void, but nothing seems to have come of the discovery. "Trim" concludes his pamphlet with the following words:—Captain Bobadil was Busfeild, who was Captain of the Volunteers—

> "The time will come when Bobadil would give
> His cabbages, his nosegays, yea, his milk,
> That he had not attacked and rushed on "Trim."

The next pamphlet I propose to take is dated June, 1790. Crosse had felt that his marginal notes were not a sufficient answer to the violent attacks made on him, and he published a "Letter to the Author of Remarks on two of the most singular Characters of the Age," and to this "Trim" replied. Cross mildly denied the charges of simony and dishonesty, and explained the circumstances under which he obtained the living. To this reply, Baldwyn added his first "Olla Podrida"—a fashionable Spanish dish, consisting of several ingredients. "Trim" had got into debt, he said, and wrote the Olla to satisfy his creditors. The table of contents in the list given below* will sufficiently describe the nature of this effusion. As an advertisement appended to this publication, I find the following:—On January 1st, 1791. will be published "Remarks on two of the Most Much Enlarged and Enriched : . in two volumes. Volume I. contains a Frontispiece of the Rev. Wm. Atkinson in the habit of a Sailor, in which he is discovered by the whiteness of his hand. Volume II., a Copperplate Engraving of the Vicar of Bradford, in Masquerade Habit, refusing the proposals of the Prussian Princess. To which is added a Poem in Hudibrastic Verse." The allusion to the Vicar is to a statement of Crosse's that when at Berlin, a Prussian Princess had made improper overtures to him, which he refused. "Trim" was never tired of ridiculing this scene.

I have not been able to find this publication, but it provoked a further reply from Crosse, who issued a pamphlet of 58 pages, in 1791, entitled "A Letter to the Inhabitants of Bradford." The letter is very feeble, and only contains two

remarkable statements ; the first that Baldwyn himself had one living, if not two, in Shropshire, and the other declaring that the legal offence in buying a living lay with the seller and not the buyer. Baldwyn's reply was published in September, 1791. We have already gone over all the grounds traversed by the paper, and it will be sufficient to quote the following oath taken by Crosse: "I, John Crosse, do swear that I have made no simoniacal payment, contract, or promise, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other, to my knowledge or with my consent, to any person or persons whatsoever, for or concerning the procuring and obtaining of the Vicarage of Bradford, nor will at any time hereafter perform or satisfy any such kind of payment, contract or promise made by any other, without my knowledge or consent. So help me God, through Jesus Christ." In his letter, Crosse had at last made an account of his receipts from the Oratorio, though five years before he had declared he could not do so "if he were to die for it," and he had re-imbursed some of the money. Baldwyn said that this was a step in the right direction towards honesty, but the account was wrong, and the money paid not enough. Hence the title of the reply "A Congratulatory address to the Rev. J. Crosse on the prospect of his Recovery."

Baldwyn's next papers were "Remarks on the Oath, Declaration and Conduct of J. A. B., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding," to which was added a second "Olla Podrida," of seventy-eight pages, directed equally against Atkinson, Busfeild, the Vicar, Dr. Garnett, and the Methodists. This was also written in 1791, and was to be followed in the same year by a further attack on Busfeild, entitled "Remarks on the Nature and Importance of an oath ; to which will be added a Few Observations to the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, on the propriety of selecting Men of Principle and known Honour for the next Commission of the Peace." The immediate occasion of these two pamphlets was the declaration on oath, administered by Busfeild to himself, that one of the pamphlets ascribed by Trim to him was not written by him. Trim persisted that his evidence was conclusive, and that Busfeild was guilty of perjury. It ought to be added, before leaving this subject, that Atkinson entirely denied the charge about Sally Archer, but it is a curious fact that no redress was sought in a Court of Law, by either of the brothers, for the alleged libels.

We have now come to the end of the year 1791, and this year fixes the date of the end of the first period of controversy. From whatever cause, there came a sudden and remarkable lull in the angry and bitter disputes. It *may* be that better feelings began to prevail ; that both sides saw the wickedness and folly of their conduct. Whether the Vicar's prayer was answered or not, he never again used such vile language. But there may have been other causes at work. The school must have suffered in two ways : first, the master's power was drawn off from the school work to pamphleteering ; and, secondly, parents must have felt some qualms of conscience in submitting their sons to his care. It may be that the numbers once were nearly three score as Baldwyn said, but in 1793 they stood at fifty; next year at forty-eight, and then forty-six, forty-eight and forty-eight in the three following years, so that probably Baldwyn found it necessary to devote himself entirely to his school work, in order to keep up the reputation of the school.

There is another reason which probably had great influence. In 1783, there had been great distress in Bradford ; riotous mobs had assembled in the streets, and had demanded a reduction in the price of corn ; they seized the corn exposed for sale on market days, and sold it at their own price in the streets. It was little better in 1784, when Baldwyn came to the school, and, considering the population of the town (4,200), one cannot help thinking that the Head Master succeeded wonderfully well, in spite of the hard times. In 1789, the distress grew worse, and subscriptions were opened for the relief of the numerous poor. Meanwhile, the pressure caused by the heavy taxation and the utter stagnation of trade, caused by the French Wars, made themselves more and more felt. A bitter cry arose from all parts of the country against the war. Political societies multiplied amazingly : amongst them the Revolution Society, the Society of Friends of the People, the Unitarian Society, the London Corresponding Society, and the Constitutional Society were the most conspicuous. They proposed to propagate the French doctrines, and Burke took the lead in opposing the new developments by his "Thoughts on the French Revolution" in 1790. Paine replied with his "Rights of Man" in 1791. In the next year, the French Revolution broke out, and the Reign of Terror began. Paine was prosecuted for his book and condemned. Party feeling ran very high in Bradford. An effigy of Paine was paraded through the streets and publicly burnt. A man's life was not safe if he dared to lift up his voice against the popular cry. Several men of public eminence, James informs us, left Bradford for safety.

Baldwyn, the Head Master, was one of those who had been all along opposed to Pitt and the war ; he had not sympathized with Burke's eloquent protests, and doubtless, if he had

dared to speak or write at such a time, his trenchant pen would have been of little avail to save his life. In 1793, 150 banks stopped payment, and 50 became insolvent. In the same year, Grenville, the Secretary of State, introduced a Bill, called the Alien Bill, to register and control the movements of all foreigners in the British Isles, and to remove all foreigners, if necessary. Burke defended the Bill in his famous Dagger Speech, in which he threw down a dagger on the floor of the house, and said it was one of 3,000 ordered at Birmingham. "This is what you are to gain by an alliance with France," he exclaimed, and he declared that he should give his vote for the Bill, to prevent French principles and French daggers. Baldwyn was bold enough to sign a petition against this Bill, which was passed.

In 1794 the increasing distress caused increasing discontent with the Government, and to put down the expected rising a Volunteer Corps was raised for the second time in Bradford. It consisted of from eight to nine hundred men: had two field pieces, and thirty-two artillery men. The uniform was a scarlet coat turned up with buff, white breeches and leggings, black caps, and bobtails; on the buttons were the words "Ready and Steady." Busfeild, our old friend Captain Bobadil, was commander. In the same year Pitt moved for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in cases of Treason, and succeeded in passing his motion. In 1795 he introduced his Treason Bill, extending the crime of Treason to writing, preaching and speaking, and followed it up by the Sedition Bill, and Baldwyn again petitioned against the Bill. Next year the price of wheat rose to 12s. a bushel, and the leading inhabitants of Bradford resolved to reduce their consumption by one third, till the price was 8s. Country banks began to break. The Bank rate rose to 17 per cent., and cash payments were stopped at the Bank of England. An Act was passed which continued in force for twenty-two years, forbidding the Bank to pay in cash any sum exceeding 20s. Affairs were in this state when Baldwyn joined in a petition to the Sheriff to call a County Meeting to consider the state of the country in 1797. It has been necessary to recall these facts to memory to understand the closing scene of the tragedy.

On June 7th, Major Sturges voted with a majority of others for the exclusion of Edward Baldwyn from the public Coffee Room of Bradford, on account of his political principles. In the same month Baldwyn published another pamphlet, "A Letter to Major Sturges." It was couched in language as strong and bold as ever, but it was decent. Baldwyn declared that nine-tenths of the people were dissatisfied with Pitt, and almost every county called for his dismissal. But *some* men supported the Ministry for interest, contracts and gold. Sturges' conduct on the occasion, he said, was "inconsistent with the character of an officer or a gentleman," and Baldwyn confessed himself unfit to keep company with contractors, and stated that the Government owed Sturges, Dawson & Co., £30,000 for cannon, mortars, &c.

Now comes the closing act. Baldwyn had already dared the bitterness of the *odium theologicum*, but he was to find political animosity more bitter still. A determined effort was made to get rid of Baldwyn, and not a stone was left unturned. A requisition was got up and signed, declaring the School of Bradford to be in a declining state, and praying the Governors to enquire into the cause of it. Every means was employed to get signatures, and a formidable document was the result. Fifteen distinct charges were laid against the Master, and a copy was sent to him. Of the thirteen Governors, two were Busfeild and Crosse, two others signed the petition and made charges; only three votes had to be secured to get a majority. It was a critical time. But Baldwyn was as daring against a host as against a few. I have had the good fortune to find a MSS. of sixty-eight pages in Baldwyn's own hand writing, containing his defence, and it is a masterpiece.

He begins by objecting to the means of getting signatures, and shews that some were got by false pretences, and brings the men who signed as witnesses on his behalf.

Next he denies the decline and gives figures, and therefore there is no room for enquiry, but out of courtesy to the Governors he replies to the charges. He appeals to the work he has done, the excellent results attained, and declares that the numbers are the highest possible. "In my opinion, Bradford School, let who will be master, will be never in a much more flourishing state till the Governors provide a house for the Master, that will enable him to receive and accommodate boarders according to their rank and number." (There are now, in 1884, 400 boys without a boarding house.) Baldwyn also protests against the petition as springing from the misunderstanding about the Coffee Room. "The most material charges are brought by the very persons who voted for my exclusion, to exercise their malice and resentment in addition to the insult they have already offered me. All the other charges have been produced by the exertions of these very persons, amongst their friends, customers and connections."

First, *Mr. Thos. Outhwaite* says he will not send his children to the Bradford Grammar School for three reasons. "For four really,"

says Baldwyn, "and the fourth is that I will not pay him any of my money nor employ him as my doctor." Besides, Mr. Outhwaite's children were so very young that they would never come under Baldwyn's care in his life time. Then follow the fifteen charges with Baldwyn's replies. A few notes will be sufficient to make these plain.

1. "Baldwyn went to School at 10, and was on horseback at 11.15." Yes, but not the same day. He always went at nine, unless absolutely detained, and the horseback charge must have referred to holidays. Baldwyn declared in detail how diligent he had been in not merely doing his duty, but in going beyond it.
2. "Baldwyn employs a certain deputy." Not true. Mr. Outhwaite was misinformed.
3. "Baldwyn did not 'overhaul' Usher's work." No, because the Usher's work was good, and the Governors had forbidden overhauling.
4. "Baldwyn seldom at Church, and does not take the boys as of old." True, he was too delicate to go to Church, except on fine days. As to taking the boys, he followed Butler's advice, and it was not good for the boys to waste their time in Church two hours every week. He solemnly and seriously declared as in the presence of God that no man was more deeply penetrated with an awful sense of the truths of Christianity than himself, and he believed it was the interest of every man to conform his life to the precepts of the Gospel as the only way to obtain happiness either here or hereafter. He read prayers every evening at home, and on Sundays a sermon for the instruction and improvement of his family. He did not stay away from Church to make money like Mr. Outhwaite.
5. *John Preston* says Baldwyn is an "immoral man." No proof nor details. Not guilty. Threatens John Preston with action for libel.
6. *Mr. Mann.* "If Mr. Baldwyn had behaved as well to others as to him, he should not have appeared against him." So says Baldwyn. "He begs leave to observe that he had not for seven years written a line about any one, that it was his wish to descend gradually and peacefully to the grave, offending no one, and if possible, offended by no one, when without any provocation on his part he was treated with a degree of insult and illiberality that perhaps, all circumstances considered, was never before experienced by any individual. He complained of abuse and blackguard scurrility, and regretted that his profession would not allow the use of any other weapon than his pen.
7. *James Stead.* "Baldwyn is a liar." Not true. James Stead, a discarded tradesman.
8. *William Garnett.* Discarded tradesman.
9. *John Scholefield*, an illiterate methodist, charges Baldwyn with his political principles, and signing the requisition to the Sheriff. Guilty, but politics form no part of teaching, and he claimed liberty of conscience.
10. *Mr. Wood.* "Cruel treatment of son." Baldwyn said he never heard of this before; it was not true, and the event referred to took place five or six years ago.
11. *Wood.* "Sons learnt little or nothing." Baldwyn could not say as he never taught them and left Sedgwick to reply.
12. *Isaac Wilson.* "Dismissed a son of mine on pretence of irregular admission." Eight or nine years ago I did so by resolution of Governors.
13. *Wilson.* "Cruelly treated his other son." Wicked boys. Had put out one eye of brother; threatened to put out another. No leaden cane. Written declaration by eye witness to contrary.
14. *William Skelton*, A violent and professed enemy, says "Baldwyn used loaded whip." Six months ago Skelton would have laughed at such a charge as a compound of folly and falsehood. Baldwyn never had such a whip.
15. *William Skelton.* "Baldwyn talked obscenely and swore in the School." Never. Skelton was a young officer, and thought lightly of such a thing, but, &c.

Then follow ten testimonials from parents and pupils. Finally Baldwyn pointed out that two of the Governors were complainants in this case, and were nearly related to one of the plaintiffs, and were strongly prejudiced against him. But he left the decision to their sense of honour. All the charges referred to events six, seven or eight years ago, and Baldwyn suggested a resolution against looking into charges unless brought within twelve calendar months after the misconduct complained of.

Unfortunately I have not been able to find the minutes of the Governors on this important meeting. That Baldwyn was successful in spite of the odds against him is seen in the fact that he remained in the Head Mastership for nearly five

years more, and no charges seem to have been brought against him afterwards. Baldwyn too, seems to have learnt the lesson that such language as he had indulged in inevitably bore its own fruit in time, and no more pungent pamphlets were written. It is true that to the letter to Major Sturges the note is added:—"In a few weeks will be published 'Observations on the State of Parties in the County of York, with Portraits of the Leading Men in the West Riding, by the Rev. Edward Baldwyn, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.'" Whether this book was ever published or not, I cannot tell; it may have been delayed, and even abandoned, in consequence of the public ferment. On the other hand it may have appeared and stirred up the bad blood displayed in the requisition to the Governors, and indeed, since writing the above, I feel inclined to this view. That Baldwyn regarded the book as a great effort is clear from the fact that it is the only pamphlet as far as I am aware in which the author describes himself as a Fellow. What would we not give for a sight of this book?

The rest of the story of Baldwyn—the few fragments of the pages lost from the end of the book of his life—may be told in a few words. He remained here till 1802, and then retired to a living in Shropshire, probably one of his own livings. There he produced at least one work, a collection of fables, illustrated by William Blake. Such a book was sure to be well written, and well worth reading.

PAMPHLETS BY THE REV. ED. BALDWYN, M.A.

1. A critique on the Poetical Essays of the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, with an appendix containing Trim's letters to Atkinson. "His verse is sweet as sugar candy, his love as hot as peppered brandy."—King. 136pp. London, 1787.

2. (Some unknown book on Crosse and Atkinson.)

3. Further remarks on two of the most singular characters of the age. 91 pp. Aug. 1st, 1789. London.

To No. 3 is added *soon* will be published "A New Comedy, entitled the Hypocrite, or the Parson in Trousers; to which is added a Farce in two acts, called The Vicar of Bray; both of which have been performed for some years with unmterrupted success in Bradford. In the farce will be a new song, entitled the Commutation Act.

5. A congratulatory letter to the Rev. W. Atkinson on his appearance as printer, with remarks on the several papers issued from his press. 39 pp. London, 1790.

6. A letter to the author of remarks on two of the most singular characters of the age, by the Rev. J. Crosse, with a reply by the former. 34pp. June 14th, 1790, London.

To this is added an Olla Podrida, 58 pp. or Trim's entertainment for his Creditors; contains 20 papers. 1. The Adelphi, or the Progress of Calumny, (W. A. & J. A. B.) 2. The Reforming Justice, (B). 3. The Good Magistrate, (B). 4. The Reviewing Doctor, (Garnett). 5. The Village Mecænas, or Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, (J. A. B. to Baron Trenck and the Vicar of Bradford). 7. Jack Rand, or the Poet the Best Critic. 8. Capt. Bobadil's Declaration of War against the Methodists, (Bobadil was J. A. B). 9. A curious discourse delivered at a meeting of the Saints, the 1st Wednesday after the publication of remarks, (Satire on C. & A). 10. The Yorkshire Heroes, or Men of Taste, (B). 11. The Kiss Punished, or Mr. A. as Magistrate. 12. Curious attempt with a Card, or Katerfelto detected, (C. & B). 13. Restitution, or the Saint upon his last legs, (C). 14. Singular Eloge upon Methodism. 15. Delicate Feelings, (A). 16. The Beauty of Holiness, (A). 17. Laughing No Impiety, (A). 18. Remarkable Instance of Fraternal Affection, (A. & B). 19. Matthew Mistaken, or the Hound on the Wrong Scent, (C). 20. A Word at Parting to C., A., B., etc.

7. *January 1st*, 1791, will be published "Remarks on Time, &c, much enlarged and enriched, in two volumes." Vol. I. contains as frontispiece Rev. William Atkinson in habit of Sailor. Vol. II. a Copperplate engraving of Vicar of Bradford in Masquerade habit, refusing the proposals of the Prussian princess. To which is added a poem in Hudibrastic verse.

In 1791, Crosse was provoked to a further reply, a Letter to the Inhabitants of Bradford, 58 pp. Bradford, 1791, in addition to his letter referred to in 6. In reply to this B. published

8. A congratulatory letter to the Rev. J. Crosse, on the prospect of his recovery from a dangerous disease to a state of a spiritual health and salvation. To which is added a letter to Rev J. Wood; an Eloge to the memory of J. Wesley; an address to the Inhabitants of Bradford, (satire on Crosse's), 12 leaflets against Methodism, etc. 197 pp. London, Sept 21, 1791.

9. Remarks on the Oath, Declaration, and Conduct of Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding. 22 pp. To this is added another Olla Podrida, 78 pp. containing 1. Mr. Busfield's independence acknowledged. 2. The Rev. W. A. and Sally Archer. 3. The address of a widow. 4. Another attempt to injure Trim by calumny and misrepresentation, (C. & A). 5. The Unfortunate Discovery, (B). 6. Old Reynard, or the Crafty Vicar. 7. The Reviewing Doctor, (Garnett, not the same tract as before.) 8. To Shift, (A & B). 9. Pastoral letter by Rev. W. A. 10. Reflections on Conduct and Progress of Methodists in the County of York. 1791, London.

10. Dated 1791. *In a few weeks* will be published Remarks on the Nature and Importance of an Oath. To which will be added a few observations to the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding on the propriety of selecting men of principle and known honour for the next commission of the peace. To which will be added the portrait of an honest tradesman.

[An interval of six years now elapses.]

11. A letter to Major Sturges on the injustice and illiberality of his late conduct, by the Rev. Ed. Baldwyn, M.A. 13 pp. York, June 17th, 1787.

12. Observations on the state of parties in the County of York, with portraits of the leading men in the West-Riding, by the Rev. Ed. Baldwyn, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxford. This was advertised in No. 11 as to be published in a few weeks. It was probably Baldwyn's greatest effort, as on no other occasion did he refer to his College and Fellowship.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRADFORD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Being a List of Books, Pamphlets, &c., by authors, natives of or connected with the district.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 101.

FOX, THOMAS, Schoolmaster and Shopkeeper, Westgrove Street.

The principal features of the scriptural prophecies, and their subsequent fulfilment, arranged under the form of question and answer. 16mo., 360pp. Wardman, Bradford, 1841.

FRASER, DANIEL, LL.D. Late President of Airedale College.

The Fourth Commandment. Its moral obligation and its spiritual observance. 8vo., 20pp. Byles, Bradford, 1866.

"The Inspiration of the Bible, what it includes, and what its authority confers." 12mo., 86pp. Brear, Bradford, 1874.

FRECKELTON, REV. THOMAS H.

The Drama and the Church, a sermon preached in Chapel Lane Chapel. 12mo., 16pp. Byles, Bradford, 1864.

Unitarianism *v.* Evangelicalism. Two discourses delivered in Chapel Lane Chapel, Nov. 3rd, 1878. 12mo., 26pp. Lobley, Bradford, 1878.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, (Established at Bradford, 1832.)

Prospectus, rules and regulations of (frequently reprinted. 8vo. pamphlet. York, 1832.

Tables of the Institute. 8vo., pamphlet. Dale, Bradford, 1845.

Tract Association, Bradford. The small tracts published by the Friends' at Bradford were very numerous. They were printed chiefly by Nicholson, Wardman, or Atkinson, and amongst the earliest and best are "An affectionate address to professing Christians, especially members of the Established Church, by one educated in its doctrines by Daniel Wheeler, Sheffield. "Plain Speaking, by Stephen Crisp." "Address to those in low circumstances." "On Silent Waiting." "The Irreverent Use of Sacred Names." "Penn's No Cross, No Crown." "Some Account of Samuel and Mary Neale of Cork." "Testimony to the Christian Faith of Friends." "Account of Ursula Cotton of Scarbro'," &c.

GARBUTT, JAMES.

Letters to the Heads of Families. 12mo., 12pp. Harrison, Bingley, 1862.

GARNETT, JAMES.

Sermon on the death of, with a sketch of the character of his elder brother, who died in 1848, by the Rev. Jon. Glyde. 8vo., 28pp. Dale, Bradford, 1850.

GARNETT, THOS., M.D.

Experiments and Observations on the Horley Green Spaw, Halifax. To which is added a short account of the other Mineral Waters in Yorkshire, by Thos. Garnett, late President of the Royal Physical and Natural History Societies, &c. 8vo., 86pp. Geo. Nicholson, Bradford, 1790.

For several years this gentleman followed the practice of medicine in Bradford towards the close of last century removing subsequently to Harrogate. Although he does not appear to have achieved great success at either place in his profession, it is evident he had great mental and literary abilities, judging from the number and character of his productions, most of which are now unobtainable, and therefore only a brief list of them is given here. In 1780 he delivered a course of lectures in Bradford, a very uncommon occurrence at that time, on "Natural Philosophy." At Harrogate in 1791, he published "Experiments and Observations on the Crescent Waters," "Outlines of a course of Lectures on Chemistry, and a Lecture on the Preservation of Health," in 1797. "A treatise on the Mineral Waters of Harrogate," in 1799, and the following year in 2 vols., 4to., "Observations in a Tour Through the Highlands, and Part of the Western Isles of Scotland." After his death were issued in 1 vol., 4to., "Popular Lectures on the Zoomania, or

the Laws of Animal Life in Health and Disease," for the benefit of his orphan daughter.

GIBSON, WILLIAM, Ebor Street.

Reflections in the Undercliffe Cemetery, &c., in verse, 8vo., 24pp., Wardman, Bradford, 1856.

GILL, SAMUEL.

Life, Journals and Character, with Funeral Sermon and Letters. 12mo., 320pp. Nelson & Dalby, Bradford, 1863.

GILTENAN, E. J. M.

Stagnation of Trade. Its Causes and Remedy. 12mo. tract. Geo. Smith, Croft Street, Bradford, 1854.

GLOVER, JAMES, Accountant, Pudsey.

The Expeditious and Legible Reporter, an easy and practical system of shorthand. 16mo., 46pp. Leeds, 1842.

GLYDE, THE REV. JON., Minister of Horton Lane Chapel.

A Sermon preached to his congregation, January 24th, 1836, on the eve of its separation to form a Church at College Chapel. 12mo., 32pp, Dale, Bradford, 1836.

An affectionate address to the young people of Bradford, occasioned by the circulation of an affectionate address to the Schools and young people connected with Christ Church, in Bradford, at the reopening of the same by the minister. 12mo., 28pp. Byles, Bradford, 1836.

Marriage, a Sermon preached in Horton Lane Chapel, July 2nd, 1837, being the Sunday after the coming into force of the new Act for marriages in England, with appendix containing directions for complying with the Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England. 12mo., 44pp. Dale, Bradford, 1837.

The House of Prayer, a Sermon, the principles of which he long inculcated in his discourses, and enforced by his example. 12mo., 24pp. Byles, Bradford, 1838.

The Dangers and Duties of the Christian Elector, to which is added an address to the candidates for the representation of Bradford. 12mo., 20pp. Byles, Bradford. 1841.

The Holy Ordinance of Christian Baptism. Its doctrines and duties considered with an especial view to the obligation it imposes on parents, and children, and the Church of Christ. 12mo., 185pp. Byles, Bradford, 1842.

Bigotry, a Sermon. 12mo., 20pp. Dale, Bradford, 1848.

Two letters addressed to J. G. Paley, Esq. as Chairman of the Church Rate Meeting, held in the School Room of the Parish Church, Bradford. 12mo., 36pp. Dale, Bradford, 1848.

The Supremacy, a Sermon preached in Horton Lane Chapel, Dec. 1st, 1850. 12mo., 24pp. Byles, Bradford, 1850.

Plea for a Park, being the substance of a lecture delivered in 1851, in Horton Lane Chapel. The proceeds of the sale to be applied to the Bradford Park Fund. 16mo., 32pp. Byles, Bradford, 1853.

Some of the above, together with many other discourses of this highly esteemed minister, were reproduced in

Memoirs and remains of the late Jonathan Glyde, Pastor of Horton Lane Chapel, Bradford. Edited by the Rev. Geo. W. Conder. 8vo., 528pp., with portrait and vignette of his tomb in Undercliffe Cemetery. Shaw, London, 1858.

GODWIN, REV. BENJAMIN, D.D.

Memoirs of Richard Morris. 8vo., 95pp. London, 1818.

Signs of the Times. 8vo., 56pp. London, 1822.

The importance of uniting religion and learning in the Christian Ministry. 8vo., 36pp. London, 1822.

Services at the Designation of James Phillips as a Missionary to the Island of Jamaica, comprising an Introductory Discourse by B. Godwin, Mr. Phillips' Confession of Faith, &c., and a charge delivered by W. Steadman, D.D., Bradford, in Yorkshire, September 24th, 1823. 8vo., 56pp. 1823.

Services at the Ordination of the Rev. James Edwards over the Church of Christ assembling in the Baptist Chapel, Shipley, January 1st, 1828. The Introductory Discourse by Rev. James Acworth; the charge by the Rev. Dr. Steadman, and Sermon to the People by the Rev. B. Godwin. 8vo. Vint, Idle, 1828.

Lectures on British Colonial Slavery, delivered at Bradford, York, and Scarboro. 8vo., 171pp London, 1830.

The Kingdom of Christian Conflict with the Kingdoms of this World. 8vo., 30pp. London, 1835.

Paper read at the General Anti-slavery Convention. 11pp. 1840.

Apostolical Marks of the True Church. 8vo., 19pp. London, 1842.

The goodness of God reviewed, and the Hand of God acknowledged. A Missionary jubilee sermon. 8vo., 36pp. London, 1842.

Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy, delivered in Sion Chapel, Bradford. 8vo., 279pp. London, 1834.

The Philosophy of Atheism examined and compared with Christianity. Republished in America. 8vo., 322pp. London, 1853.

Brief Memoir of the late Dr. Godwin, reprinted from the *Bradford Observer*, 22nd Feb., 1871, 12mo., 11pp. Byles, Bradford, 1871.

The memory of Dr. Godwin will long be cherished

by those who knew his character and worth. He was one of the foremost in every movement calculated to promote the interests of Bradford or the welfare of his fellow-man. By his able and persistent advocacy of negro emancipation he was one of the most powerful auxilliaries in the abolition movement. Numerous MSS. on various subjects were left by him, we believe, among the most notable of which are :—Chapters for my Grandchildren in 6 nos., and a most interesting autobiography, replete with sketches of passing events, from his early life on board a man of war, in the days of Nelson and Collingwood, to the close of an unusually long and active life.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRADFORD.

The Charter of King Charles II., for the Foundation, together with the Act of Parliament for the Government of the same. 12mo., 28pp.
Atkinson, Bradford, 1835.

Founded by King Charles II., 1674. Reorganised by the Endowed School Commissioners, 1871, with Annual Report for 1873. 12mo., 48 pages.
Byles, Bradford, 1873.

Origin and History, from its formation to Christmas, 1882. 8vo., 59pp., appendices, 53pp. Illustrated with portraits, views, plans, &c. Wm. Claridge, M.A.,
Green, Bradford, 1882.

GREAVES, BENJ., Idle.

The Sabbath Breaker's Mirror or Youth's Guardian against Evil Habits, a Poem. 12mo. 36pp. Vint, Idle, 1832.

Meditations in Harewood Park ; a Poem. 12mo., 48pp. Vint, Idle, 1830.

"The author here in measur'd steps,
Informs his readers all—
These lines are only the first drops,
Before a shower doth fall,"

An Elegy, in verse, to the memory of the Rev. Thos. Howarth, Incumbent of Idle. 32mo., 8pp. Vint, Idle, 1830.

GREEN, SAML. G., B.A., Rawdon College.

Bible Sketches and their Teaching, two Series 12mo. Religious Tract Society, London, 1856.

GREEN, JAMES.

The reward of Piety, a tribute of esteem and affection to the memory of, being a sketch of his life by the Rev. Richard Ray. 8vo., 160pp. London, 1861.

GREGORY, REV. JAMES, Independent Minister of Kippin.

The arguments of Churchmen reviewed, and the evils of a religious establishment exposed. 12mo., 156pp.
Dale, Bradford, 1841.

Modern Atheism, or the pretensions of Secularism examined in a course of lectures delivered in the Athenœum, Thornton, nr. Bradford, by the Rev. James Gregory, Rev. G. W. Conder, Rev. J. A. Savage and the Rev. E. Mellor. 12mo., 223pp. London, 1853.

A Family Memorial of the Rev. Thomas Hutton, late Minister of Allerton. 8vo., 18pp. Brear, Bradford, 1871.

Memoirs of. 12mo., 128pp. Leeds, 1876.

Mr. Gregory published many sermons, and also several tracts on the State Church question.

GRIMSHAW, REV. WM., A.B., Incumbent of Haworth, 1742—1763.

Christ, the joy of the Christian's life and death his gain, being the substance of a Sermon preached April 10th, 1763, in Haworth Church on the death of W. Grimshaw, A.B., Minister of the Parish. To which is added a sketch of his life and ministry, by Henry Venn, Vicar of Huddersfield. 8vo., 36pp.
G. Wright, Leeds, 1763.

Life of, by the Rev. John Newton, in six letters to the Rev. H. Foster. 12mo., 72pp. Religious Tract Society, London, (Reprinted at Haworth by Greenwood.)

Life and Writings of the late W. Grimshaw, Minister of Haworth, by Wm. Myles. 12mo., 204pp. London, 1813.

Life of, by Rev. R. S. Hardy. 12mo., 286pp. Mason, London, 1860.

HAILSTONE, EDWARD, F.S.A.

Catalogue of a collection of Historical and Topographical Works, and Civil War Tracts relating to the County of York ; also Tracts concerning Sir Thomas Fairfax ; Sermons, &c., in his library at Horton Hall. Frontispiece, view of Horton Hall. Printed for private circulation. 8vo., 84pp.
Stanfield, Bradford, 1858.

Yorkshire Worthies, with 200 portraits, being photographs of portraits at the Leeds Exhibition, 1868, with biographical notices. 2 vols., 4to. London, 1869.

HAILSTONE, MRS. née FERRAND.

Parament D'Autel, Ancien, un Denttelle et Broderie. "Pointe Conte." appurtenant. 8vo., 120pp. London, 1874.

HAILSTONE, SAML.

A Dose for the Doctor or a Bitter Pill for George Mossman, containing an account of his life and adventures on this side of the Tweed, and ending with his conversions by one of His Majestie's Justices. 8vo., 35pp. London, 1796.

The Dose repeated or another pill for Geo. Mossman. 8vo., 11pp. London, 1796.

Address with articles for the regulation of the company of Bradford independent volunteers. 4to., 4pp.
J. Nicholson, Bradford, 1804.

HAMILTON, REV. RICHARD W.

A Sermon preached in Independent Chapel, Idle, on the death of the Rev. William Vint. 8vo., 57pp., Vint, Idle, 1824.

HANSON, JAMES.

Remarks on the expediency of establishing Local Associations of Schoolmasters as a means of advancing the Theory and Practice of Teaching. By Didascalos. Bradford, printed and sold by
H. Wardman, 1843.

Observations on some features of the Education Controversy, and an examination of the political arguments in defence of State Education. 12mo., 16pp.
Examiner Office, Huddersfield, 1852.

International Law, in its relation to the Position, Rights, and Duties of Neutral Powers: a lecture delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, May 26, 1854. 12mo., 32pp.
Hanson, Bradford, 1859.

Remarks on the first volume of Mr. Buckle's History of Civilization in England. Re-printed by request from the *Bradford Review*, of March 10th and 17th, 1866. 12mo., 16pp.

The Theistic Controversy; its Nature, History, and Literature. Re-printed from the *Bradford Review* of September 15th and 16th, 1860.

Free Libraries: their nature and operations. Four letters addressed to Mr. Alderman Godwin. Re-printed from the *Bradford Review*. 12mo., 53pp. 1872.

The Pupil Teacher System and the Instruction of Pupil Teachers: a Paper read at a Meeting of the Bradford and District Teachers' Association, October 19th, 1878. 8vo., 24pp. Bradford, Thomas Brear, Kirkgate; London, Simpkin and Marshall, 1878.

Logic and Logical Studies in England: a Sketch of History of Logical Doctrines and Logical Literature in this country during the last fifty years. 8vo., 48pp. From the *London Quarterly Review* of July, 1872.

HANSON, MRS. JAMES.

Memoirs of the Rev. John Eagleton, late minister of Ramsden Street Chapel, Huddersfield, and formerly of Birmingham. By his daughter (Mrs. James Hanson). With his sermon on the Probable Destiny of Great Britain. 12mo., 155pp. and 65pp.
Roebuck, Huddersfield, 1841.

Poetical Trifles; or Thoughts in Verse. 12mo., 83pp. Walker, Bradford, 1848.

Fanny Lee's Testimony: a Yorkshire Tale. 12mo. 399pp. Heywood, Manchester. 1863.

Poems and Tales of Social Life. 12mo., 244pp. Hanson, Bradford, 1868.

HARDACRE, BEN.

Miscellanies, in prose and verse, with portrait. 8vo., 192pp.
Brear, Bradford, 1874.

Mr. Hardacre had a ready pen in satirical and humorous verse, and many of his productions, inspired chiefly by some prominent local event or character, not included in his collected work, were communicated to the local papers, such as Lord Henry Wellington Ripley, commander of all the forces, and his generals Jew, Saxon, Celt, and Roman. A great battle, by an eye witness, including Mark (Anthony) Dawson's oration on the body of the dyeing Ripley. 8vo., 8pp. Lobley, Bradford. The Man of Ross (Malcolm Ross), and many others. He died in Ebor Street, 13th June, 1875.

HARDAKER, JOSEPH, Haworth.

Poems, lyrical and moral, on various subjects. 8vo., 147pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1822.

Aeropteron; or the steam carriage: a poem. 8vo., 24pp. Aked, Keighley, 1830.

Bridal of Tomar, and other poems. 8vo., 144pp. Aked, Keighley, 1831.

The author of the above was a native of Haworth, and by trade a mason. At one period, however, he kept the Toll Bar, at Lee, near Oxenhope, and had a school at the same place. He is also said to have kept a shop at Haworth in the drug and grocery line. Embracing Catholicism at the close of life, he was the first person buried in the new Catholic Chapel there. Though his muse possesses no great merit, his Aeropteron is somewhat remarkable from the almost prophetic sentiments it contains of the mighty power and future usefulness of the newly-discovered agency the steam carriage, then on its trial on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.

HARKER, B. J. (Author of Rambles in Upper Wharfedale.)

Philip Neville, of Garriton (Grassington), a Yorkshire tale. 8vo., 324pp.
Brear, Bradford, 1876.

HARLAND, RICHARD.

Lineal Index to Wesleyan Hymn Book and Supplement, being an alphabetical arrangement of every line in the collection of hymns for the people called Methodists. 8vo., 520pp.
Brear, Bradford, 1878.

HARRISON, WM., Schoolmaster, Bradford.

Fragments in verse. 12mo., 143pp.
Harrison, Bingley, 1862.

HARTLEY, REV. DR.

Sermon preached in Bingley Church, at Bingley Tide, August 24th, 1830. Published for the benefit of the Sunday School. 8vo., 26pp,
Harrison, Bingley, 1830.

HASSE, REV. A. C., Wike.

A History of the United Brethren or Moravians in England, 1641–1672. 8vo. 37pp. London, 1867.

HEAP, Rev. Hy., A.M., Vicar of Bradford.

A sermon preached in Parish Church, Bradford, July 5th, 1830, on the occasion of the lamented death of his late Majesty, George Fourth. 8vo., 23pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1830.

A sermon preached at the consecration of St. Paul's Church, Shipley, Wednesday, November 1st, 1826. 4to., 21pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1826.

HEINEKIN, Rev. N. T., Minister of Chapel Lane Chapel.

A discourse on the supposed existence of an evil spirit called the Devil, and also a reply to the observations of Mr. Wm. Carlisle, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford,

the ostensible author of an "Essay on Evil Spirits," written in opposition to the discourse which was delivered in the Unitarian Chapel, Bradford. 8vo., 139pp. Inkersley, Bradford—No date.

A discourse on Divine Superintendence, exhibited in the works of nature and in the affairs of the world, to which is added a reply to some observations which appeared in the 25th Number of Mr. Carlyle's Republican. 8vo., 46pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1822.

HEY, REV. JOHN, (nat. Pudsey).

Poem on Redemption. University Prize. 4to. 1763.

Thoughts on the Athanasian Creed, a sermon preached at Stony Stratford at the visitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, April 12th, 1790. 8vo. London, 1800.

Lectures on Divinity delivered at Cambridge University, 1796-8. 8vo, 4vols. London. 1798.

These lectures have passed through several editions.

Discourses on the Malevolent Sentiments, Hatred, Misanthropy, Envy, Malice and Resentment. 8vo., 213pp. London, 1801.

General observations on the writings of St. Paul. 8vo., 143pp. London, 1811.

Mr. Hey published many other things; sermons chiefly.

HEY, RICD., LL.D., Barrister, nat. Pudsey, and brother of the above, had a prolific pen. His first work appears to have been:—

Observations on Civil Liberty and the Principles of Government. 8vo., 70pp. 1776.

Afterwards were published prize essays by him on Gaming, Duelling and Suicide. 1783-5. Happiness and Rights, an answer to Paine's Rights of Man, 1792. The Capital Monarch, a tragedy, 1794. Edington, a novel, 1796, and many others.

HEY, WM., F.R.S., a member of the same family,

Also issued numerous publications, chiefly on Medical and Religious subjects, as Observations on the Blood, 1797; Practical observations on Surgery, 1803; A short defence of the Divinity of Christ and the Atonement, 1772, &c.; and a life of Mr. Hey, written by John Pearson, was issued in 1822.

HEYNEMANN, EDWARD.

Review of the Speech of Alfred Illingworth, Esq., M.P., at the Bradford Debating Society, so far as it relates to Eastern Affairs. 8vo., 8pp. Byles, Bradford, 1880.

Notes on Irish Discontent, dedicated without permission, to the Right Hon John Bright. 8vo., 12pp. Byles, Bradford, 1881.

HINCHLIFFE, JOSEPH, Horton House Academy.

Hymns for young persons, adapted to the various ages of childhood and youth. 16mo., 302 hymns. J. Stanfield, Bradford, 1832.

Young Psalmist, or Hymns adapted to the various ages and characters of youth. 12mo., 49pp. J. Stanfield, Bradford, 1834.

The Youth's Harmonist or Select Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Duetts, Chants, &c., adapted to a collection of Hymns entitled the young Psalmist. J. Mutl, Leeds, 1836.

Abridgment of the Young Psalmist for the use of Sunday Schools. 32mo., 50pp. Stanfield, Bradford, 1836.

Dictate Book, or select pieces for Dictation, &c., as exercises in Orthography; forming a pleasing variety of short lessons for reading. 8vo., 274pp, Dale, Bradford, 1838.

Chronological Tablets intended to combine in a portable form, the principal advantages of an Historical or a Biographical Chart. Folio sheet. Dale, Bradford. No date.

Juvenile Speaker, a selection (chiefly) for reading and recitation, &c., with plates exhibiting attitude, costumes and examples of inflexion, &c. 2 vols., 8vo. Dale, Bradford, 1840.

In the Youth's Harmonist many of the pieces are delightful adaptations from the works of the great Masters of Music. Several are Mr. Hinchliffe's own composition, he being a musician of no ordinary character. In the Hymns also are many of his own composition of considerable merit.

HIRD, JAMES.

Harp of the Willows, a collection of Poems. 12mo., 132pp. Keighley, Bradford, 1834.

Prophetic Minstrel. 8vo., 156pp. Wardman, Bradford, 1839.

Voice of the Muses, dedicated to the Working Men of Bowling and Bradford. 12mo., 164pp. Wardman, Bradford, 1866.

The Cypress Wreath, in prose and verse, designed for the Young, by James Hird, Bradford. Illustrated by view of Bierley Chapel. Demy 32mo., 32pp. T. Micklethwaite, Bradford.

Extracts of the proceedings at the presentation of Mr. Hird's Testimonial, on Tuesday Evening, April 1st, 1856, at the Brown Cow Inn, Kirkgate, Bradford, from the Orange and Protestant Banner, &c., &c. Demy 8vo., 8pp. Squire Auty, Bradford, 1856.

HIRD, WM. G.

Outline of a New Mode of Classification of the Names of persons mentioned in the Scripture, with introductory observations on the origin of Language and Proper Names. 12mo., 48pp. Dale, Bradford, 1849.

Etymological Dictionary of Scripture Names, accented and explained with copious notes and introductory observations on the origin of Language and Proper Names. Intended for the use of Sabbath School Teachers and Bible Classes, with Supplement and Index. 12mo., 164pp. Dale, Bradford, 1852.

Scripture Names and their Assyrian, Babylonian and Phœnician synonymes. 8vo., 12pp. Dale, Bradford, 1866.

Scripture Names and their relation to ancient History, with particular reference to recent investigations. 8vo., 68pp. Dale, Bradford, 1875.

Illustrated Guide to Bolton Abbey, the Woods, Strid, and Barden Tower, with notices of the Cliffords. Illustrated by four Autotype views. 8vo., 64pp. Brear, Bradford, 1882.

Mr. Hird has also edited the most complete edition of Nicholson's Poems, illustrated with six Autotype views, to which he added copious notes and a sketch of the Poet's life and writings, published by Mr. Brear in 1876. Also a complete edition of Ben Preston's Dialect and other Poems, to which was added a glossary of local words, published by Mr. Brear in 1881.

Holmes, Rev. John B., Minister, of Fulneck, died September 3rd, 1843.

History of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren. 2 vols., 8vo.

Historical Sketches of the Missions of the United Brethren.

Holmes, Rev. Robert, late Baptist Minister, of Rawdon, nat. Wilsden.

The Heir of the Farmstead; or Life in the Worsted Districts of Yorkshire 20 years ago London, 1858.

Farquhar Frankheart, a Tale illustrating the Rise of Methodism in Yorkshire. 8vo., 325 pp. London, 1859.

In addition to the above Mr. Holmes has published many other interesting and popular works, as "Orphan Upton," "Will the Earth become a Sun Spot?" besides numerous contributions to the periodical press. He has now retired from the ministry and lives at Otley,

Hollings, Mrs. John.

Clara Howard; or Heart Yearnings for the Unseen and the Abiding. A Tale. 8vo., 345 pp. London, 1856.

Mrs. Hollings was the daughter of the Rev. Canon Mitton, late Incumbent of Manningham. She wrote the above work it is said at the age of 16, which, although not very profound, is well meant, and as the production of a girl of that early age, is to say the least very remarkable.

Holroyd, Abraham, Bookseller and Publisher.

The Bradfordian. A Local Magazine of Original Contributions in Biography, Essays, History, Literature, Tales and Poetry. A Serial, in 27 Numbers. (Oct., 1860; Nov., 1862). 8vo., pp. 236.

The Lord of Saltaire, a Song on a broadside royal octavo. 1853.

Eldwick Glen: a Poem descriptive of Rural Scenes and Rural Life. 32mo., 24pp. 1854.

The Autobiography of Joseph Lister (1627-1709), with an introduction and notes. To which is added "The Rider of the White Horse," a Civil War Tract relating to the Siege of Bradford. 8vo., 48pp. 1860.

Bradford Historical Almanac for the years 1860-1865.

The Galaxy. A Journal of the Woods, Fields, Forest, and Fireside. Only 1 No. published, 4to.. 4pp. 1867.

Life of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., with an account of Saltaire, in Airedale. 12mo,, 28pp. 1871.

Saltaire and its Founder (Sir Titus Salt, Bart.), with Portrait of Sir Titus. 8vo., 40pp. 1871.

Saltaire and its Founder, 3rd edition, illustrated, with Portrait and 5 Views of Saltaire. 8vo., 92pp. 1873.

Collectanea Bradfordiana. A Collection of Papers on the History of Bradford and the neighbourhood. 8vo., 184pp. 1873.

Both the Bradfordian and Collectanea are repositories of local historical matter, reprints of rare books, tracts and documents, the originals of which are unobtainable now at any price. Besides these Mr. Holroyd has published or reprinted numerous works by local authors; and also many views on steel of local and interesting objects, drawn and engraved by Willis, of Edgebaston. Among the former may be named the Philosophy of Lord Bacon, by John James; James Waddington's, Eliza Craven Green's, Richard Chippendale's, and Ben Preston's Poems; a Garland of Poetry, by Yorkshire authors; and Spice Islands, a somewhat similar though more local collection.

Howarth, Rev. Thos., Incumbent of Idle (1786-1830).

An Elegy, in verse, to the Memory of, by Benjamin Greaves. 32mo, 8pp. Vint, Idle, 1830.

Howarth, William, Son of the above.

The Cry of the Poor. A Poem. 12mo., 68pp. London, 1837.

The Redeemer. A Poem. 8vo., 306pp. London, 1840.

The author of the above was a man of extraordinary abilities, very striking evidence of which is shown in these productions. The "Cry of the Poor" was published anonymously, and at once secured very cordial marks of appreciation from the leading organs of the press. He died at Brighouse in 1856, and in the church there a monument was erected to his memory.

COPY OF BURIALL REGISTER OF BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

" Beginninge att the first day of October Anno Dmni 1596."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 106.

6 December w Ricd. Smithies, Horton
7 Margaret Deane, Bd. pau.
10 Thomas Jowett, ,,
13 ch Nicholas Hopkinson, Allerton
14 Bast. ch Alice Driver, of Allerton, murthered by her. The reputed father is John Davy.
15 Joseph Ridiall, Mann
16 w William Dawson, Horton
ch John Hill, Bd.
ch Gilbert Hamerton, Mann
18 Anne Kitchin, Wilsden.
20 ch Stephen Beeston, Bd.
4 March w William Smithson, ,,
Elizabeth Green, ,,
Robert Thornton, Wibsey
9 Widow Brigghouse, Bd.
16 ch Gilbert Hillhouse, ,,
17 Christr. Sharpe, Little Horton
Margrett w John Lilly, Shipley
23 Abraham Fletcher, Bd.

1608

27 Barbara Sutton, Wibsey
Martin s John Hollins, Clayton
w Richard Warberton, Thornton
ch John Jowett, Clayton, unbap.
30 John Thornton, ,,
31 Widowe Walker, Bolton
1 April ch John Iredale, Bd.
s Edward Pollard, Wibsey
2 Issabell Barber, Bd.
3 John Lyllye, Bd.
ch Widdowe Booth, Shipley
10 Thomas Jowett, Mann
William Browne, Bd.
12 ch James Langstaffe, Allerton
11 John Whitehead, Clayton
18 George Craven, a servant in Bd.
24 ch Lawrence Longbotham, Clayton
26 William Brooksbank, Allerton
ch Edward Hill, Eccleshill
27 ch William Allanson, Bd.
29 William Pollard, junr., Bayrlye, in Ecl.
30 w Edward Hill, Eccleshill
3 May Rainbrowne Wildman, Wilsden,
4 w James Pollard, Horton
6 ch John Mortimer, Horton,
9 John Millner, als Scarlett, Clayton
10 Gilbert Halye, Bd.
11 w Christopher Ffreckleton, Bd.
13 ch do do.
14 Thomas s Thomas Burnlye, Eccleshill in Ecl.
15 Ellen Hill, Widowe, Godmanend
17 ch Robert Collinson, Bowling
20 ch Matthew Cordingley, Wibsey
24 w ThomasThornton, Bd.
6 June John s Walter Blackborne, Bowling
Samuel s William Crabtree, Mann
7 June Robert Jubb, Horton
8 ch Christopher Sugden, Horton, unbap.
12 Widowe of Marmaduke Blaykborne, Bd.
16 Priscilla Banister, Allerton in Ecl.
17 John Whitwham, Clayton
25 Christopher Hill, Bradford
25 Thomas s William Hardye, Thornton
1 July Anne Foxe, Bd.
3 ch Richard Burroughes, Bd.
8 Mary Waterhouse, Clayton
14 ch George Craven, Shipley, unbap.
17 w William Binnes, Clayton
22 w John Sugden, Bd.
24 Widow of William Midglye, Thornton
25 ch Robert Lawe, Horton, unbap.
27 w James Pearson, Thornton
ch Samuel Becke, Eccleshill
29 Alice d William Smithes, Gisburne, peregrina
30 Widow Pearson, Allerton
William Binns, Wilsden
9 August ch John Kelets, Bd
10 w John Ive? Heaton
12 Susanna, d John Otes, Thornton
15 Mary Swayne, Bd.
ch Nicholas Ffarrand, Bd.
22 ch Tempest Crabtree, ,,
26 Rebecah Threapland, Wilsden
1 September Susan Driver, Clayton
6 ch Richard Jackson, Mann
8 Grace d James Rayner, Mann
16 Widowe Jowett, Thornton
22 Sarah and Joseph, ye children of John Croft, Clarcke, Bd.
24 ch Widowe Fflettcher, Bd.
27 ch William Kitchin, Eccleshill
29 ch John Deane, Bd., unbap.
10 Oct Susan. d Ricd. Robertshawes, Horton
12 John Hollins, Clayton
24 ch Brian Hawkhead, Bd.
28 Judith d John Hollins, Clayton
29 ch Anthony Smith, Bd., unbap.
1 November William Mawde, Bd.
3 Mary d Thomas Booth, Allerton
5 John s Thomas Holdsworth, Bollying
w Joseph Harp, Bd,
7 Thomas s Samuel Taylor, ,,
10 John s John Woods, Wibsey
11 ch Thomas Floeinge, Bd.
Jane Craven, Freesinghall
13 Richard Smithes, Horton
14 Robert s Robert Craven, Freesinghall
15 w William Smithes, Horton
16 ch James Hill, Heaton
20 ch Thomas Hustlers, Clayton
26 ch Joseph Harps, Bd.
27 Issabell d John Midgley, Clayton
Bridgett d Edward Wood, Wilsden

30 Nov ch John Slaters, Bd.
1 Dec. Anne d William Pollard, Bayrlye
1 Christopher Walker, Horton
3 Thomas Green, Bd.
Nicholas Webster, ,,
8 Edith d Ambrose Kay, ,,
Samuel s Samuel Waddington, Mann.
15 ch Roger Sidall, Bd.
16 Robert s Edward Wood, Wilsden
20 ch of a stranger from Clayton
21 Anne d John Wilkinson, Horton
22 ch Richard Lee, Bd.
23 w John Walker, Bd.
26 ch James Jowett, mbap.
28 Robert Deane, Clayton
30 Richard Nicholl, Horton
3 January ch Richard Keashay, ,.
5 ch Thomas Grenewood, Willsden
7 James Roberts, Bd.
8 Elizabeth d John Bowker, ,,
11 Christopher s Christopher Sugden
13 ch Edward Lange, Bd.
Margaret Farrand, Bd.
16 ch William Rowlinson, Horton
17 w William Northrope, Mann
19 Widowe Kellett, Horton
24 w Edmund Braithwaite, Bowling
John White, Thornton
29 Jerome Gleadall, Allerton
30 Grace Swaine, Bd.
12 February William Swaine, Horton
Samuel Smallpage, Clayton
16 Richard s Lionel Rayner, Eccleshill
21 Susan d Robert Craven, Heaton
ch Joseph Hargraves, Allerton
24 ch Thomas Bower, Bd.
Caleb Kemp, Vicar,
Robert Grene, his X mark } Churchwardens.
John Ffearueley, }
1 Mar. Mich s Michael Hemingway
7 Esau Snowden, Bd.
6 Widdowe Charnley, ,
w Thomas Royde, Heaton Royde.
9 ch James Barraclough, Horton
11 Jonas s William Holmes
12 w Richard Burrough, Bd.
13 ch Nicholas Thornton
16 Thomas Bancke, Bd.

1609

26 w James Hodgson, Bolling
27 w John Roberts, Bd.
28 ch John Balme, Mann
30 Ellen d Godfrey Lawe, Horton
ch Peter Collison, ,,
3 April ch Brian Wilson, Bd.
9 Peter Northrope, Mann
ch Robert Dawson, ,,
10 ch John Mortimer, Horton
Thomas Birkinshawe, Bd.
17 Mary, late w Edward Brigghouse, ,,
w Richard Lee, Bd.
w James Gleadhall, Clayton
22 ch Gilbert Hillhouse, Bd.
8 May William Turner, Bowling
10 Thomas Sutcliff, Allerton
16 Anne d William Mitchell, Shipley
21 Thomas Waring, ,,
7 June w John Iredale, Bd.
9 w James Leslye, Bairlye
10 w Paul Rawson, Bd.
George Denbye, Willsden
11 w Edward Jewett, Bd.
ch Michael Smallpage, Clayton
June ch Christopher Nicholls, Horton
18 ch Richard Rawson, Shipley
ch William Holmes, Mann
26 ch Edward Lange, Bd.
27 ch William Watson, Clayton
28 Edward Robertshawe, Thornton
Robert Sugden, Bowling, in Ecl.
7 July w Thomas Holdsworth, Wibsey
8 Widow Rodley, Bayrelye
11 ch James Walker, Barkerend
12 Ellen d John Parkinson, in Ecl.
16 Bast. ch Elizabeth Sugden, Bd
21 ch Thomas Flecminge, Bd.
23 s William Boothe, Shipley
25 ch Richard Lillye, Bd.
27 Isaac s Richard Robertshaw, Thornton
29 d James Pickeringe, Thornton
2 August James Walker, Wibsey
3 Bast. d Margaret Otes & Sam Waddington
5 John s George Northrop, Mann
ch William Mortimer, Clayton, not bap.
Effam Sharpe, ,,
7 w Godfrey Lawe, Horton
8 James Charnelye, Bd., inter Excommunicatos
9 ch Joseph Harper, Bd.
15 d George Hargraves, Shipley
31 ch Edmund Elltoffes, peregrina
5 Sep. ch William Illingworth, Allerton
6 Margarett Hawkshawe, Horton
8 Bast. ch Mary Smithsones,
9 John s Widow Illingworth, Thornton
ch Robert Ellis, Bd.
Jonas s Richard Holdsworth, Wibsey
10 ch Widow Bairstow, Allerton
12 Thomas Royde, Barkerend
17 ch John Hills, Bd.
ch Miles Hawmond, Horton
21 ch John Bowkers, Bd.
1 October ch Simon Beverlyes, Horton
2 Bast d Jane Broadlyes & Matthew Oytes mbap.
5 ch Andrew Snowden, Bd.
8 w Richard Craven, ,
9 Widow of William Lawe, Horton
Anne Wateson, Bd.
12 Richard Lillye, Bd.
19 ch William Ffostors, Bd.
20 ch William Ffearnsyde, Horton
23 Mary d Thomas Exlye, Bd.
26 George Craven, Bd.
ch James Royde, Allerton
27 ch Aaron Thomas, Clayton
31 ch Richard Rooke, Wibsey
5 Nov. ch James Booth, Shipley
11 ch James Brigge, Bd.
14 Tristram Jowett, Horton
16 w Henry Clarkson, Bd
22 Margarett d Sam Machon, Horton
23 William Ffawcett, of Bd.
ch Thomas Greenwood, Wilsden
24 ch Thomas Wilkinson, Bd.
25 Elizabeth d Henry Sagar,
26 Sarah Illingworth, Mann
26 Anne Kighlye, of Bayrlye
2 December ch of a stranger
3 ch James Sowden, Bairlye
12 John Beane, Bd.
16 ch Godfrey Woode, Wibsye
18 Samuel s Samuel Robertshay,
29 ch William Chippendale, Bd.
5 Januarie Margaret Briskay, Allerton
10 Margaret Kichen, Wilsden
12 ch Batholomew Wales, Bd.
22 Gregorie Cooke, Horton

28 Januarie Widow Banke, Bd., pau
2 Feb. Roberts Michael Burraye, Thornton Hall
Mary Wadsworthe, Mann
6 Thomas Nichols, Horton
10 John s William Illingworth, Mann
11 w Peter Sugden, Bowling in Ecl
12 Margret Iredayle, Clayton, pau.
14 Susan d Tempest Crabtree, Bd.
ch Tempest Rodleys, Bd.
ch John Priestley, Horton
15 Robert Rakes, Clayton
Susan Grene, Clayton, pau,
16 w John Wood, Nolecarr, in Wibsey
18 w Richard Sugden, Horton in Ecl,
19 w Humphrey Thornton, Bd.
20 Widow Berrie, Bd., pau.
22 ch Martin Cordingley, Bowling
23 Margaret Smithies, Bd., pau.
26 Humphrey Roydes, Wibsey
w John Robinson. Allerton
27 w Richard Jackson, Bd., pau.
1 March ch John Robinson, Allerton
2 Edward Grenehall, Eccleshill
5 John Hollins, Horton
9 Alice Titterington, Bd.
19 ch Richard Priestles, Thornton
20 Agnes d John Thornton, Bowling
22 Agnes Hobkinson, Thornton
24 Christopher Wooddall, Horton
John Walker, Bd.

1610

26 George Elles, Bradford
28 Nicholas Crabtree, Bd.
Widow Browne, Bd.
29 w Richard Sowden, Clayton
ch Abraham Jewet, Bowling
3 April ch James Machons, not bap., Bowling
Bast ch Abraham Boothe & Susan Huet
8 Mary Ffletcher, Thornton
Sicely Grene, Bd
9 ch Roger Siddalls, ,,
11 w John Marley, als Smyth, Bd.
12 Christopher Baylie, Bd.
13 John Beeston, ,,
16 ch Robert Smithies, ,,
21 w Richard Rawson Shipley
23 Sara d William Smythe, Bd.
24 w Thomas Barraclough, Horton
27 c William Allonsons, Bradford
28 Paule s William Rawson ,,
John s Christopher Robynson, Thornton
4 May Thos. s William Baly, Bd.
7 c James Pearsons, Thornton
9 John Lilly, Wilsden
18 James s Richard Wilkinson, Mann
21 Thomas Bower, Bollyng
23 w Thomas Gouldsbrough, Thornton
24 ch James Roide, Bd.
Caleb Kemp, Vicar,
William Barcroft, } Churchwardens.
Abraham Swaine, }
1 June ch Richard Bowers, Thornton
4 Roger Kellett, Mann
Jane Willy, Bd.
w Symon Smallpage, Clayton
5 William Bolland, Bd.
7 Bridgett d Thomas Gouldsbrough, Thornton
9 Myles s William Swayne, late of Bd.
10 w John Bowker, ,,
Elizabeth Brighouse, ,,
16 w John Midgley, Heaton
22 William Whittaker, Wibsey
8 July Susan d William Mortimer, Horton
11 William s Robert Gledhill, ,,
18 Edward s Robert Barraclough, Bd.
19 Dorothy d John Jowett, Bollying
30 ch William Barestowe, Allerton, not bap.
4 August John Lockey, Bollying
5 ch John Balme, Mann
20 w John Baylie, Bd.
ch Robert Sykes, ,, not bap.
23 w William Lister. Barkerend
25 Thomas Leach, parish of Keighley, who died at Clayton
7 September
Ffrancisse d Michael Watson, Bd.
8 w Edward Threapland, Wibsey,
11 Jane d Miles Snipe, Bd.
18 James Walton, thelder, Wibsey
19 Robert Rodley, North Bierle
29 John Walker, Bolton
30 ch Thomas Haworth, Bd., not bap.
ch James Jowett, Bollyng, ,,
3 Oct. Mary d Samuel Boothe, Bd.
7 Thomas s Thomas Sharpe, Wibsey
8 ch John Hill, Bd., not bap.
13 ch William Tong, Mann ,,
16 Thomas Ffleming, gent., Chellow in Ecl
18 ch John Stockdale, not bap
21 Widow Smithies, Horton
22 Alice d Richard Cordingley, Wibsey
26 James Hawksley, thelder, Horton
29 ch Thomas Hustler, not bap.
30 John Snawden, Bd.
2 November w William Hardy, Thornton, pau.
11 ch George Smythe, Bd., not bap.
16 Robert Lawe, Horton
24 John s Thomas Stephenson, Bollyng
1 December John Smythies, butcher, Bd.
3 John Learoyd, Cockan
8 William Brookesbank, Allerton
28 ch John Milners, Bd.
29 ch Christopher Dunwell, Bd.
5 Jan. ch Tempest Crabtree, ,, not bap.
7 ch Thomas Ffleming, Bd.
15 ch Robert Smallpage, Clayton
16 w James Gibson, North Bierle in Ecl
17 Richard s Lionell Rayner, Eckelshill
24 Robert Robinson, Allerton
29 Widow Hall, Horton
3 February s John Whitley, Wibsey
7 Richard Phillip, Horton
8 Widow Ogden, Bollyng
10 Mary d William Blaymires, Wibsey
13 ch Thomas Pollard, Bollyng
16 w Richard Wilkinson, Bd.
17 Widow Browne, Bd.
George Pollard, Horton
27 w Michael Phillip, Horton
1 March William Parkinson, Bd.
2 ch William Ffearnside, Horton
4 Jonas s William Aked, Bd.
7 ch John Bothomley, Thornton, not bap.
11 ch James Hill, Heaton
12 William Brockden, Bd.
20 James s Richard Ryding, ,,

1611

26 Edward s James Roide, ,,
28 ch William Thornton, Horton, not bap.
3 April Thomas Thornton, ,,
13 w Robert Stead, Bierle
Widow Bollyng, Bollyng
William Kellett, Cockan
23 w Henry Lee, Bd.
3 May Elizh. d Richard Nayler, Bd.
5 ch Christopher Wright, Allerton
8 James Walker, thelder, Bd.
Matthew s Matthew Holdesworth, Wibsey in Ecl

May Susan Shackleton, Horton, pau.
12 Agnes Best, North Bierle
14 Richard Crawshey, Wilsden
15 Rosamond d Thomas Sugden, Wibsey
16 widowe of Christopher Sharpe
widowe of Richard Crawshey, Wilsden
20 James s William Mortimer, Horton
ch John Stockdale, Cockan, not bap.
24 ch John Wodhead, Clayton, ,,
26 Widow Turner, late of Bollyng
30 widow of William Jowett, Thornton
Martha d Michael Hemingway, Clayton
31 Richard Walshe, Mann
w Edward Pighells, Wibsey
3 June Widow Jane Roides, Mann pau.
7 w Thomas Ellys, Bd.
8 ch Brian Baylies, ,, not bap
9 Annie Clarkson, ,,
13 ch Richard Ffournes, Allerton, not bap.
14 w Nicholas Pearson, ,,
18 James Hesle, North Bierle
22 Thomas s Richard Kighley, Bd.
28 Issabell w Samuel Taylor, in Ecclesia
29 Nicholas s William Jowett, Eckilshill
30 Sarah d John Ffarrand, Bd.
6 July John s Richard Thomas, Clayton
8 John Hill, Bd.
ch Martin Smyth, Bd.
17 widow of Robert Dobson, Thornton
18 ch John Jowett, younger, Bradford
20 Robert Mortimer, Thornton
3 August
Christopher s John Sharp, Horton
5 Mehittabel d Thomas Jowett, Bd.
8 Michael s Richard Rigley, Bd.
12 ch George Walkers, North Bierle, not bap.
17 Mary d Thomas Higgens, Bd.
21 Thomas Appleyard als Wilkinson, Wibsey
24 Martin Bast. s Elizabeth Holdsworth and Thomas Thornton
28 Bast ch John Verley and John Garnett
4 September Grace Kitching, Allerton, pau.
5 Susan d James Brigg, Bd.
8 ch Robert Sikes, ,, not bap.
12 Richard Northrop, Mann
16 w Robert Sikes, Bd.
18 Anne d Richard Smyth, Eckilshill
John Bell, Allerton
20 Thomas Exley, Bd.
21 w Roger Walls, ,,
27 John s John Croft, Curate, Bd.
Samuel s Edward Lister, Bd.
28 Susan Bast. d Sarah Scolefield and Maximilian Rooks
30 Mary d Samuel Cawdrey, Bolling
3 October w John Holdsworth, Bd
12 Jane d John Bowker, ,,
13 Robert Heynesworth, Clayton in Ecl
Thomas s Robert Swayne, Horton
15 Grace w William Goodall,
Elizabeth d John Deane, Bd.
22 w Edward Thomas, Clayton
23 Robert Palmer, Wibsey
5 November Margarett Walker, Horton
9 w John Prockter, Bd.
10 John Midgley, Heaton
Widow Palmer, Wibsey
22 w John Heape, Bd.
26 w John Newall, Clayton
27 Allerton
29 Nicholas Thorneton, Bd
1 December ch Thomas Wilkinson, Wibsey
2 w Henry Brown, Wilsden
10 Robert s Richard Stancliffe, Horton
13 w John Thorneton, Wilsden
15 December ch Christofer Shackleton, not bap.
17 w Christofer Shackleton, Clayton
19 s Christofer Steade, Mann., not bap.
21 Sara d Joseph Hargraves, Allerton
25 William Smyth, thelder of Bd.
30 ch John Crawshey, not bap.
31 ch John Jowett, Bd., not bap.
d John Robinson, Allerton
4 January Richard Stead, Bierle
5 Martin Northend, Clayton
Sara d Edward Stancliffe, ,,
10 Annie d Robert Wright, Thorneton
Thomas Ellys, glover, Bradford, buried at Newton, near Tadcaster
14 Widow Hargraves, Clayton, pau.
15 Widow Hardwick, Heaton
16 Widow Smythies, Horton
17 Thomas s Thomas Burnley, Eckilshill, in Ecl
26 Elizabeth d James Clarkson, Bd.
30 Tristram s Samuel Jowett, Bollyng
1 February w Michael Bottomley, Bierle
3 John Hewitt, Bd.
Joseph s John Ffyrth, Eckilshill
5 Edward Bayts, Wilsden
10 Annie d Thomas Lister, late of Mann
16 Margarett d James Sowden, Byerle
18 Caleb s Richard Thorneton, Tyersall, in Ecl.
19 Widow of late Walker,
20 Issabell d Henry Walker, Bollyng.
21 Margarett d Richard Wilton, Bierle
22 w James Hustler, Allerton
w William Richardson, Bierle in Ecl
25 Wilphrey Ffletcher, of Eckilshill
26 w Thomas Ffleeming, Bd.
Michal s Robert Mortimer, Wibsey
27 Widow of late John Cosyn, Shipley
Elizabeth d John Nutter, Horton
1 Mar. Bast. ch Issabel Snawden and Robert Rooks
3 Samuel s Symon Smallpage, Clayton pau.
4 w Richard Haldsworth, Bradford Moorside
5 William Nayler the younger, Bollyng
Henry Thorneton, Mann., pau.
6 widow of Richard Walshe, Mann.
7 w John Crawshay, Wilsden
8 w William Newbie, Wybsey
10 John s William Wilkinson, Bd.
15 Robert s Thomas Swayne, Horton
ch Thomas Rishworth, Mann.
w Francis Robert, ,,
21 William Lister, Wilsden
Thomas Roides, younger, Heaton, in ecl.
s John Bothomley, Thornton, not bap.
22 Widow Sugden, Horton, in eclesia
Caleb Kempe, Vicar.
Michael Walker, Churchwarden.

1612

25 Elizabeth d Abraham Booth and Mary Browne, bast.
w William Nayler, Bollinge
26 ch Samuel Smallpage, not bap.
28 w Peter Sugden, Bollinge, in eclesia
1 April ch George Northrop, Manningham
4 Abraham s Abraham Swayne, Bd.
John s William Northrop the younger, Mann.
16 w Thomas Hodgeson, Horton
ch Edward Bartles, Bd., called Edward
19 James s James Allerton, Allerton
ch Thomas Goldsbrough, Thornton, spurius
20 s William Bower, Bd., not bap.
22 Susan d John Clark, Horton
25 s Richard Thomas, Cockan, not bap.
27 William s Richard Jackson, Mann.
8 May w Richard Tolson, Bd., pau.
Joseph s George Ffyrth, Horton
9 Widow Smyth, Mann.

	May		Thomas Stringer, Bollyng
18			Mary Lilly, Bd, dau. Ricd. Lilly, Dec.
23	Jane	w	William Clarkson, Bradford
30		ch	Nicholas Ffarrand, not Bap.
4	June		Edward Wayde, Bd., pau.
6		ch	John Pighills, Horton
7			Robert Dobson, Thornton
14			Widow Ffeild, Horton, in eclesia
19	Grace	d	Henry Whittakers, Bd.
23	Josias	s	Edward Jowett, Bd.
		w	Nicholas Robinson, Allerton
5	July		Thomas Lister, Mann.
		ch	Thomas Watkinson, Wilsden
6			Richard Mitton, ,,
		ch	James Stephenson, Bowling, not bap.
9			George Roids, Heaton
	Joseph	s	Martin Hayneworth
12		w	Edward Hill, Eckleshill
18	Elizabeth	d	Robert Grene, tayler
24		w	William Crabtree, Heaton
26			Thomas Thornton, Thornton
3	Aug. Mary	d	William Mortimer, Horton
9	Jonas	s	Jonas Gibson, Bd.
12			Wid. Sharpe, Horton, buried at Hallyfax
16	Abraham	s	William Crabtree, Heaton
21			Jennett Cowberne, Bd.
24			Lionell Rayner, Eckilshill
25			Paule Exley, Bd.
29			Bernard Ellys, Bd.
1	September		Thomas Boothe, Bollyng
2			John Thomas, Manningham
18			Issabell Lang, Bd., widow
20		w	Christopher Clark, Bd.
		ch	Edward Collynson, Wibsey
21			Abraham Ffearneley, Bd.
24		w	Anthony Armstrong, a stranger at Horton
		ch	William Booth, Horton
1	October	ch	John Newsome
5			Nicholas Wright, Mann.
10			Widow Smythies, Bd.
11			Thomas Ffreckleton, Bd.
13			Robert Swayne, Wibsey
15			Johanne Sheffeild, Wilsden, widow
16		ch	Abraham Marshall, Heaton
18			William Holmes, Heaton
19		ch	Richard Longbotham, Clayton
20			Widow Butterfeild, Little Horton
23		w	Barnard Smythies, Bd.
24		w	Robert Croisdale, ,,
28		w	Samuel Beck, ,,
31			Robert Swayne, Great Horton
		w	John Stockdale, Cockan
2	November		Henry Beaumont, Horton
9			John Ffyrth, Eckilshill
10		w	Edward Wadsworth, parish of Calverley
11		w	John Phillippe, Allerton
14		ch	Stephen Hollingrake, Wilsden
15			Thomas Thorneton, Bd.
19		ch	Gilbert Brookesbank, Horton, not bap.
20			Robert Lawe, Horton
20			Thomas Brooke, The Pike House
26			William Hustler, Allerton
29		w	Christopher Hopkinson, als. Brigg, Bd.
		ch	John Ffeild, Horton, not bap.
3	December	ch	Mathew Lister, Horton
6			Widow Ffletcher, ,,
7			Thomas Jowett, Bd.
9			Widow Warde, als. Holmes, Thornton
11			Thomas Ledgard, Bierle
12		w	Humphrey Smallpage and child, not bap.
19			Issabell Jowett, Bd., pau.
27			Widow Capps, Heaton
			Mercy Jowett, Bollyng
30			James Cosyn, Allerton
14	January		Henry Hill, Bd.
			Edward Swift, Clayton
17		ch	William Clayton, Bollyng
20			William Cowburne, Horton
22		w	John Jowett, Clayton
23		w	John Ffearnley, Bd., in eclesia
24		ch	John Rakes, Bd.
25		ch	Samuel Robeshay, Thornton
26		d	Richard Ambler, Clayton
28			William Browne Bd.
31			Richard Bell, ,,
3	February		Widow Waryn, Shipley, pau.
4			John Wodde, Wibsey
5		ch	Samuel Robeshay, Thornton
		w	Dionis Hayley, ,,
9		w	Christopher Swayne, Horton
11			Agnes Hargreves, Bd.
13			John Skyrack, Clayton
17		w	John Banister, Bd.
	Annie	d	John Smythies, Horton
		ch	James Brigg, Bd.
23			Widow Denholme, Bierle
24			William Kitching, Wilsden
26		ch	James Barraclough, Horton
27		w	Stephen Beckwith, Bd.
28			Samuel Swaine, Wibsey
5	March	w	Thomas Todde, Horton
7		ch	John Jowett, Bd., unbap.
8		ch	John Ffletcher, Eckilshill
10			Widow Hardwick, Bd. pau.
			Widow Stockdale, Clayton
11			John Pighells, Thorneton
14		ch	Edward Lister, Bd., unbap.
17			John Banister, ,,
18			John Rakes, ,,
		ch	William Smythies, Horton
	Bast.	ch	Abraham Longbothome, Hallyfax
			William White, Thornton
19			Margarett Swayne, Bolton in ye Moors
21		ch	Robert Cotes, Bd.
1613			
27			James Midgley, Heaton
28		ch	John Lister, Mann., unbap.
29			John Hollingrake, Wilsden
		w	Edward Lange, Bd.
2	April	ch	John Cotton, ,, unbap
5			Thomas Snype, Horton
8		w	Thomas Righe, als. Rick, Bd.
10		w	Thomas Midgley, Wilsden
15	Thomas	s	Thomas Righe, als. Rick, Bd.
18			Richard Pollard, ,,
22			Thomas Sharp, Wibsey
23			Robert Roids, North Bierle
24			Thomas Tong, Mann. in eclesia
29			Robert Gleadhill, Horton
30		w	William Chippendale, Bd.
5	May	w	Rodger Wrigley ,, pau.
		ch	James Clarkson ,,
6		w	Richard Waterhouse, Clayton
7			William Deane, Bd.
8			Edward Ffawcett ,,
			John Nutter, Horton
12			John Ffossard, Bd.
	Widow of late		William Smyth the elder, Bd.
14			William Roids, Allerton
		ch	Thomas Ffreckleton, Bd.
19			William Clarkson, junr., Kirkgate, son of Henry Clarkson
20		ch	Thomas Exley, Bd.
25		ch	James Whittakers, Bd.
27			Widow Jowett ,,
			Widow Bolland ,,
			Caleb Kempe, Vicar.
			Ricd. Jowett, } Churchwardens.
			Jeremys Bowers, }

THE BRADFORD

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

REPORT.

In the first number of the *Bradford Antiquary* a brief account of the Society's operations was given, covering the period during which it had then been in existence, namely, about three years. As another period of three years has now more than elapsed, it becomes necessary to bring up the record, and this the Publication Committee propose to do as concisely as possible, owing to the prescribed limits of space.

The records of the Society during the earlier stage of its existence would be altogether incomplete without mention of the prominent part taken by it in the endeavour to preserve the old church at Haworth, sacred to the memory of the Brontë family. Without its interposition it is perfectly truthful to state that the circumstances relating to the destruction of that edifice, involving the removal of a memorial which made Haworth dear to the hearts of thousands resident in all parts of the globe, would never have been brought to light. At the expenditure of much time and labour the Society promoted an agitation, having for its object the erection of a new church upon a site which could have been obtained without appropriating that occupied by the old church, and got up a memorial to the Consistory Court. It is humiliating to have to state, however, that while the latter was signed by 870 persons resident in other places, it was supported by the signatures of less than half a dozen inhabitants of Haworth. Although the Society appeared, through its President, Mr. T. T. Empsall, and Vice-President, Dr. Maffey, before the Consistory Court at Ripon, General Rawdon and Col. Barras also lending their influence toward the same end, the endeavours of the Society were unavailing, and a new church was erected upon the site of the historic edifice.

In attempting a *resumé* of the Society's operations for the three years, another feature calling for notice is the publication of its journal, the *Bradford Antiquary*, of which three parts have now been issued: the first in January, 1881; the second in September, 1882; and the present issue. Of the First Part 300 copies only were printed, under the impression that the demand for a publication of such a local character would not reach beyond that number. As only a comparatively few copies are left in hand, this error of judgment was avoided in the publication of the Second and Third Parts, of which 500 copies were printed. The primary object sought to be attained in originating the journal has been fully realised. The work is an entirely original production, its contents having been exclusively contributed by members of the Society. Many papers read before the Society have by this means found permanent record, besides serial chapters of the Bibliography of Bradford, the early Registers of the Parish Church, 1596-1700; the Land and Property Tax for Bradford, levied in 1704; Parish Church Inscriptions; and other important information hitherto unpublished. The publication of this valuable mass of material, representing so large a proportion of the good work done by the members of the Society, renders further reference to this feature of its operations unnecessary.

Early in the year 1881, an alteration of the existing rules affecting the election of the Executive of the Society was urged, the principal effect of which was to introduce voting by ballot in preference to the previous mode. The new principle came into operation at the annual (October) meeting following.

During the same year the Society was requested to furnish its programmes and rules to gentlemen of antiquarian tastes in several places in the immediate locality, and there is reason to believe that in the case of the Heckmondwike Antiquarian Society, at least, a stimulus was thus given to its formation. Apart from this circumstance it is a source of no small satisfaction that Antiquarian tastes are being developed not only in Yorkshire but throughout England, to a degree which is most marked in comparison with the apathy formerly prevailing.

During the year 1882, negotiations took place at the instigation of the Bradford Philosophical Society, with the view of securing an amalgamation of that Society with the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, the Bradford Scientific Association, and the Bradford Naturalists' Society. A further attempt at annexation assumed shape two years later, when in March, 1883, a meeting was convened by the Mayor, F. Priestman, Esq., and several suggestions were made to secure the affiliation of kindred societies in Bradford. So

far as the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society was concerned, however, a resolution was passed declining to entertain the scheme of amalgamation, but favouring that of obtaining a common home in which the several societies might assemble, with the privilege of attending each other's meetings. Up to this period this Society had been comfortably located at the Bradford Grammar School, without payment of any rental, but in the early portion of 1884, by the generosity of the Free Library Committee of the Bradford Corporation, a room in the Free Library premises was offered for its acceptance, rent free. As the latter premises offer more advantageous access, and better accommodation for storing the Society's library, &c., the offer was thankfully accepted, and the meetings will henceforth be held in the Free Library. In thus agreeing to a change in the place of meeting, the Executive of the Society are led to hope that larger gatherings than formerly may be looked for at the monthly meetings, which have only been meagrely attended.

During the year 1882 the Society lost the valuable services of Dr. John Maffey, who in the latter part of the year left this country to settle in Melbourne, Australia. In recognition of the many important services rendered by that gentleman, the Society presented him upon his departure with an illuminated address. The friends of Mr. Maffey will be glad to learn that he is prospering in the land of his adoption.

The occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bradford, in June, 1882, was taken advantage of by the Society, to present to Her Royal Highness the Princess a copy of James' History of Bradford, and the Numbers of the *Bradford Antiquary*, both of which were got up in beautiful covers.

In March, 1883, the Society joined with the Bradford Microscopical and other societies in promoting an exhibition in connection with a Conversazione held at the Bradford Technical College. Messrs. J. W. Turner and T. W. Skevington undertook the collecting and arrangement of a large number of exhibits of antiquarian interest, and the exhibition and conversazione were generally successful.

The papers read before the Society since its commencement have been thirty-six in number and have been generally excellent in character. As will be gathered from the list of papers annexed, delivered subsequent to those referred to in Part I. of this journal, the subjects treated of have been generally of a local bearing. The publication of many of these papers *in extenso* renders any account beyond that of mere enumeration unnecessary.

A very important task was undertaken by the President, Mr. T. T. Empsall, in transcribing the early registers of the Bradford Parish Church, which are being published from his copy in the Society's journal. Mr. Samuel Margerison, Vice-President, has also done valuable work in transcribing the early registers of the Calverley parish, which he has published at his own expense. The Society has also set apart a portion of its funds as payment for copying MS. records relating to this district contained in the archives of the Metropolis and other places where such records are preserved, in the belief that no more legitimate field of operations exists for the expenditure of its surplus revenue. The Society has also incurred expense in securing photographs and views of objects of interest in the neighbourhood, and it also possesses a Scrap-book for the insertion of any newspaper cuttings of local events, to which contributions are invited.

Presentations to the Society's library and museum have been received from Messrs. J. Hindle, J. Thornton, W. Cudworth, A. Irving, B. Illingworth, W. Glossop, T. T. Empsall, S. O. Bailey, S. Robinson, C. G. Virgo, J. Howarth, G. B. Brown, C. Whitehead, H. Gaskarth, H. H. Milligan, A. Briggs, S. Margerison, J. Hainsworth, and W. M. Brookes.

The present number of members of the Society is 117; and the Treasurer has in hand to the credit of the Society a balance of about £30.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF YORKSHIRE.

(NORTH & WEST RIDINGS.)

To the Editor of the "Bradford Antiquary."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to ask for help towards the completion of a work I have in preparation on the above gigantic subject. Casts, rubbings of inscriptions on bells, traditions concerning them, peculiar uses to which they are applied, extracts from churchwardens' accounts, terriers, &c., will be most thankfully received. Where the bells are quite modern, copies of the inscriptions will suffice. Contributors' names will be printed in the work.

Yours truly,

R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., &c.

Albion Crescent, Scarborough.

LAND TAX FOR BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Levied in 1704, at 4/- in the pound.

Continued from page 111.

BOWLING.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Lindley, Esq.	15	0	0
Mr. Wm. Richardson	5	4	10
Mr. Wm. Swaine...	3	2	6
Mrs. Richardson	0	12	0
Elizabeth Hodgson	0	19	6
Richard Hodgson	0	17	9
Martin Hodgson	0	6	6
John Sugden	1	3	4
Isaac Sugden	0	5	5
Abm. Dixon	1	6	9
Matthew Cordingley	1	7	2
Thomas Cordingley, senr.	0	15	2
David Cordingley..	0	4	6
Abm. Jowett	0	4	6
Thomas Walker	0	10	9
Isaac Tayler	0	9	1
George Deaker	0	9	1
John Smithies	0	10	6
Widdowe Gargrave	0	14	11
John Fearnley	0	9	0
Thomas Sugden	0	10	5
William Thornton, senr., for Nicholl's farm	0	6	8
Thomas Thornton..	1	6	0
Samuel Thornton	0	7	4
Samuel Riley	0	12	7
Jonathan Jowett	0	13	1
William Jackeson..	0	4	4
Isiah Verity	0	6	8
John Philip	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Thorpe for Wilson's lands ..	0	4	4
Mr. William Rawson	2	6	0
Mr. Richard Richardson, Dr. of Phisicke	0	4	4
William Hall	0	13	9
William Hall for Denison's farm ..	0	2	3
William Hall and Abram Sharp for houses in Sticker Lane	0	3	2
Widdow Gomersall, or occupiers for Nayler lands	0	13	11
William Curtis, senr.	0	6	0
William Curtis, junr.	0	8	0
Isaac Balme	0	13	0
John Richardson	0	7	0
Thomas Rawson, senr.	0	12	8
Isaac Tayler for Nicholl's lands ..	0	5	3
And for Kirk-Stead's	0	3	6
William Muffe	0	4	3
Jeremiah Fieldhouse	0	4	5
Samuel Smith	0	8	4
John Hutchinson	0	9	10
John Sugden	0	8	0
Richard Collinson	0	6	10
Widdowe Dennison	0	5	0
William Cooke and Wainwright	0	7	3
John Cordingley	0	2	6
Joseph Greenhough	0	2	3
Thomas Rhodes, senr...	0	7	0
William Ludley	0	5	3
Henry Atkinson	0	9	4
Thomas Wyerell	0	2	3
Mr. William Rawson for tythes ..	0	18	0
Matthew Rhodes, senr.	1	2	3
Joseph Sugden	0	4	0
John Prockter or occupiers	0	1	0
Total	£53	12	3

Isaac Balme, Wm. Thornton, } Assessors.

Jeremiah Fieldhouse, David Pye, senr. } Collectors.

HEATON.—May 13th (1703).

	£	s.	d.
Edward Bolling	3	18	4
William Bolling	1	6	8
John Field, Junr.	1	6	8
Robert Binns	0	19	4
James Booth for Greengate Farm	0	12	10
Jeremy Dixon or occupiers	0	12	10
Benjamin Waugh	3	7	0
John Booth	0	3	2
Thomas Walker	0	11	0
James Hall or occupiers	0	15	6
John Gaukrodger	1	1	0
James Lister, Senr.	3	4	0
John Clapham or occupiers	1	12	10
Joseph Gaukrodger	0	16	0
George Beanland	0	17	0
John Field for Craven's Close	0	4	5
Joseph Field or occupiers	1	0	0
James Garth	3	1	4
William Bolling for Jowett's land.. ..	1	16	4
James Garth for Marshall's land ..	0	15	2
Joshua Marshall	1	5	0
Mr. Maison or occupiers . ..	1	16	10
John Holmes	0	18	4
James Crabtree	0	7	1
Jonas Craven	1	7	6
James Lister, Junr.	1	1	6
Occupiers of South Fields	0	13	10
Occupiers of Exley Farme	0	12	1
John Crabtree for Lower More	0	17	4
Occupiers of Harry Roads	0	13	0
John Field, Senr.	1	4	4
William Crabtree	1	0	0
James Garth for Jowett's land	0	4	9
James Lister and James Garth for part of Woddalls land	1	6	7
Occupiers of Firth Carr	0	14	8
Josias Craven for Shaw Farme	0	15	6
William Crabtree for land and close... ..	0	2	3
James Lister for Capps land .. .	0	10	6
Do. for Freckleton's land	0	2	2
Do. for Milne Holme	0	2	2
Jeremy Dixon for West Field	0	4	10
Josias Craven for Vialls	0	2	4
James Lister for Mr. Garnett	0	17	0
John Field for his free rente	0	14	0
Total	£46	6	8

William Bolling, John Crabtree, } Assessors.

John Holmes, Collector.

CLAYTON.

	£	s.	d.
John Hollings	2	8	0
Thomas Sleddall	5	8	8½
Israel Elswick, Joseph Wilkinson, and James Mortimer for Smith's land	3	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Jonas Sutcliffe	1	8	0
Thomas Hardy	1	4	0
And for Mill Lands	0	3	0
Joseph Booth	0	12	0
James Cowgill	0	8	0
Robert Jubb	0	4	0
John Cowgill	0	12	0
William Booth	1	3	0
William Mortimer	1	8	0
William Hird	0	4	6
Abram Balme	1	14	0
William Ward for Broadley's Farme	0	16	0
Richard Warburton	1	4	0
Abraham Naylor	0	19	0
Henry Lancaster	0	17	0
Richard Mortimer	0	8	0
Widdow Mortimer	0	8	0
William Wilkinson	0	12	0
Daniel Mortimer	0	16	0
Occupiers of Drake's Farme	0	13	0
Mick Northrop	0	8	6
Abram Moor	0	10	0
Joshua Hirst or occupiers	0	8	0
Widdow Ackroyd	0	10	0
Joseph Sucksmith and John Smith	1	4	0
Joseph Armitage	0	18	0
Jonas Sucksmith	1	0	0
Thomas Gledhill	0	13	0
John Hirst	1	7	3
Francis Wilkinson	0	13	0
Edward Hemmingway	1	0	0
John Booth	0	16	0
Richard Pollard	0	12	0
Jonas Hall	0	4	0
Nathaniel White	0	16	0
John Hirst	0	16	0
Abram Hainsworth	1	0	0
Joshua Hainsworth	1	0	0
George Cooke	0	16	0
Joseph Smithies	0	17	0
James Firth	0	8	0
John Sutcliffe	0	16	0
Thomas Mortimer for sheep's stule	0	4	0
Benjamin Pollard	0	18	0
Samuel Bairstow	0	8	0
Joseph Sowden	0	8	0
Thomas Mortimer	0	5	0
John Gledhill for Brookes farme	0	8	0
William Warburton	0	8	0
Peter Jowett for Ward's farme	0	12	0
Joshua Milner	0	12	0
John Armitage	0	15	0
Jonas Mitchell	0	8	0
William Holden	0	8	0
William Sharp	0	12	6
Joshua Ambler	0	10	0
James Smith	0	16	0
John Smith	0	12	0
Jonathan Bairstow	0	13	0
John Harrison	0	8	0
Mary Smallpage	0	4	0
Robert Bairstow	0	4	0
Jeremy Briggs	0	8	0
David Mortimer or occupiers	0	10	0
John Langley	0	8	0
John Dawson	0	8	0
Nathan Smith for Thorp	0	4	0
The Heere's of Robert Hainsworth for a farme late Rowlinson's	0	8	0
James Murgatroyd	0	16	0
Robert Wilkinson	0	12	0
Archilles Jowett	0	12	0
Michael Ackroyd	0	10	0
Nathan Smith, younger	0	4	0
Nathan Smith, elder	0	1	6
Mr. Wm Horton for free rent	2	0	0

Assessed by me with the assistance of the townsmen,

Richard Mortimer.

Israel Elswicke, Collector.

ECCLESHILL.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Stanhope, Junr.	06	05	02
Mr. Edward Stanhope or occurs.	00	08	06
Jeremiah Copperwaite	04	03	06
Henry Gill or occrs.	00	05	10
Zackre Rayner	01	18	00
Thomas Pearson or occrs.	00	05	00
Occrs. of Brooksbanke Lands	02	03	06
John Nichols	01	09	06
Nathan Jowett	01	01	03
Will Kitson for wormill Lands	02	05	00
Occrs. of Garth Lands	01	19	00
Occrs. of James Thompson Lands	01	08	00
Will Norton	01	03	04
Joseph Vickars for his own	01	03	09
Joseph Vickars, Little Hall	00	08	06
John Swaine for his own and Little Hall	01	07	00
Occrs. of Abraham Nicholls' Lands	01	00	00
Widdow Atkinson or occrs.	01	03	00
Occrs. of ffrancis Harrison Land	00	02	06
John Jowett	01	00	06
Will Hotton for his own and for Akeroyd's Lands	00	19	10
Jane Barraclough or occrs.	00	17	06
Occrs. of Mr. Wood Lands	00	11	06
James ffether for his old Lands	00	16	00
John Deane occrs. of Deane Lands	00	05	06
John Stele	00	04	00
Occrs of Tho. ffletcher housing	00	02	00
Ane Brodley	00	04	08
Occrs. Lister housing	00	02	00
Richd. Waring	00	05	03
Widdow Bond or occrs.	01	00	00
Occrs, of Bartle Lands	00	12	00
Thomas Hird or occrs.	00	07	09
Occrs. of Samewell Swaine Lands	00	16	06
Occrs. of Gregson housing	00	02	00
Occrs. of Lyonell fletcher Lands	00	06	06
Occrs. of Grace Smith Lands	00	10	00
William Gillson ffarme	00	19	00
Will. Brashaw or occrs.	00	03	00
Occrs. of Lobley house and Lands	00	02	02
Occrs. of Lobley, Holdaker and Norman close	00	01	00
James Booth of Idelethorpe	00	09	00
Widdow Vickars	00	06	04
William Barraclough	00	10	09
Occrs. of Swaine Hagues	00	05	06
Occrs. of New Intacks	00	07	00
Occrs. of Will. Sowdin Lands	00	14	00
Occrs. of Brigs Lands	00	02	06
Jeremiah Sowden	00	18	06
Occrs. of John Wroe hoseing	00	02	00
John Brodley or occrs	00	03	06
Occrs. of ye Colemine	03	04	00
Occrs. of Robartt Copper ffarme	01	00	06
David Calvert for his houssing	00	01	08
Will Thompson, of Calverley	00	04	02
Abrham Barraclough	00	04	00
Totall	49	14	05

John Swaine, Edward Kitson, } Collectors.

Wee have not any persons within our towne that have any redy money, or at Interes, nor are wee Informed of any such, nor have wee any Stocks or trads within us, nor any persons that have any offices, pensions, or Annutys within our Towne, nor any person that receve or have any benefite by Imployments or otherwayes, nor have wee any Shopkepers or Tradesmen, exepting poore Clothers.

Assessed by us

William Norton,
James Barraclough.

BOLTON.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Stanhope lands	05	07	06
Josias Craven	01	16	06
John Rawson for holling closk	02	03	00
John Wright	00	04	00
James Lister	01	03	08
Stephen Powell land	00	15	02
James Bond	02	04	10
Edward Swaine	01	12	04
John Rawson for Northrop land	00	06	10
Tho. ffletcher	00	05	06
Tho. Hamond	01	12	04
Ric Shaw	00	18	06
James Thompson	01	17	06
The Occupiers of Hodgson lands	02	13	06
James Hopkinson	00	13	08
Hugh Jackson	01	15	05
John Lister	01	12	04
John Rawson	03	16	00
Jeremy Garth	02	03	02
Will Jowett	02	03	02
Mrs. Jowett	00	08	00
Henry Slater lsnd	00	07	10
Simond Bell	06	14	00
Ric Cordingley	00	10	03
Total	£37	04	11

Jeremy Garth,
John Rawson, } Assessors

William Hodgson, Collector.

SHIPLEY.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Rawson lands all	9	9	0
Mr. Procter including the Nab	4	7	4
Occupiers of Dixon land and milne	6	5	0
John ffield	4	19	0
James Milner	3	2	0
James Booth	3	6	0
Willm. Newsom	0	4	4
Georgo Birch	1	15	0
Jeremy Garth	1	10	8
Timothy Dixon	1	10	8
John Lister including Harrison fields	2	5	4
Jeremy Dixon	2	7	4
Willm. Oats	1	2	0
Willm. Bolling	0	13	0
Occupiers of Midgley land	1	17	2
Robert Booth	1	8	4
John Brooksbank	2	3	8
Christopher Dibb	1	17	2
Widdow Wilkinson	1	2	0
Jasper Pickard	1	16	0
Marmaduke Rayner	1	1	8
Occupiers of Brucrofts	0	10	10
Willm Pickard, senr.	0	16	8
Willm. Pickard, junr.	0	17	3
Occupiers of Hurst ing	0	6	6
John Rishforth	0	5	0
Thomas Hill	0	5	0
Joshua Denby	0	5	0
Jeremy Booth	0	10	10
Total	£58	0	10

John ffield,
Jeremy Dixon, } Assessors.

John ffield,
Jeremy Dixon, Jur., } Collectors.

Shipley charged thus since 1697, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.	
1698, by Bernards and Hopkinson's Rates	34	19	2	at 3s. ye lb.
1699, by Valuation in 1692	39	11	4½	at 3s. ye lb.
1700, by Hopkinson's Rates	31	12	8	at 2s. ye lb.
1701, by Hopkinson's Rates	47	9	0	at 3s. ye lb.
1702, by Valuation ½ Hopkinson's Rates ½	58	0	0	at 4s. ye lb.
1703, by Valuation in 1692	52	15	2	at 4s ye lb.
1704, by Valuation ½ Hopkinson's Rates ½	58	0	10	at 4s. ye lb.

IDLE.

An Assessment of 91lb. 8s. 0d. imposed upon ye said Township by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the second year of ye Reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for granting an aid to Her Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in the year One Thousand Seaven Hundred and Four, and made by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, appointed assessors in that behalf.—11th May, 1704.

	£	s.	d.
John Pollard	03	0	8
And for little Ing, late part of Saml. Jowett's	00	2	0
Mr. Clarkson's Land and Mills	00	13	4
And for Mannor and Free Rents	01	9	0
John Bucke	03	18	0
And for part of David Buck's	00	11	3
William Harrison for the other part	00	12	8
John Denbigh for Stable and Lands	00	14	0
William Stable	00	2	10
John Garnett	00	14	8
Thomas Ledgard	03	13	0
Lawrence Bincke pr Wellit's	01	2	4
And for late ffountains	00	5	8
Mary Dawson	00	5	8
William Stead	00	11	3
And for Chappell Land	00	11	3
Jeremiah Bower	00	19	6
Benjamin Sandall	01	13	6
And for part of Stables	01	2	4
James Sclater	01	2	0
John Brooke	00	8	4
Samuel Swayne	00	5	2
Joon Marshall Lands	01	2	4
Timothy Caerlisle	00	2	10
William Stead of Well	01	5	4
Thomas Thornton	00	14	0
Samuel ffarrer	00	9	10
Occrs. of Henry Sclater's Lands	00	14	0
And for half halls	00	2	5
And for part of Stables's	00	5	8
John Booth	00	7	0
Jonathan Hird	00	7	0
Occrs. of John Booth's house	00	2	0
Occrs. of Richd. Serginson Lands	00	8	4
Occrs. of John Dawson's Lands	00	7	6

	£	s	d.
Widdow Hanson, or Occrs.	00	5	3
James Dodgson	00	2	0
Occrs. of William Garth Lands	01	3	9
And for Goodall farm	00	12	4
John Stead pr Warwick's Land	00	12	0
Occrs. of William Warwick's Land ...	00	12	0
Joshuah Horn pr Rushy Intaks	00	3	4
Thomas Yewdall	00	8	4
Mr. Stanhope pr part of Pollard's	00	4	0
Joshuah Bartlet pr another part .	00	9	4
Widdow Pollard pr another part	00	13	4
And for Hobson Land	00	8	4
Nehemiah Sandall pr part of Pollard's ..	00	7	6
And for Crooks of Mr. Stanhope ..	00	5	8
Occrs. of Pearson's Land	01	8	4
Willm. and Samuel Jowett Land ..	00	13	4
Occrs. of Howgate Land	00	19	6
Lawrence Bucke for his own	02	9	4
Occrs of Thos. Bucke's Land	00	5	8
Occrs. of James Booth's Land	04	4	4
John Marshall	01	12	4
John Thornton	00	5	8
Occrs. of New Close	00	2	10
James Booth pr ffaultis	00	3	4
Willm. Norton pr Oldfield	00	2	6
Willm. Simpson, senr.	00	14	0
Willm. Simpson, junr.	00	14	0
And for Dunghill Syke	00	8	4
Edmund Ghill	00	14	0
Thomas Hird or occrs.	00	16	8
Samuel Hemingway	00	8	4
John Stead	01	5	0
Samuel Jowett	01	18	3
Robert Jobson	00	13	4
Jeremy Ashton	00	11	3
Widdow Walker	00	13	4
Samuel Marshall	00	14	0
John Viccars	00	11	3
Occrs. of Mr. Stanhope Land	00	5	8
Jeremy Beanlands	00	13	4
James Booth pr Hilltop	00	16	8
In ye Collector's hands last vear ..	01	7	0
Robt. Swayne	00	8	4
Thomas Dawson	00	16	8
And pr Viccars's Land	00	17	6
Isaac Clegg pr ffield Land	00	14	0
John Greave	00	6	2
John Swaine	01	6	8
And pr part of Viccars' Lands	00	10	10
And for Armitage Lands	00	4	4
Abr. Horsfield	00	4	4
John Jowett	00	11	3
Jonathan Tasker	00	13	4
Thomas Hill	00	4	4
And for ffield Lands	00	18	2
And pr Mr. Ramsden Lands	01	16	6
Willm. Denbigh	00	19	6
Joshuah Denbigh	01	2	4
And pr part of Coates' Lands	00	4	4
And pr Pullein Lands	00	8	0
Occrs. of Mr. Coates' Lands	01	4	4
Thomas Serginson	00	14	0
Anthony Sclator	00	4	4
John Brookbank pr part of same ...	00	9	10
Widdow Denbigh	00	16	8
Josias Craven	00	2	10
Occrs. of Holms's Farm	00	5	8
Widdow Sandys	00	18	2
Thomas Bloomer	00	6	8
Jonathan Pratt	00	9	6
And pr part of Coates' Land	00	4	0
And pr Pullein Lands	00	1	6
Samel. Drake or occrs. pr part of Coates' Land	00	4	0

	£	s.	.
John Midgley	01	2	4
Occrs. of Lands late of Tho. Sclater, senr. ..	00	18	2
of Tho. Sclater, junr.	02	16	0
Widdow Sclater	00	4	4
Martin Dawson	01	10	8
And pr part of Craven Land	00	5	8
John Sclater	00	18	2
John Adcocke	00	13	4
George Skirrow or occrs.	00	4	8
Stephen Skirrow	00	2	0
Widdow Skirrow or occrs.	01	2	4
Alice Hainworth	00	5	8
Elizabeth Swaine's house	00	2	0
Hobson's house	00	2	0
John Viccars' house	00	2	0
Willm. Hodgson house	00	2	0
Holgate house	00	2	0
Thomas Stables' house	00	2	0
Total	£91	8	0

Law. Bucke

Collectors to be

Jonathan Tasker and
Tho. Serginson,

HUNSWORTH.

The Assesment for the Land-Tax, Anno Dom. 1704.

	lb	s.	d.	qr
Marey Beamont	02	19	04	2
Jno. Banks	02	06	11	1
Jonas Pearson	00	12	07	
Rich. Nettlton	01	11	11	0
Henery Firth	00	13	04	3
Henery Firth and Rich. Nettlton ...	02	08	11	1
Henery Firth for Marchonfields ..	03	02	07	
Jno. Polard	03	01	07	2
Wm. Banks	01	09	08	1
Jeremiah Fearnley	00	10	05	3
Sarah Hardaker	02	11	06	2
Jas. Margerison	00	19	03	0
Robert Wilkinson	00	06	03	
Joseph Scolfield	00	15	08	0
Abraham Sharpe	00	11	02	2
Rich. Houldsworth	01	13	01	
Jno. Margerison	01	02	08	
Jonathan Speight	00	18	10	2
Wm. Margerison	01	01	10	
Wm. Speight	00	07	10	
Jane Rhoads	00	05	05	2
Abraham Rhoads	00	05	05	2
Richard Cordingley	00	15	08	0
Jas. Goodall and partners	00	15	08	0
Jno. Barraclough	00	18	10	2
Rich. Rayner	00	06	04	
Joseph Cordingley	00	06	04	
Marey Beamont and Rich. Nettlton for Tithes	01	18	11	2
Will. Speight and Jonathan for Cole-mine	00	03	11	1
The Spring Woods	01	06	00	
Samuel Goodall	00	01	07	
Sam. Speight	00	00	09	2
Totall	£36	10	08	

Wm. Banks,
John Margerison, } Assessors.

Squire Firth,
James Goodall, } Collectors.

THE LATE MR. S. O. BAILEY.

In February, 1884, the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society had to lament the loss, by death, of Mr. Samuel Oldfield Bailey, the senior Vice-President. Mr. Bailey had almost from the formation of the Society in 1878 identified himself with it, and was one of its most useful members. His tastes were quite in harmony with the objects of the Society, and although his opportunities did not permit him leisure for antiquarian research, he contributed in many other ways to the Society's usefulness. An example of Mr. Bailey's handiwork will be found in the illustration of the Bradford Piece Hall, given in the present number of the *Antiquary*, the subject of which was copied from an old oil painting. Mr. Bailey was one of the most constant attenders of the Society's meetings and excursions, and on every available occasion did he manifest his interest in the Society's welfare. Mr. Bailey was a native of Manchester, but early in life removed to Leeds, where he entered into an engagement, which afterwards developed into a partnership, with Mr. Masser, engraver and lithographer of that town. In 1848 the firm opened a branch in Bradford, and Mr. Bailey removed to Bradford to superintend its operations. In the course of a short time he took the concern into his own hands, and by the exercise of industry, perseverance, and artistic skill, he succeeded in establishing a very successful business. Partly in consequence of the professional training he had received, but in greater measure from his intuitive love of the beautiful in nature and in art, Mr. Bailey had been led for many years past to take an active interest in the promotion of art culture, and one of his greatest pleasures was that of assisting others in the work. He was one of the founders of the Bradford Art Society, for several years its President, and throughout the Society's existence one of its most consistent supporters. His judgment in art matters was in frequent requisition as examiner of the works of local art students. Freemasonry also found in him an ardent adherent and zealous officer. In the Provincial Lodge of West Yorkshire the deceased gentleman was P. Prov. G. Superintendent of Works; he was also a P.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, 600, and Senior P.M. of the Prince of Wales Lodge, 1648. In other movements of a social and educational character he had taken part, and in all of them his good offices were ever to be relied upon. Mr. Bailey had up to about three weeks before his death enjoyed excellent health. He died while in his sixty-third year. His remains were interred at Undercliffe Cemetery, there being present a large number of the members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, and representatives of other societies with which he had been associated.

The deaths of two other members of the Society have also occurred during the past three years, viz:—Dr. Oldfield, of Heckmondwike, and Mr. Wm. Crann, of Bradford. The former gentleman allied himself with the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society at its formation, but retired at the institution of the Heckmondwike Antiquarian Society, when he became its President, and a valued contributor. —Mr. Crann never took any active part in the Society's work, but his tastes were altogether in that direction, and he was an indefatigable collector. He died in May, 1883.

RECENT DISCOVERY AT ECCLESHILL.

The following extract is taken from the Abstract of Proceedings of the Geological Society of London, contributed by Prof. L. C. Miall, F.G.S. It is headed—"On a new specimen of *Megalichthys* from the Yorkshire Coal Field:"—

"A large and unusually complete example of this fish was recently found (July 25th, 1883) in the roof of the Halifax hard bed, at Mr. F. B. Ellison's Firebrick Works, Eccleshill, near Leeds. The fossil was extracted with special care by the pit manager, Mr. Andrew Oldroyd, and has been presented by Mr. Ellison to the Leeds Museum. It is in good preservation; the ventral surface is uppermost, the pectoral, ventral, anal, caudal fins can be more or less satisfactorily made out; the dorsal surface is absent. The length is 3 feet 8½ inches, of which the head measures about 10 inches, and the tail (from the end of which 5 or 6 inches may be wanting) about a foot. Judging by the large skull figured by Agassiz and preserved in the Leeds Museum, *Megalichthys* may have attained a length of from 4 to 5 feet. The skull shows the mandible and mandibular teeth, the end of the snout, the opercula, and the jugular plates. The pectoral fins show the obtuse lobate character, previously suspected to obtain in this genus. Large basal scales lie on each side of each pectoral fin. The ventral fins are abdominal. The right, which is best preserved, exhibits an arrangement of the scales, which gives a clue to the disposition of the underlying bones or cartilages. This must have closely resembled that in some Elasmobranchs. The same type of fin may be traced, though with important modifications, in *Polypterus*, *Polyodon*, and *Acipenser*, whilst in other recent Ganoids and in Teleostei the arrangement is widely different. Between the ventral fins are three large scales, one median and two lateral. On the left side of the median scale lies what appears to be the anus. A similar arrangement seems to occur in *Pterichthys*. This region is rarely exposed in fossils. The anal fin has also its pair of large basal scales. The caudal fin cannot be well made out. There are indications of the underlying skeleton, but nothing can be distinctly made out. All the features of the present fossil confirm the opinion long ago expressed by Pander and Huxley as to the near affinity of *Megalichthys* to *Osteolepis* and *Diplopterus*."

THE FURNITURE OF A SQUIRE'S HOUSE IN 1651.

"A true Inventory of the godes and cattells of Henry Calverley, of Calverley, Esquire, in the County of York, deceased. Prized by Mr. John Sale, Roger Wilkinson, Thomas Browne, and John Harper, the 14th day of February, 1651 [2].

		£	s.	d.
Imprimis,	his purse and apparell	70	00	00
	In the Hall.			
Item.	One long table, one other table, two Counters, one livery coupboard, two fformes one range.. ...	06	00	00
	In the Kitching.			
Item.	One Range, Paire of Racks ..	02	08	00
Item.	3 Spitts, 2 Dripping panns.. ...	01	10	00
Item.	1 Dresser, boards, tressles and formes	00	06	09
Item.	One great Masker, five great tubbes, water pails, and other wood vessels	03	00	00
Item.	In a back roome and entry one table, one arke, and two great tubbs ..	02	00	00
	In the Greate Chamber.			
Imprimis.	In the Chist 20 paire of Lynnen Sheetes	13	00	00
Item.	12 table cloathes	06	00	00
Item.	18 towells	02	00	00
Item.	24 Duzen of Napkins . ..	12	00	00
Item.	8 Cupboard Cloathes	02	00	00
Item.	10 Sideboard Table Cloathes ..	02	10	00
Item.	6 paire of pillowbears	01	00	00
Item.	In the trunke, and in beds within the house, twelve paire of Lynnen Sheets	05	00	00
Item.	12 table cloaths for the Hall ..	02	10	00
Item.	5 Cloathes of Arras	70	00	00
Item.	2 feather beds, one flock bed, two boulsters filled with feathers, two pillows	10	00	00
Item.	1 Redd Rugg, 1 white Rugg, 1 cover lett, 4 blanketts	04	00	00
Item.	1 Stand bed; 1 Truckle bed, with curtains and rodds... ..	01	10	00
Item.	Rodds and Curtains for the windows	01	10	00
Item.	One coach bed	02	00	00
Item.	3 chairs, 5 buffett stooles ..	02	00	00
Item.	2 presses and 2 chists	03	00	00
Item.	1 Table, 1 Range, 1 Trunck ..	01	06	00
Item.	Pewter in platters and Dishes ..	11	00	00
Item.	2 Flagons and 5 chamber potts..	01	00	00
	In the Chamber next the Great Chamber			
Imprimis.	3 feather beds, 4 feather boulsters	09	10	00
Item.	1 Bed Vallence	01	00	00
Item.	3 Coverletts, 1 Rug, 3 Blanketts, 1 Bedstock	02	00	00
Item.	A tubb with Butter in it	02	00	00
Item.	3 Trunckes	01	00	00
Item	1 Great presse	01	00	00
	In the Great Parlour.			
Imprimis.	In the Great parler, 1 Clocke, 1 Lantherne, 3 little páns, 1 great brasse mortar, and a little one with an Iron pestell ..	03	10	00
Item.	1 Chamber pott and tynne candlesticks	00	08	00
Item.	Chyna Dishes and Cupps ..	00	12	00
Item.	Books	07	00	00
Item.	2 Ranges, 1 Warming pann, and fire-shovels	01	10	00
Item.	3 Chaires, one seated with Cloath, another with quishions, the 3d a Throwne chaire	01	00	00
Item.	6 sett quishions	01	00	00
Item.	2 tables and Carpets with Curtains and Rodds	02	00	00
Item.	4 feather beds, 3 boulsters, 2 pillows	20	00	00
Item.	2 coverletts, 1 Rugg, 2 paire of blanketts	02	00	00
Item.	1 Gray Rugg...	03	00	00
Item.	1 Paire of bed stockes, with Curtains and Rodds	01	04	00
	In Atkinson's Parlour.			
Imprimis.	3 feather beds, 3 boulsters, 4 pillows	08	00	00
Item.	1 stand bed, an half-headed bed, 1 truckle bed	01	10	00
Item.	Curtains 1 coverlet, 2 pair of blancketts	01	10	00
Item.	4 Chaires, 1 table, 1 Livery Cupboard	01	10	00
Item.	2 Truncks, 1 Chist	00	12	00
Item.	3 close stooles with panns ..	01	08	00
Item.	2 Ranges, 1 spitt, and a fier poaker..	00	12	00
Item.	1 pottle pott, 2 little panns, 2 pewter Dishes	00	08	00
Item.	2 Tubbes with Butter	00	10	00
Item.	43 Cheeses with the boards they lye on	02	00	00
Item.	Hustlemente in the parlor ..	00	10	00
Item.	In a Room joyninge to this parlour, one bedstead with boards and Hustlemente	02	00	00
	In the North Chamber.			
Item	An old Truncke with some old coverletts and blanketts in it, flock bed, boulster, 1 Rugg, 1 Coverlett, 1 Blankett	02	10	00
	In the Corn Chamber.			
Imprimis.	5 great panns, 4 great brasse potts	16	00	00
Item.	Tallow	08	00	00
Item.	Meale	07	00	00
Item.	2 Arkes, fllacks, *(breead fleyks?)* and other wood vessell	02	00	00
Item.	33 Cheeses	01	00	00
	In the Lodge.			
Item.	3 great Tables, 3 bedsteads, 1 Long Dresser Table, one litle Square Table	04	10	00
	In the Servants' Chamber.			
Item.	Two halfe headed beds, with bed cloathes	01	10	00
Item.	Wain and plow Tymber	08	00	00
Item.	Wood in the new barne ..	12	00	00
	Beastes and Horses.			
Imprimis.	32 kine, whyes, calves, Steares, and one Bull	75	03	00
Item	8 horses, mares, and ffoales ..	40	00	00
Item.	Corne in the old barne	13	13	04
Item.	2 Corn Waines, 2 Dungwaines, with 4 paire of wheeles, bound with Iron	12	00	00
Item.	Hay in the Chamber and Stack ...	20	00	00
Item.	In the Stable, one Corne Arke ..	00	03	06

Richard Waugh.
Roger Wilkinson.
John Sale.
Thomas Brown.
John Harper."

Copied from Add. MS. 17,411, No. 121, Brit. Mus.

SAMUEL MARGERISON.

LOCAL ROYALISTS

WHO COMPOUNDED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR ESTATES.

Paper read before the Society January 12th, 1883.

By T. T. Empsall.

The following paper contains only a partial list of local Royalists who, as it was denominated, compounded with the Parliament of the Commonwealth for the retention of their estates; but to the account, such as it is, I have added sundry additional information gathered at time and time from various sources respecting the individuals named. As is generally known, the Royalists were King Charles's party, and so named from their adherence to him, and the compounders were those who were more or less actively concerned in promoting his interests during the Civil War. There were widely differing degrees of complicity among them, however, as will be seen in the sequel, from the very slight and casual aid of the half-hearted or timid partizan to the earnest and active sympathizer who evinced his friendship not only by contributing largely of his means towards the King's support, but also by the assumption of arms and taking part in his military proceedings. Instances of both classes and, indeed, of every other grade were numerous in this neighbourhood, but the latter, so far as we know, were few, and in the main men of wealth and position, and therefore having much to lose in the event of defeat, hoped and strove for what they considered the best both for themselves and the nation, anticipating at the same time, as many did, substantial favours in the shape of reward, in the event of victory. And, though untold disaster to some was the immediate result of their devotion, a few ultimately realized much more than they anticipated, or perhaps deserved, while the greatest number, and not the least deserving, though almost ruined by their loyalty, received not the slightest recognition.

Considering the share Bradford took, or perhaps we should say had to sustain, in the civil struggle, and the number of substantial people then existing here, it is somewhat remarkable that so few became involved in it even on the side of Parliament. To understand this is very difficult, as there was a strong current of feeling both ways, although it is evident from Lister's narrative and other contemporary evidence, as well as from the fact of the siege itself, that the inhabitants generally were with the Parliamentary party.

The surrounding districts, as has been remarked, supplied more or less active partizans to both camps, but that of the Royalists embraced the wealthier portion, and such of these as had something left when the struggle terminated, were fined, for what was called their delinquency. Their guilt, however, if we may use the term, differed widely in its amount and character: from sitting on committees or acting in such organizations for the promotion of the King's cause; taking part in levying taxes or obtaining supplies for the same purpose; to active assistance in the forces and in military operations. And few escaped, who were worth looking after, when the reckoning day came; but to establish the charges against some of them any evidence seems to have been acceptable, and, judging from what now exists, much of it appears to have been very slight indeed. But the times, we must remember, were very serious, so that what would perhaps be regarded by us to-day as mere inadvertancies, in instances arising from circumstances over which there might be little control, or it might be, carelessness easily unregarded, were seized upon, as showing conclusively the disposition of the individual to the contending parties, and marked accordingly. If Royalistic tendencies were indicated thereby, a fine was almost inevitable. Precisely the same hard lines were dealt out to Commonwealth men at the Restoration, and long afterwards, with much consequent suffering to comparatively innocent persons. But it must be said there was some discrimination by the sequestrators as to the nature and amount of individual delinquency, the penalty for the lighter kind being a tenth in value of the individual's estate, when that value could be ascertained, and from a sixth to a third in the most serious cases. Once, however, in the

black list, whatever might be the character of the individual's guilt, the chance of escape from punishment was so remote, that efforts were promptly made, likely or otherwise, through friends near or distant, to intercede for them, in order to avert, or obtain some mitigation of the blow. In the domestic and other correspondence of the period, we find many instances, some of them of a very humiliating kind, even from parties who had actually been in arms for the King, but who happened perhaps to be allied to Commonwealth men by ties of friendship, marriage, or blood. This is shown in many cases, and one in particular just occurs to me, but not certainly of the graver character, in which the Fairfax family itself was concerned. It is that of a young Ripon gentleman, called Jennings, who, out of regard for King Charles, had been to some slight extent associated with his party in that town. He was the grandson of a wealthy squire of the neighbourhood, and was at the time a suitor for the hand of "Nell," a daughter of Charles Fairfax, of Menston, uncle of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, and brother of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, who was then residing in London. Charles, writing to his brother, says:—"Mr. Peter Jennings is very shortly for London to pay his composition, being one of the most innocent delinquents in all the country, for that little he did for the enemy's party was extorted from him by threats and imprisonment. I shall humbly beg from your Lordship your fair respects towards him, if he come to attend you, and your acknowledgment of him in so near a relation." That is to say, he hoped the great man would show, by appropriate demeanour to young Jennings, a sense of the prospective relationship likely to exist between them, and thereby also come regards for Nell, his niece. With respect to the young man, he further writes:—"He is a Cambridge man, of about 19 years, that never contributed any fault to those flaws, the sum is now upon composition, his offence was acting as a sub-committee in the Lord Newcastle's time for regulating an assessment and allowing billets for the ease of the country. A good word from your Lordship may very much avail."

This was a powerful appeal to one of the most prominent and influential men of the time, and apparently had its effect, unless some mistake was made by his prospective father-in-law in his christian name, for a "Peter" of Ripon, is not found in the compounding list. Nor did he marry "Nell Fairfax," after all, as soon afterwards she became the wife of George Smithson, and, like her father, had a very numerous progeny. The presumption is, therefore, that Jennings, though he had lost a wife, escaped the pecuniary penalty, and if so, he is the only one I have met with so fortunate. There were some we know of, who were strongly suspected of aiding and abetting the Cavaliers on the sly; no doubt to avoid the risk of consequences, and who in moments of danger, sought and obtained the shelter and intercession of neighbouring influential Parliamentarians, but when the tide changed, turned against and rent them. In the main, however, both sides, though neighbours, friends, nay in many cases closely akin, were open, bold and fearless. Returning to the main question, as has been already intimated, the number of persons living in Bradford, or the immediate district, connected with the King's party, of the wealthier class was comparatively small, not more than some half-dozen of them being called to account, for their loyalty. Mr. James says that not one of these lived in the town itself, but in that he was mistaken, as Richard Brighouse, whose name survives now only in the Records, was a resident, but really his delinquency was of such a character as hardly to have entitled him to the honour of paying for it. "His Delinquency has been," says the official document, "that he was an assessor at Bradford for Raysing of moneys for the maintenance of forces raised against the Parliament." Knowing the inhabitants very well he would no doubt be a very suitable person to assess this impost and to say how much each inhabitant was able to pay, although he might not think he was committing any serious offence by doing so. He soon after, however, discovered his mistake, and in November, 1644, we are told, "hastened to York to render himselfe to the committee sittinge there, and sithence he hath been employed as deputy High Constable in the Parliament service, as by certificate under the hands of two members of the Honourable House of Commons doth appear."

"That hee tooke the Naconall Covenant in his Parish Church at Bradford, 27th November, 1644, and is certifyd under the hands of the Minister, the Church-Wardens, and other Parishioners at that Parish, by their certificate at that date, and hath taken the negative othe befor the Committee, in the County as by their certificate of the 20th Oct., 1646, dothe appear." In the same document it is declared that Brighouse was seized in fee to him and his heirs in possession, of and in certain lands and tenements "lyinge and being in the Parish of Bradford, of the yearly value before these troubles of £25 11s. But that he is indebtted £500 0 0d."

The fine levied on him was a tenth, which amounted to £51 0 0.

The question naturally arises who was this milk and water royalist Richard Brighouse, who

hastened to York soon after discovering his mistake, to atone for it before the Commissioners and enlighten them on his small belongings and heavy debt; what was his trade, and what his precise position in the community? None of these particulars have I been able to ascertain. I am inclined to believe that he was a native of the adjoining parish of Halifax, and a member of a substantial family then living in the neighbourhood of Hipperholme. In the registers he is stated to be first of Bolling and subsequently of Bradford, where, perhaps, he removed for business purposes. He married by license at our Parish Church in 1618, Elizabeth Barcroft, a daughter of an old and well to do family of Park House, and had four children: Tempest born in 1619, John in 1620, who died in the same year, Richard in 1621, and Maria in 1622, and these three survived him. Mrs. Brighouse died in 1643, the very time his Civil War troubles began. In 1647, or about that year, he removed to Halifax where he died in 1650. His will, which was proved in London the same year, has some points of interest to Bradford Antiquarians, and runs as follows:—

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Richard Brighouse, of Halifax, being perfite and sound bothe in bodie and minde, (God be praised), I doe order and make this my last will and testamente in forme following. Firste, my will and minde is that Richard Brighouse my sonne, shall have and enjoy to him and his heires for ever, all that messuage or howse and one garden, and one crofte of land to the same belongings used and occupied with appurtenances in Kirkgate, in Bradford, called George Moore howse and erofte, being formerly conveyed unto the said Richard my sonne, by mee or as joint purchaser with mee."

Before proceeding further, it may be noted that this item of his possessions appears to be almost identical with the allotments held by the Bondmen of the Manor 300 years before, and is some evidence that the town had made little change or progress during that long period. And another remark is invited here too, namely, that the conveyance to his son sometime before, looks uncommonly like the dodge resorted to by many other persons in his circumstances to lessen the weight of penalty in prospect.

"Item, I doe give and bequeathe unto the said Richard my sonne and to his heires for ever, all that messuage or howse or tenement with appurtenances in Kirkgate, in Bradford aforesaide, with one garden and one crofte of land, and all howses, barnes, backsides and easments to the same belonging, used and occupied late in my owne occupation, and now in the occupation of *Hugh Carver*. And all that other messuage or howse with appurtenances in Kirkgate, in Bradford aforesaide, and all howses, backsides and easments to the same belonging, sometime in the occupation of Thomas Walmsley deceased, and now in the holding or occupation of John Wrigley. And also one close of land and meadow with appurtenances in Manningham, commonly called Cruckleswells, which was purchased of John Wilkinson, late of Manningham."

To his son Tempest, "my heir apparent," as he describes him, he leaves the remainder of his properties in Bradford and Horton, which, though not enumerated, must have been considerable, subject however, to the payment of £150 within two years of his decease to his sister Marie, and failing this all the property thus left him is to be forfeited to her. The whole of his personalty is to be divided between Richard and Marie, which Richard is to realize and render an account of to her, on pain of losing his share to her. This personalty must have been considerable, as the legacies and other payments amount to a considerable sum. Two of these may be mentioned. "I doe give," says he, "unto Elizabeth Maude, wife of my son-in-law Thomas Maude, £5 to bee bestowed on a piece of plate, and my name and gifte is to be engraven thereon." This relationship of Elizabeth, wife of his son-in-law Thomas Maud, I cannot understand, unless Brighouse's wife had been previously married and had a daughter Elizabeth. But in that case and she had married Maude, he could hardly call him son-in-law. A similar gift he makes to a cousin named Gibson for the like purpose. The will concludes:—

'And to my eosin Anne Gibsonne the like some (£5) to be bestowed on a peeee of plate, with my name and gifte thereon engraven. To my two lovinge Cosins Joseph and Elizabeth Lister, twentie shillings each for two gould rings to be worn as my gifte. To my said sonne Tempest £20, and to my said daughter Marie £50. And after all my debtes, funeralle, and legaeies bee paid, I doe hereby give and bequeath unto my two youngest children, Richard and Mary Brighouse, to be divided equally between them. And my will and mind is that the sd Richard shall give a juste accompt to my daughter, the said Mary, of all such some or somes of money as shall at my decease be due or owinge as moneys disbursed att lawe for any person or persons att the right and discretion of Mr. Anthony Foxcroft and Mr. Thomas Lister, my dear friends, whom I desire to take paine, therein. And if my sonne Richard shall denye and not doe the same, then my will and mind is that hee shall have noe benefit of my personalle estate; but the same shall wholly fall to my said daughter Marie. And I doe ordaine and make the saide Richard my sonne, and Marie my daughter jointe executors of this my last will and testament. And my humble prayers to God ever shall be that my children may, in the fear of God, always agree. In witness whereof to this my presente writinge containge my last will on three sheets of payper, I have sett my hand and seal. Witnesses, Thomas Bynnes, John Bothomley John Hargraves."

From what has been stated of Brighouse's belongings, we must consider him a comparatively wealthy man, and that the fine of £51 estimated a tenth, was after all a rather moderate infliction for his delinquency. From his having lived in Bolling and his eldest son being named Tempest, it might reasonably be supposed he was in some way connected with or attached to Sir Richard Tempest, who was at the onset an active Royalist, but like Brighouse abandoned the cause when the stream was observed to be flowing the other way.

In concluding my remarks about Brighouse, it may be admitted that his way of summing up and estimating his worth was probably much the same as we ourselves might adopt under the same circumstances, that is making it as small as possible. But there must have been some connivance at this sort of thing in instances such as this, otherwise even at the low rents, in modern money, at which property in the very heart of the town let for at the time, together with other considerable properties in Horton, Manningham, &c., of much greater value, would not have been accepted as being worth only £25 11s. per annum. Perhaps it was fortunate for the man that he had elected to be dubbed a constable in the interest of the Parliamentary Party.

Another compounder, Tobias Lawe, resided at Leaventhorp, about two miles from Bradford, on the road to Thornton. He was a native of Halifax, and had considerable property in that parish. In 1625 he married, by license, at Bradford, Agnes Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, and received, through her, substantial addition to his means. By this marriage he had one son, Robert, who died the same year he was charged with delinquency, aged 19, and his wife died in 1651. Thus, Tobias was bereft of both wife and family in the midst of his trouble with Parliament. As a victim of the Commonwealth, his case appears to have been harder, that is to say, his offence was less serious, and his fine certainly was heavier in proportion to his means, than that of Brighouse. Indeed, estimated and judged by the existing depositions, which, however, are very few, his fate was very hard. The substance of the charge against him, according to what I have been able to find, is this: that he deserted his home at Leaventhorpe when hostilities approached his door, and for the safety of himself and family, took refuge in the Royalist garrison at York, but returned to Leaventhorpe before that garrison surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. This was all that I can find alleged against Toby, and supposing there was nothing more, it must be admitted that his punishment does not seem, in the worst view of his case, to have been justifiable. His sentiments might or might not have been on the King's side; but having possibly an ailing family at the time, its comfort and welfare would be his chief consideration, and therefore the strongest camp, or what he might judge was the strongest, would be the best to flee to.

However, his choice condemned him, because it was supposed to indicate his leanings in the struggle. But what did he do subsequently? In April, 1643, we are told by the official documents, that he "lent £10 to the Parliament on the Publique Faithe, and £10 more in the same yeare." And further, that "in January, 1644, hee paide unto the Committee at Yorke £50 in part of his 25th part, and on the 8th July, 1645, £50 more, in full of his agreement with the Committee for the same." Not an inconsiderate view of Brighouse's case, and reputed circumstances seems to have been taken by these Yorkshire sequestrators. It is evident they felt that a fine of £100, or a 25th part of the man's property, was a reasonable infliction for his offence, and both parties would doubtless regard the arrangement as final. But it was a mistake, as in November the year after, it was repudiated and another fine of £350 levied on him, stated to be a fourth of his possessions. It would be interesting to know what circumstances led to this re-consideration of his case, especially knowing, as we do, that even before he was declared a delinquent, he had satisfactorily condoned his guilt, and shown too a certain amount of friendliness to the Parliament by the small loans above-named. In common, also, with others in the same case, he subscribed the National League and Covenant before Robert Blease, then vicar of Bradford, on the 7th September, 1646, which was attested by Blease and two other ministers.

The inventory of Lawe's property which accompanies the other documents, states that he had freehold land and tenements at Leaventhorpe, in Bradford Dale, of the yearly value "before these troubles," of £45. That he had also a like estate of and in certain cottages, lands and rents lying and being in the several townships of Southowram, Northowram, and Halifax, of the yearly value "before these troubles," of £132. In personal estate he had in goods and chattels, household stuff, &c., to the value of £51 1 2. On the other hand it is averred that he was indebted £1000, and craved an allowance of £4 per annum which he had to pay yearly for his lands at Leaventhorpe for 7 years yet to come to "one Nicholas Cunliffe according to agreement." The Cunliffes were a Lancashire family, but becoming connected by marriage with the Listers of this district, acquired considerable property here, and hence Ellis

Cunliffe Lister, one of the first representatives of Bradford in the House of Commons. The payment to Cunliffe was, I suspect, some family arrangement between Lawe and him, both parties having allianee with the Hawksworth family.

Soon after Lawe had settled with the sequestrators he removed to Northowram, or perhaps Halifax, where he married a second wife (if not the third, as a note, supplied to me by Mr. Lister, of Shibden Hall, seems to imply), Mary ——— and died a few months subsequently. His will was made on the 2nd January 1652-3, less than five months after, his wife Agnes died, and Mary, above-named, is appointed an executor. In September of the same year the will was proved, therefore Tobias had died in the meantime, and his widow had also selected another husband, Jonathan Mawde, M.D., of Halifax, —the "Dr. Mawde,," I suspect, who lodged the Duke of Buckingham on his visit to Halifax in 1673, on a recruiting expedition—administration being attested by the "oathe of Mary Mawde, otherwise Lawe, relict, and one of the executors of Tobias Lawe before Jere Waddington, Gent., the authorized administrator of the same." Thus passed in a brief space into the hands of comparative strangers the vast property which the industry and care of Lawe and partly his father's, had through many years enable them to accumulate. The will is both interesting and curious, but too long for more than its substance here. The statement of his possessions contained in it, shows some differences, but, unlike many other delinquents' inventories, does not compare very unfavourably with the one he supplied to the commissioners, though it exhibits some other peculiarities which are not uninteresting.

After the usual introduction of those times, he says :—

"And as for the temporal estate wherewith it has pleased God to bestow upon mee during my abode in this present world, I give and bequeathe and dispose of it as followeth :

"And 1st, whereas I have surrendered to the use of myself during life, and after my death unto Mary, my now wife, and her heirs, all those my Coppie Hold lands, that is to say—

"A messuage or tenement commonly called, or known by the name of Blacker Howse and all houses, barnes, &c., whatsoever to the same belonging, lyinge and beinge in Northowram, within the Graveshipp of Hipperholme, now in the occupation of Thomas Stocks,. And also all those several closes of land called Rosse Croft, with appurtenances, situate in Northowram, aforesaid, in the occupation of mee, the said Testator, being of the yearly rent to the lord of foure shillings and sixpence. Nevertheless such estate and interest of the said Mary in the said premises was upon trust and confidence, that she and her heirs should dispose of the said premises as by this my last will and testament shall direct, limit, and appoint.

"And whereas alsoe by a certaine deed by mee made unto John Binns, of Rishworth (near Bingley) John Johnson, Swillington, and Tobias Lister, of Manningham, Gent., bearing date the 6th January, 1652, I have granted unto them and their heirs all the half parte of the Lordshipp or Mannor of Cromwellbottom ; and all my moiety of all that Mannor or Lordshipp of Southowrome ; and also all and singular those my Messuages, &c., in Cromwellbothome and Southourome aforesaide (with names of some dozen tenants), and also all that Messuage, situate in Halifax, now or late in the occupation of mee, Tobias Law, and others.

"And also the capital Messuage, called Leaventhorpe Hall, in Bradford Dale, now or late in the occupation of myselfe, Thomas Hopkinson, and others.

"Also Leaventhorpe Fulling Millne, now in the occupation of Thomas Hopkinson, and another Messuage in Thornton, occupied by Henry Ramsbottom, late the inheritance of William Butterfield. Also all and singular, freehold lands, messuages, cottages, &c., in Cromwellbottom, Southouram, Leaventhorpe, Allerton, and Thornton, in Bradford Dale, devised unto the said Feoffees to the use of me the said Testator, for the term of my life, and after my decease to the only use of Mary, my wife, her heirs and assigns, for ever, upon speciall trust and confidenee, that she will dispose of the said lands in convenient time after my decease, and part thereof to be sold, and the money arising therefrom to pay my debts, and the overplus and monies to be disposed of by her to such persons as I should in my last will and testament. And I doe hereby appoint Mary, my wife, and John Johnson, my brother-in-law, the joint and only executors. And I doe appoint my wife and the above-said John Johnson joint and only executors to whom I give the residue of all my goods and chattels, for the better payment of my debts, legacies and funeral expenses. And for the more assured performanee of this my last, I hereby give all my lands, &c., in the County of York, unto Mary, my wife, and her heirs, for ever, to the uses and intent aforesaid, and such overplus thereof as shall remain unto my said wife and her heirs for ever to be disposed of at her own will and pleasure."

This will, which I have condensed as much as possible so as to leave the substanee and meaning intact, appears to be, and was regarded at the time, a very imperfect instrument, and must have been executed by Tobias himself when in a condition, both of body and mind, wholly unfit for such a performance It will be observed that he had a serious intention of making sundry bequests, and had apparently conversed with his wife repeatedly on the subject ; yet not a single individual is specified. With regard to the question of his estates, a compari-

son of it given here, with the brief statement supplied to the "Commissioners sittinge at Goldsmiths' Hall," such a difference will be perceptible, that it is very likely, had it been nearer the mark, he would not have escaped with the extra fine of £350, heavy as it was. And it is surprising that the discrepancies were not noticed when the will was proved, as was the case in other instances, and another slice taken off it by the Commonwealth. But, very little time had elapsed ere several persons commenced the game of legal hazard with the widow, and although she, together with her husband were substantially the victors, the trouble and expense to her must have been very serious. It may be added here that the mother and sister of Toby Lawe resided, after the death of his father, Richard Lawe, at Lower Woodhouse, Rastrick, and that the sister, Mary Lawe, founded the useful charities known there ever since by her name.

Another yet harder case than either Brighouse's or Lawe's, was that of Francis Baildon, of Baildon, a youth yet in his teens, and personally altogether free from any complicity whatever in the civil broils. At the time of the outbreak he would not be more than 12 or 14 years of age, and was a ward in Chancery, his guardianship having been assigned to one Francis Malham, Esq., for the usual consideration and on the usual legal terms. It was this guardian who had been in arms against the Parliament, and not Baildon, yet on the youth was inflicted the penalty. The memorial of Baildon, without date, but probably about 1650, is a very simple, mild, and plaintive document. Although it conveys a remonstrance of the gentlest type against his punishment, it puts his case before us clear enough, and excites our sympathy for him in his plea for clemency.

"This Petition sheweth that your Petitioner, Francis Baildon, hath been for 19 years last past, a ward to his majesty, and that his wardship was granted to Francis Malham, Esq., who, for a long time hath had the guardianship and tuition of your said petitioner, being not yet full of age. That the said F. Malham, your petitioner's guardian, was in arms against the Parliament, and placed your petitioner at Board in Skipton, a garrison of the King, where your petitioner remained a long time, and being bound by the Rules of the Court of Wardes (as he is informed) to obey his tutor, for which your petitioner's estate is sequestered, and beseeches the Commissioners to consider these matters favourably."

In another document he affirms that :—

"I was never any member of the present Parliament, nor any judge or officer towards the Lawe, common or civil, nor any sergeant, councillor, or attorney, doctor, advocate, or proctor of the Lawe, common or civil, clergyman, Maister or Fellow of any College or Hall, in neither of the Universities or elsewhere, or master of any school or hospital, or named or included in any exceptions of the propositions of Parliament."

The following is the substance of Baildon's statement of his possessions made to the authorities in May, 1649: "that he was possessed in fee to him and his heirs of a Capital Messuage or Manor-House with Demesnes thereto belonging, with Water Mill and Coal Mines in Baildon and Bingley, of the yearly value of £120 and of which his mother hath her thirds. Thot he owes an arrear of rent due to the Court of Wards during his minority, amounting to the sum of £200." The fine imposed upon him was £360, a sum equal to three years' rents on his stated income. It will be observed that the Manor of Baildon is not included in Baildon's property, and for this reason, it did not belong to him, nor had it been in the hands of his predecessors for some time The fine, heavy as it was, he managed to raise, somehow, and paid it immediately after he found there was no possibility of abatement, Most unfortunately for the lad, it was discovered shortly afterwards that the value of his property had been under-estimated to the extent of £63 a year, and that plunged him into a serious dilemma, from which he had much trouble in extricating himself. In a letter which he wrote to the Committee, explaining this, he says that, "beinge at the time newly come of age, and not understanding the full value of his estate upon his entry, made after composition, he found the same to be about £60 per annum more than he compounded for, and which he at once discovered to the Commissioners at York, who made an enquiry into the same, and found it to be correct." He then desired to compound for this extra value, when it was found too late to do it on the original terms "Whereupon," he continues, "the same hath been ever since under sequestration, and by order of the 10th March, 1651, the said undervalued lands were lett to your Petitioner for *seaven* years from the 25th March, 1652. at the rent of £60 over and above assessments and other charges. Your Petitioner humbly prayes he may be permitted to compound for the said under-valuation upon the late votes of Parliament, hee livinge above eighty miles from London."

It would be tedious to read all the correspondence in this affair, but the end of it was that, at the close of 1653, a further fine of £300 was levied, or one-third of the remainder in question. Altogether, the fines inflicted on the young man, amounting to £660, would no doubt be a very serious tax on his resources, and to pay them it is not unlikely he felt himself under the necessity of resorting to

the useful and customary mode, common in those days, and possibly not altogether forgotten now, of looking out for a wife, with some means, to help him. He, however, chose one at the time, and of the right sort too, namely, Jane, only daughter of William Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, with whom he got the needful not only to relieve his pecuniary disabilities, but also to enable him to make substantial improvements in his estate, and re-acquire the Manor which the Hawksworths had purchased of Gervas Fitzwilliam some years before.

The only other compounder to be dealt with in this paper is Francis Layton, of Rawdon, one of the most substantial men of his time, judging from the amount of his composition, and the enormous estate he, ostensibly, possessed in the neighbourhood of his residence. Originally, his family was seated at West Layton, near Richmond, but the branch of it from which he sprung resided at Kirby Hall, near Borough Bridge, whence Francis himself migrated to Rawdon, where he developed immensely. At the same time, he held the high, honourable, and no doubt lucrative post of Keeper of the Royal Jewels in the Tower of London. He received this appointment from Charles I., and retained it till his death, which occurred the year after the Restoration, at the advanced age of 84. The foundation of the Church at Rawdon was, I believe, largely indebted to this gentleman's piety and benevolence, and his son, Thomas, who inherited his father's generous qualities, built and endowed the Almshouses and School there, and also largely contributed to the cost of the erection of a Church at Leeds. Another son, John, the eldest, who married a daughter of Sir Alan Cotton, Lord Mayor of London, was distinguished for his literary tastes and labours.

Layton's property, nominally at any rate, embraced the Manors of Rawdon, Yeadon, and I should think, nearly the whole of Horsforth, as the list of his tenantry there numbers two or three score, sufficient it would seem to comprise nearly the entire inhabitants of the place at that time. There is a considerable difference in the statements of the amount of fine inflicted on Layton for his delinquency, the sum I copied from the State documents being £770, while in the list of compounders, together with their compositions published in 1656, his fine is put down at £3600, twice as much as was paid by Henry Calverley his neighbour, and equal to that inflicted on the most wealthy noblemen.

The difference in the amount of Layton's fine is very considerable, and how it arises I am unable to explain. In point of wealth he was no doubt a delinquent of the first class, and perhaps the liquidators, finding after the first levy was made, that he ought to pay a little more, as in Baildon's case, they called for a further contribution.

In his own statement to the Commissioners of his circumstances, the following are the main particulars :—

"Your Petitioner is now an old man, being 67 years old, and not able to travel to York without peril of his life, as will be deposed by his son, who is come, authorised by him, to solicit his composition, which is the reason he hath not taken the regular oath.

"And your Petitioner hath granted his estate to two other persons in trust to sell it after his decease, and therewith pay his debts, which are so great as will be impossible to pay them without *saile*.

"That he dare not go out of the King's quarters to Bradford during the siege, but admits sending his man to wait on the King, at York.

"That his estate is burdened by an annuity of £20, payable to Mrs. Frances Oglethorpe for life; also by a rent-charge in perpetuity of £54 to the poor of the Hospital of Tadcaster; and that he owed debts to the amount of £3550."

Considering the value of money at that time, it must be admitted, if Layton's statement of his obligations was true, that his vast property was very heavily weighted by incumbrances But, as we have seen, it was a weakness of all these delinquents to present the worst phase of their circumstances, and, may be, exaggerate them a little to the authorities. This case was not an exception, according to all I have seen relating to it. By Layton's will, which was made about the date of his composition, he leaves after his decease, an annual charge of £40 on his Horsforth property, as per agreement with the Oglethorpes, of whom he purchased it. Out of this only £5 was paid to Tadcaster Hospital, on very hard conditions, the rest being distributed between the poor and the Church of Rawdon. And after all misrepresentation was of very little use to the Commissioners, evidence of the most undisputable character only, or personal enquiry, being allowed to weigh with them.

When the siege of Bradford approached, the inhabitants, or some Committee that acted on their behalf, cast abroad throughout the entire district for armed assistance to repel the Cavaliers. And very little scruple was exercised in doing this, the aid of all persons, likely and otherwise, being solicited. It was a bold act though, to ask the aid of Layton, a high and well paid officer of state, and whose sentiments must have been known to be on the other side. Hopeless, however, and foolish apparently as

the errand might be, a man was sent post haste to Rawdon, and returned, of course, alone. The charge against him by the inhabitants on account of this was "that he refused to assist the Parliament forces at Bradford, when they sent for him to join against the forces then in armes there against the Parliament." They evidently desired to screen the old gentleman somewhat, so as to make his burden and trouble as light as possible. And had he himself not admitted sending a man the other way, his penalty might perhaps have been less severe. But very likely he did much more than this in men, and added money besides, both being equally welcome and necessary to the King. Though advanced in years, and as he states, very feeble, he survived the Restoration, and when he died his circumstances were visibly unimpaired, neither the sale of his property he speaks about, nor the huge encumbrances on it, having any existence apparently beyond the paper on which the statement was made.

It may be remarked further, that nearly all these Royalist delinquents, in their various stages of penitence, affirmed that they had subscribed to the National Covenant, and also the Regulation Oath, and generally before the local Parson or Vicar. Layton did this too, but for some reason or other he went to the hereditary minister at Kirby Hill, where, I suspect, he would be allowed to perform the disagreeable operation in his own way. But the other oath he never did take, because he said he was too "ill to travel as far as York to perform."

Among the documents relating to these compounders is one of an exactly opposite character, but connected with the same momentous event. Though of no great importance in itself, it shows that there was at least one Bradfordian who, as a private soldier, threw in his lot with the Parliamentary Army, and affords also an additional glimpse of the sufferings the inhabitants of the town endured at the time of the siege. It is a Petition of Isaac Ellison, clothier, a native of Halifax, but, coming to Bradford when young, he married a daughter of the Northrop family, by whom he had a son, John, born in 1614, and a daughter, Grace, soon after whose birth her mother, Mrs. Ellison, died. When the war commenced, this son joined a troop of horse under Colonel Fienne, and by good conduct soon rose to be quarter-master in it, with which he remained till the siege of Bristol, in 1645, when he was killed. His death seems to have been a sad blow to the father, as the son, out of his very precarious remuneration, contrived to save and send something for the support of the family at home. Some arrears of pay were due to the son at the time, and old Ellison being very poor, and possibly threatening to become a burden on the inhabitants, a number of influential local gentlemen, among whom were Peter Sunderland, William Rawson, William Field, Joseph Field, Nathan Dixon, Thomas Craven, James Sagar, and George Northrop, united in the following memorial on his behalf :—

"To the Chief Justice of the Upper Bench at Westminster, and to all whom it might concern.

"The Humble Petition of Isaac Ellison, of the Parish of Bradford, sheweth that your Petitioner is a very old man, 70 years at the least. Hath been well affected to the Parliament to the extent of his power ever since the late troubles did begin ; and therefore had his estate plundered and wholly taken from him by the King's partie, and was now brought into debt.

"And hee hath a Daughter who hath laid a kaitiff this 2 years, who was a great stay and helper to him, and by reason of his debtes is therefore threatened to bee imprisoned by suite and deprived of his liberty by some creditors. Havinge beene of goode repute and life among his neighbours, had a sonne slaine att Bristowe in the Parliament service.

"This humble petitioner (not beinge worthe in cleere goods or estate above 40/-) hee may be relieved accordinge to the Acts, Lawes and Ordinances of this Commonwealth. And as your Honour's wisdom shall thinke fittinge.

"The partie is knowne to these neighbours under written."

This was a very influential appeal to the authorities, but either through inability or unwillingness to listen to it, there was no response, and though it would be followed, no doubt, by occasional efforts in the same direction, nine years elapse before we hear of the case again, when the old man actually dragged his aged limbs to London with a Petition in his hand addressed :—

"To His Highness Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland," containing the followlng plaintive supplication :—

"The Humble Petition of Isaac Ellison, of Bradford, in the County of York, clothier, sheweth your petitioner hath been a man well affected to the cause of the Commonwealth, by reason whereof hee hath loste his whole estate, amounting to £130, by the Earl of Newcastle's army when Bradford was taken. And your poor Petitioner having one only sonne that he depended uppon for his livelihood, who was a quarter-master in Col. Fienne's his owne troope and slaine in the Parliament forces att Bristow, and your poor Petitioner being an aged man of 75 years and in great debte and past his labour, havinge nothinge lefte to preserve his life and havinge come very farre and waited very long for some relefe that may be a comfort to him in his olde age, the truthe of all which doe appear by good certificate.

"The premises being considered hee humbly beseecheth your Highness to take his sadd and distressed condition into your pious and serious consideration, and to allow him these arrears due to his sonne, being £28, or some pension for his life, or what your Highness in your wisdom shall think fitt."

After considerable delay the Cabinet certified the justice of the claim, which was paid to the old man in 1654, in London, whence he turned his face homeward, but died on the way.

PUDSEY IN THE 12TH AND 13TH CENTURIES.

Paper read before the Society November 14th, 1884.

By Simeon Rayner.

In a previous paper, read before the Society December 14th, 1883, I gave, as well as I could, the History of Pudsey from before the Conquest, noticing particularly the settlement and subsequent history of the ancient Pudsey Family, one of whom was the famous Bishop Pudsey, of Durham, 1153 to 1195. I now proceed to notice other land-owners and residents of Pudsey, during the 12th and 13th centuries. I am, fortunately, enabled to do this from a large number of valuable and interesting Charters, — the Calverley MSS., which were presented by Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., in July, 1866, to the British Museum, and catalogued—"Additional Charters, 16,580 to 17,202." In them we have much instructive information, lifting the curtain, as it were, and revealing to us many photographic pictures of the far past relating to our locality.

In a Charter of the 12th century we learn that "Roger Scot, of Kalverlaia, soldier, gave to Ganfrid, son of Peter de Arthington and Mary, the sister of the said Roger, one half caruate of land in Kalverlaia out of his Manor in free marriage; rendering from thence two gilt spurs annually." The witnesses being:—Will. de Lelia, Will. Wart, Radulf, son of Radnivini de Bramhope, and others.

[With a Seal.] *Add. Chart., 16,580.*

In another Charter, in the time of Hen. III. (1216 to 1272) the same land, mentioned in the previous one, is transferred to a Pudsey man by a descendant of the first recipient, thus:—"Robert, son of Randolf de Arthington, conceded to William Townesloverd, of Pudekesaye, half a caruate of land in Kalverlaye, which by evidences Roger Scot heretofore gave to Ganfrid, son of Peter de Arthington and Mary, sister of the said Roger, held of John Scot, feudal lord, rendering to the said John one pair of gilt spurs annually." The witnesses being:—Jordan de Wodehall, Will. son of John, Will. son of Roger and others.

[With a broken Seal. No. 16,583.]

This Roger Scot I find mentioned in the Harleian MSS., No. 797, as well as some other residents in Pudsey at that time, as follows:—

"Know ye that I, Simon, son of Alex. de Pudkesay, have given to God and the poor of ye Hospital of St. Peter, of York, 3 oxgangs of land in Pudekesay."

"Know yt I, Roger the Scot, of Kalverley, have granted, etc., to God and the poore of ye Hospital of St. Peter of York, etc., all that gift wch Simon, the son of Alex. de Pudekeshey, my man, formerly made unto them, of the land of my ffee, to witt, one toft in Pudekeshey, where Davit le Estumer resided, and one essart, etc." Witnesses, etc., *sans date.*

In the Coucher of Leonarde Hospital, and St. Peter's of York, is also the following, as well as the aforesaid items:—"Henry Scot, of Pudeyesay, gave to the Hospital of St. Peter, of York, by Charter, one essart in Pudekesey, wth the wood and meadow of the sayd essart, wch is called Holmesgate-rod, by the bounds and witnesses." *Sans date.*

This same Simon, who was so generous to the poor, &c., I find mentioned in other Charters:—

"William Scot, of Calverley, conceded to Simon, servant of Pudegesaia, lands in Pudegesaia, which he held of Roger, father of the said William, at an annual rent of fourpence." The witnesses were:—John de Thornil and others. (Temp. Hen. III. Add. Char. 16,600.)

"Richard, son of Robert de Tyersale,* conceded to Robert, son of Simon, servant of Pudegesaia land, situate between the bridge of Tyersale and the arable land, at a rental of one penny annually." Witnesses:—Will. Scot, Hen. Scot, Roger Alan, and others. (Temp. Hen. III. Add. Char. 16,601.)

Henry Scot, here mentioned, I find, was a witness to a Deed relating to Horsforth and Kirkstall Abbey, signed "Henry Scot, of Pudehesaie." Time, between A.D., 1222 and 1249. The Alans were also of Pudsey: the name we shall come across again as we proceed to notice these early Charters.

In the Harleian MSS., No. 797 [Dodsworth's, copied by Jennyns], I find that:—

"Robt. Scot granted to the Hospital of St.

* His daughter is mentioned in the Pudsey Pedigree.

Peter, of York, one toft of 3 pches, of land in Pudekesey, etc." *Sans date.*

"To all, etc., William Scot, of Kalvert, confirms to the Hospital of St. Peter, etc., all the tenements wch they have of ye gift of Simon de Estburn, in the territory of Pudekesey." *Sans date.*

"Ranulf de fferseley hath given to the Hospital, etc., all the moiety of a rode of land in Pudesay."

From other evidence we are enabled to fix the time when this "Ranulf de fferseley," who held land in Pudsey, lived, as I find that in a Deed or Grant of the Manor of Allerton, near Leeds, by Samson de Allerton, to Kirkstall Abbey, about 1190, are the names of "Ranulph de Ferseleia," and "Alex. de Kalverlaia," as witnesses. P. 125. Whitaker's *Loides et Elmete.*

A few years afterwards, again, we find "Ranulph de Ferseleia," "Nigell de Horseforth," and others are amongst the witnesses to another gift of land to the same monastery by one of the same family. Ibid, p. 126 :—

"Peter de Ferseley, son of Roger de Leysing, gave to Kirkstall Abbey, a messuage, a toft and one assert, called Swayn-rode, next to Belluhus-gate, with the land and meadow lying between Swaynrode next to Bellehus-syke; he also gave that essart next to the moor, or the west part of the bridge of New-Grange, with the homage and service of Adam de Hales, and 5d. annual rent."

Here we have evidence again of how generous these ancient fathers were to the cause of religion :—

"Simon de Ferseley, on the occasion of his marriage, gave to St. Mary, of Wodekirke, and the Canons of St. Oswald, in that place, certain acres of land in Tyrsale, with the edifice which Hugh, son of Robert, held, and the essart, called Date-rode, and Alice, daughter of Robert Scot, of Calverley, confirms by Charter, this gift. The witnesses being Ric. de Tong, John de Tylly, John de Papolay, and others." (Temp. Hen. III. Add. Char. 10,584.)

"William, son of Thomas Scott de Newton [Potternewton], gives to Will, son of Roger Scot, of Calverley, his right in a carueate of land in Bercroft and in Pudegesaia. Witnesses:—Sir John Lungevilers, Sir Ric. de Tong, Sir John de Wridelesforthe, and others." (Temp. Hen. III. Add. Char. 16,585.)

"Simon, son of Lambert de Tyrssale, conceded to Will. Hare, a toft, &c., in Tyrsale, to pay from thence to the Hospital of St. John, 4d. annually. Witnesses:—Ric, de Tong, Will. Scot, Sir Rad. Tilly and others." (Temp of Hen. III. *With a Seal.* Add. Char. 16,586.)

"Hugh, the Clerk of Wodehalle, conceded to Roger, the son of Thomas,' the Chaplain, land situate between the way which goes towards 'Le Merking' and the croft of Robert the son of Gamel, rendering thence 4d. annually. Witnesses:—Will. Scot, Hen. Scot, clerico, Robert Persolia, and others." (Temp. Hen. III. Add. Char. 16,587.)

"Will. Scot, of Calverley, lets to Thomas de Ferseley, son of Will, son of Avelin, land in Calverley, rendering thence annually, 3d. Witnesses: Phil. de Ferseley, Rob. de Ferseley, Galf. Lancot, of Calverley, and others. (Temp. Hen. III. *With a Seal.* Add. Char. 16,588.)

"Jordan de Wudehal lets to Thomas, son of Adam de Wudehal, the middle essart, called Jonis' rode, in Campo of Wudehal, rendering thence annually 14d. Witnesses:—Will. Scot, John, son of the same, Rob. de Hirle, and others." (Temp. Hen. III. Add. Char. 16,589.)

"William, son of Bernard de Pudekesay, quit claimed to Alexander de Barkestun, [something, I can't tell what] of Pudekesay, to wit in Ricardeclif. [Have we not here the origin of Rickardshaw Lane?] The witnesses being—Sir Will. Scot, Hen. Scot, Sim. de Fersley, and others." (Time Hen. III. Add. Chart., 16,591.)

"Simon de la Green, of Calverley, let to Thomas, son of Will. de Ferseley, land in Kalverley, rendering thence annually 1d. Witnesses—Will. Scot, Hen. Scot, Sir W. de Ferseley, Rob. de Ferseley, and others." (Time Hen. III. Add. Chart., 16,592.)

"Adam, son of Astini, lets to Alexander de Barkestun an essart which is situate between the essart of the Monks and the essart of John de Barkestun, rendering thence annually 1d. Witnesses—Will. Scot, Hen. Scot, Hugh, son of the same, and others." (Time Hen. III. Add. Chart., 16,593.)

"Adam Scot quit claimed to Helia, son of Ricard de Uluisthorp, his right in Schiresrode for four marks; and saving him from the service of his chief and Lord." (Add. Chart., 16,595.)

This Adam Scott was of Pudsey, as the next Charter shows.

"Helias, son of Walter de Rothelec, quit claims to Will. Alan, of Pudkesay, an annual rent in Hulvisthorpe. Witnesses—Will. Scot, of Calverley, Adam Scott, of Pudkesay, filip de Fersley, and others." (Time of Hen. III. With a broken Seal, Add. Chart., 16,596.)

"Gilbert, son of Walter de Tyrsale, conceded to Nicholas, son of Robert de Byrkenche, after the death of his mother, land in Tyrsale, rendering thence annually 1d. Witnesses—Ric. de Tong, Will. Scot, of Kalverley, Ad. Scot, and others." (Time Hen. III. Add. Chart., 16,598.)

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a Charter, No. 279, recording that—

"Robert, son of Jossam, of Pudkesay, sells and confirms to William, son of Adam, of Pudkesay, the whole of the rent which Simon, son of Clariz and John Pie, used annually to pay him for certain lands in Pudkesay." (circa 1220—1230.) *With a Seal.*

"Adam Gamlon grants to the Monks of Kirkstall the whole of his land which he had at the head of the land of the said Monks in Pudekessai." (Time about 1230 to 1240.) Charter 21. Bod. Lib.

Returning again to the Brit. Mus. Charters, I find that —

"Peter Alan, of Pudkesay, conceded to Richard his son, half a bovate of land in Ulvistorpe, to pay annually 9d. The Witnesses being—Will. Scot, Stef. de Ecclissal, Rog. Alan, and others." In another Charter, "Robert, the son of Peter Alan, of Pudkesay, confirms to Richard his brother, the possession of the land at Ulvistorpe," as above, before the same witnesses. (Time of Hen. III.)

"Henry Scot, of Pudekesay, gives to Matilda his daughter, the service of Simon de la Green, in Calverley, for the salary of 20d., &c., out of which is to be returned a pair of white gloves." (Add. Chart., 16,632.) In another Charter, "Matilda, daughter of Henry Scot, of Pudekesay, quit claims to William Scot, of Calverley, the rent to be due or collected from Simon de la Green, of Calverley." (Time of Hen. III.)

In the following statement we have a peep into the domestic slavery of that period, and see what an immense power the feudal lord had over his living chattels. We shall meet with other similar instances as we proceed.

"Henry Scot, of Puchegchesay, quit claims to the Knights of the Temple of Solomon of Jerusalem, Elias, son of William, the son of Swayne, of Puchegchesay, with his following. The witnesses being—Will. Scot, of Calverley, and Richard de Tong." (No. 16,633.)

Having thus noticed, though somewhat briefly, the various Charters relating to the time of Henry III., we must now turn to the troublous times of the three Edwards, when the kingdom was continually disturbed by wars and rumours of wars. In the following translation from Kirkby's Inquest, written by one John de Kirkby, in the reign of Edward I., 1284—5, and published as written in Latin, by the Surtees Society, in 1867, and in the List of "Knight's Fees in Yorkshire," 31st Edward I., (1303), we meet with many of the same names as we have already met with in the Charters noticed.

"Wapentake of Morley.

"In this Wapentake are 25½ vills, or towns, which Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, held of the king in chief, viz:—Fypelay [Shipley], Idell, Calverlay, Ferselay, Puduscey, Bramlay, Wirkley, Hunslett, Bestone, Midylton, Morlay, Drithlington, Suthourton [Southowram], Farnelay, Tong, Hundesworth, Nort Vile [North Bierley], Batlay, Hecmundwyk, Gomersalle, Leversege, Myrfeld, Claketon [Cleckheaton], Bolling, Elland, and part of Ardeslawe.

"The said Earl held of the king in chief 24½ knight's fees in the honour of Pontefract; to render service in the place in which the fees are, names not given in the aforesaid inquisition.

"The same to return per annum to the aforesaid wapentake 10s. 4d., full particulars of which are given."

"Knight's Fees in Yorkshire.

"Calverley.—John Scott held in Calverley one carucate of land, where 24 carucates make a fee.

"Fersley.—John Scott held in Fersley eleven oxgangs of land where the lord the king is seized; of which Henry de Tiresall and Richard de Tong held in Tiresall five oxgangs; and John de Podesey, clerk, held one Oxgang, where 24 carucates make a fee.

"Podesey.—Hugh of Woodhall held in Podesey of John Scott of Calverley, two carucates of land where 24 make a fee; of which John, son of Simon, held one oxgang, Robert his brother, one oxgang, John de Camera, one oxgang, John de Tonnesleurd one oxgang, John of the Well one oxgang, J—— son of Jordan, Simon, son of Robert, one bovate, William the Wayt and Magot de Bramley one oxgang, Richard de Bercroft and Margaret his wife (or mother), one oxgang, Peter de Selleby, Simon, son of Thomas de Oulcotes, and William, son of Roger, one oxgang, John, son of Alan, one oxgang, William, son of Roger, one oxgang, John son of Elyae, one Oxgang, Robert the Cowper one oxgang, John de Berill [Bierley?] one oxgang, William, son of Melkeonis, one oxgang, the wife of John de Bradford one oxgang, and John de Oulcotes one oxgang.

"Tong.—Richard de Tong held in this place three carucates, where 17 carucates make a fee; of which John de Thornhill holds of the aforesaid Richard, in Hundesworth, one carucate of land, where 17 make a fee."

1. A Knight's Fee was so much inheritance as was sufficient yearly to maintain a knight with convenient revenue, which in Henry III's days was £15. Camd. Brit., p. 111. In the time of Edward III. £20. All persons holding knight's fees were bound to be in readiness to attend their sovereign for forty days' service every year. 8 to 16 carucates were contained in a knight's fee.
2. A Carucate was as much land as a plough could till in a year, and was variously estimated at from 60, to as high as 180 acres. If we say about 120 acres, this may be about an average. A hide of land, and a plough land, were each of the same extent as a carucate.
3. An Oxgang or bovate of land, consisted of from 13 to 16 acres, or as much land as one ox could plough in a year.

To the aid of the King in his numerous wars, levies were occasionally made upon the knights and landowners for their contributions, and from a Subsidy Roll preserved among the records in the Queen's Remembrances in the Exchequer, and published by the Surtees Society in 1867, we learn that—

"John Scott, of Calverley, paid for one carucate of land in Calverley, 20d."

"Ferseley.—From the said John Scott, eleven bovates or oxgangs of land in Fersley, 2s. 3d.

"Pudesay.—From Hugh de Wodhall for two carucates of land in Pudesay, 40d.

"Tong.—From Richard de Tong for three carucates of land in Tong, 6s. 8d."

The aid was granted to Edward I., in 1290, (the 18th year of his reign), but was not collected until the 31st Edward I., 1303.

As well as their contributions in money, the whole of the Knights, and there were several hundreds in Yorkshire, were liable to be called upon for military service, and they were followed to the field of battle by several thousands of yeomen, burghers, and peasants, armed with bill, bow and arrows, the ordinary weapons of the English soldiers at that time. Every man in England was required to be trained to the use of arms in the time of Edward I., and the whole population was trained to the use of the bow and arrow, from boyhood to manhood, and all were required to have arms in their possession.* In the year 1300, according to Rymer's "Fœdera," King Edward I. called on the county of York to furnish five thousand nine hundred men for the invasion of Scotland. The mass of the population was thus organized for war by the Barons and Knights of each county. In the *Testa de Nevill*, an ancient record of the time of Henry III., the father of Edward I., Calverley is stated as being half a Knight's fee, John de Courtenay being the Knight mentioned before. I suppose this would be only another name of John Scott.

The town and valley of Bradford was only half a Knight's fee; the Abbot of Kirkstall held two Knights' fees; Richard de Tong one-fourth part of a Knight's fee; Robert de Horton one-third of a Knight's fee; Gilbert Juvenis de Horton tenth of a Knight's fee.

Amongst the MSS., in the possession of Mr. Edw. Hailstone, F.S.A., of Walton Hall, are grants relating to Pudsey, as follows:—

"Grant by Robert de Birley, of Podekesay, to the Brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for ever, of an annual rent of twelvepence." Not dated, but appearing to have been made about the year 1300.

"Grant by Adam, the son of Attun, of Pudesreshey, of an annual rent of one penny to God and the Blessed Mary and the Brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem serving God there." Not dated, but made about the year 1300.

In the Wakefield Manor Rolls it is recorded that in 1297, "Richard, son of Hugh de Schepdene, took 8d. from the widow of Wm. de Pudesheye, and was charged with other robberies." Whether they caught the thief or not the Rolls do not say. Returning again to the Calverley Charters we find a MS., written by his own hand, in which "John Scot, of Calverley, grants land to John Tounesloverd, of Podesey, on condition that after two years from the feast of St. Martin, 1305, he should pay 20s. rent from that time to the said John Scot, out of which a payment of 4s. should be returned to the said John Tounesloverd, in Podesey." (A.D., 1305. Add. Char. 16,642.) "Hugh de Wodehal quit claims to John Scot, of Calverley, the service pertaining to two bovates of land in Pudessay." The witnesses being:—John de Wodehall, John de Puddessay and others. (Time, Hen. III., or Edw. I. Add. Char. 16,649.) No. 16,652 is a document in his own handwriting, in which "William Tounesloverd, of Podesey, devises to John Scot, of Calverley, a rent of eleven shillings per annum, in Podesey, to be held from the feast of Penticost, A.D., 1304, to the end of eleven years." The witnesses being:—Mr. Hugh de Wodehalle, John de Oulcotes, and others. (A.D., 1304.)

"John Tounesloverd, of Podesey, gave to John Scot, of Calverley, four shillings rent for land in Podesey." The witnesses being John de Podesey, clerico, John de Oulcotes, and Robert, son of Simon de Podesey. (Time of Edward I.) All these five persons named in this Charter appear in the knight's fees list. "John Cuper, of Puddessay, gave to John Scot, of Calverley, rent of 12d., for two bovates of land in Puddessay. The witnesses being, Master Hugh de Wodehalle, and Will. de Bolling." (Temp. Edward I. Add. Char. 16,664.) "Robert, son of John the Coupere, of Pudesay, sold to John Scot, of Calverley, his chief lord, (capitali domino), two acres of land in Pudeshey. Witnesses—Master Hugh de la Wodehalle, Will. de Bolling, and John Clerico de Pudeshey." (Add. Chart. 16,665.) In the next Charter, No. 16,666, we have the land mentioned, and it is called by the same name at the present time, so also is the place where one of the witnesses lived, namely, Oulecotes. "Robert, son of John the Coupere, of Pudesay, sold to John Scot, of Calverley, land in essarto called Olderode in Podesheye. Witnesses,—Hug de la Wodehalle, John de Oulecotes, and John de Podeshey, clerico." (Time of Edward I. With a Seal.) In another Charter, No. 16,667, the same Robert, sells to the same purchaser, another clearing or essart, called "Horswellerode in Podesey," but I know of no place or land having this name at present. In Charter, No. 16,668, the same Robert, agrees to pay to the aforesaid John Scott, an annual rent of 18d., from two bovates or oxgangs of land in Podesheye. Dated at the Feast of Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 1308. (With a fragment of a Seal.) In the Charters, Nos. 16,669, and 16,670, the aforesaid Robert sells to John Scott, land only in first, and in the second, "a messuage and land with the reversion of land in Podesey." (Each have a Seal attached). "William Fayre de Neuton

* For a full description of the arms required to be kept, see Baines's *Yorkshire, Past and Present*. Div. II., p. 508.

and Christiana his wife, sold to John, named Scot, of Calverley, an acre of land in Podusey. The witnesses being,—Ric. de Tong, Ric. de Morlay, Joh. de Rothelay." (Time of Edward I., No. 16,672). "William, son of Bernard de Pudesay, concedit to John Hylkley, a messuage and toft in Pudesay. The witnesses being,—Joh. Scotte de Calverlay, Hug. de Wodehalle, and others." (Time of Edward I. No. 16,673). The following extract has an especial interest :—

"Elena, daughter of Gilbert de Podesay, lets to John, at the Well of Podesay, part of a toft in Podesay, to be held from the house of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Witnesses :—John Scot de Calverley and Will. son of Roger de Podesey."* (Temp. Ed. I.)

The question presents itself to me, where was the Well near to which this John lived? as we often shall come across his name. Was it Bankhouse Well, or Acres Well, or Smale Well, or Jumbles Well, or Green Well? as these are all old wells. Continuing we have the following :—

"Richard, son of John de la Green, of Tyrsale, lets to William, son of Richard Alayn, of Pudesay, through free-marriage with Matilda, his sister, a messuage and lands in Tyrsale. Witnesses :—Joh. Scot de Calverley and Hug. de Wodehalle."

"John, son of Isabella de Podusay, concedes to John, named Scot, of Calverley, and to Jane, or Joan, his wife, a toft and a croft in Tirsale hamlet of Podusay. Witnesses :—Joh. de Bollinge and Ada de Oxinhope." (No. 16,681.)

The previous nineteen Charters noticed are of the time of Edw. I., A.D. 1272 to 1307.

"Mstr. Hugh de Wodehalle, son of Jordan, quit claimed to John, son of John Scot, of Calverley, lands and rents at Berecroft and Pudessay. The witnesses being :—Rob. de Plumpton, Sir Simon Warde, Sir Joh. de Heton, Sir Hug. de Swillington, Knights. (Time, Edw. II. A.D. 1307 to 1327.)

"John the Cooper (le Coupar), of Pudesay, conceded to John Scot, Lord of Calverley, one essart of land in Pudesay. Witnesses :—Hug. de Wodehalle and Hen. de Tiresale."

"Richard, son of Henry de Gotham, conceded to John, Lord of Calverley, six acres of land in the essart called Schiresroyde, in Podusay. Witnesses: Richard de Tong, and Richard de Morley.'

"John, son of Elias de Pudesay, let to John, Lord of Calverley, the services of John le Rede, of Pudesay, for the payment of 6d. held in fee, and a full-blown rose annually. Witnesses :—Richard de Tong and John de Rothelay." (With a Seal.)

"Hugh del Wodhalle conceded to John, Lord of Calverley, an annual payment, of 7d. in Priestthorp, to hold as long as the said John holds the tenements by feoffment of the said Hugh, in Calverlay and Wodhalle. Witnesses :—Richard de Thonge, John Clerico de Poddesay, and others."

"Hugh, son of Master Hugh de Wodehalle, conceded to his father and Isabella his mother, messuages, lands, tenements, etc., which his father formerly held in fee-service in Pudesay. Witnesses: John, Lord of Calverlay, Walter his son, and John de Rothelay."

"Robert (le Rode) of Pudesay, granted or let to Robert, son of William Fraunke, tenant (free tenant or freeholder) of Bramley, three acres and a half of land in Pudesay, Witnesses :—John, Lord of Calverley, and John de Otthelay."

Here is another specimen of the domestic slavery which existed at the period :—"John Alan, of Podusay, granted to John, Lord of Calverley, and Johanni his wife, the service of William, son of Hugh Bayard, at the wage of 9d. in Podusay." The witnesses were :—Thomas de Stronneton and John Bollinge.

"William Tounesloueerde, of Podesay, granted to John de Calverley, a messuage in Calverley, at a rental of 4s. Witnesses :—John de Thornhille and Richard de Tonge." *With a Seal.*

"Hugh, son of Master Hugh de Wodehalle, grants or lets to John de Calverley, his chief Lord, the services of Richard de Morleyes, in respect of messuages and lands in Oulecotes, at Pudesey. Witnesses :—Sir John de Thornhille and Will. de Biestone, Knights, or soldiers, and others."

"Hugh, son of Master Hugh de Wodehalle, conceded to the above said John de Calverley, the service or homage of Richard son of Reyner de Tyrsale, and 12d. annual rent in Tyrsale *et alia*. Witnesses :—Sir John de Thornhille, Will de Biestone, Knights, and others."

"John le Rede, of Podesey, conceded to John de Calverley a toft in Tyrsale. Witnesses :—Sir John de Thornhille and Will. de Biestone, Knights, and others."

"Hugh, son of Magistri Hugh de Wodehalle, quit claimed to John de Calverley the service of Richard de Morleyes in Oulcotes at Pudesay."

"John, son of Simon de Oulcotes, paid to John de Calverley 18d. for a bovate or oxgang of land in Pudesey. Witnesses :—Sir John de Thornhille and Will. de Biestone, Knights, and others."

"John, son of Elias de Pudesay, quit-claimed to John de Calverlay the rent of 6d. for an essart, called Schirebrooke, which John le Rede, of Pudesay, held in Pudesay. Witnesses :—Sir John de Thornhille, Knight, Hugh de Wodehalle, and others." (With a Seal.)

"John, son of Walthew de Bagley, conceded to William at the well in Podesay, an essart, called Ansmith Rode, and an acre of land in Vinrodes, at a rental of 4s. per annum, to John de Calverley. Witnesses :—John de Calverley, Knight, John de Morley, and others."

The essart here mentioned would probably be the clearing which Ann Smith had made. Rode, or Royd, signified a clearing; that is, a place cleared of wood—trees, brushes, &c., and so put into cultivation.

* Named in the Pedigree.

"John, at the Well, of Pudesay, quit-claimed to John de Calverlay and Johanne his wife, an acre of land in Pudesay. Witnesses,—Richard de Tonge, John de Bollynge, and others."

"William Tounesslouerd, of Podesey, quit claimed to John de Calverley, lands and tenements in Calverley, Wodehalle, and Priesthorpe. Witnesses:—John de Thornehille, Ric. de Tonge, and others. Given on the Feast of St. Gregory, 1310." (With a Seal. No. 16,763.)

"John de Calverley, in a letter, assigns a place to William, the son of Simon de Calverley, for the purpose of receiving the rents in regard to a messuage and land in Pudesay, occupied by William, son of Hugh, son of Juliana. Dated on the 5th day of the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 1319."

"Hugh, the son and heir of Magistri (Master) Hugh de Wodehalle, in Calverley, appoints, in a letter, Richard de Morleyes for the purpose of rendering homage to John de Calverley, the chief lord, for lands held in Oulcotes at Pudesay. Given in December, in the last days of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 13 Edward II., (1309.)" See 16,810.

We have thus, in these charters and letters, little pictures of how they were buying and selling property both in houses and lands, and even in human chattels, at the very time when the land was distracted by war, for in the reign of Edward II., the time to which these records refer, the Scots over-ran Yorkshire, and committed serious devastations in many districts, in revenge for the wars which Edward I. had carried on in Scotland. It is extremely probable that the humble homes of some of our forefathers would suffer from some of these Scottish raids, and that some of them would be called out to help in doing battle with the invading Scots. We are warranted in this very probable supposition, when we know that the district around Leeds was occupied and despoiled by them, and that for some time a part of the Scottish army was encamped at Morley, within a few miles of Pudsey; and also when we know that one of our neighbouring gentry, residing at Tong, within two miles of our village, played an important part at this crisis. "On the 10th of August, 1314, Edward II. issued writs from York to Richard de Tong* and Thomas de Heaton for the wapentakes of Morley and Skyrack, and to other gentlemen for their wapentakes, to raise all men between fifteen and sixty who were capable of bearing arms to repel the invading Scots, who were in the meantime burning and harrying the fairest portions of Yorkshire, and destroying the harvest as on former occasions."

Two years after this event a record, called the *Nomina Villarum* for Yorkshire† was taken, and which is now amongst the Harleian MSS., No. 6281. It contains a list of the towns and villages in Yorkshire, with the names of the Lords of the Manors at that time, viz.—9th Edward II., (1316). Of this district it records:—

"Calverlay et Puddesay. Johannes de Calverlay.
Ferslai Ricardus Wade.
Tonge Ricardus de Tong."

Three years after this account was written, the Scots again made another terrible descent into this district, viz., in 1319, and on the 8th June of that year, writs were issued for a general levy of men in these Northern Counties. The very men whose names occur as witnesses to some of these Charters which I have noticed, viz.:—John de Thornill, William de Beeston, Warren de Scargill, Nicholas de Stapleton, and others, were ordered to raise the men of the West Riding.

* He died in the year 1348.

† Pub. by the Surtees Society in 1867, vol. 49.

THE BARTLETT FAMILY.

Paper read before the Society April 18th, 1884.

By William Scruton.

My reasons for selecting this as the subject of a paper may be briefly stated; first, because it concerns a remarkable family of which very little seems to have been known of any one of its members, for whenever I came across any mention of "Benjamin Bartlett" (either father or son), it was but to meet with the tantalising remark, "It is to be regretted that so little is known of Mr. Bartlett," &c., or, "What we have been able to learn of Mr. Bartlett is extremely scanty." Our historian, John James, seems to have known nothing of the Bartletts, as the name, I believe, is not once mentioned in his "History of Bradford." Another feature of the subject that commended itself to me was the fact that the Bartletts were a Bradford family, and, moreover, a family whose history was well worthy of being thoroughly investigated and placed upon record in the annals of local biography.

Bradford cannot, as yet, boast of many literary worthies, neither has it produced any very distinguished warriors or statesmen. As Mr. James quaintly puts it, "it has produced more useful than distinguished characters." The Society of Friends, for example, alone can boast an array of worthy and useful men of which any town might well be proud,—good citizens who have been the very sinews of our industries and yet men who have delighted in works of pure benevolence and philanthropy. Dr. Johnson once observed to Boswell that he "liked individuals among the Quakers, but not the sect." Had the Doctor known some of the worthy Friends of Bradford, say for example, the Bartletts, the Hustlers, the Seebohms, the Ellises, the Wilsons, the Harrises, or the Priestmans, I venture to think he would hardly have felt disposed to withdraw his high eulogium of "individual" Quakers.

In compiling the annexed pedigree of the Bartlett family I have been indebted for many of the facts in the earlier portion of it to the carefully kept registers of the Bradford Quakers, to which I was kindly allowed free access by their custodian, Mr. Samuel Gill, of the Friends' Provident Institution. For the more modern portion of it I am very much indebted to the kind help of John Henry Gurney, Esq., of Northrepps Hall, Norwich, with whom I have had a very interesting correspondence.

The earliest mention of the name Bartlett (or *Bartlet*, for it is often spelled both ways) that I find in the Quaker Registers, which date back to 1652, is that of a Joshua Bartlett who is described as a "Yeoman." He was the owner of certain property in Westgate, by virtue of which he possessed a sitting in one of the pews of the Parish Church. I have begun my pedigree with this Joshua Bartlett because I have not been able to learn anything of his ancestors. In July, 1676, he married one Sarah Hird (or Hurd), whose mother's name was also Sarah. This Sarah the mother, seems to have been a headstrong foolish woman, with much more zeal than discretion in her nature. In the West Riding Sessions Roll at Wakefield, it is recorded that "Sarah Hurd, a Quaker of Bradford, on Sunday, 7th March, 1694, in a very disorderly and seditious manner, com'd into the Church of Bradford in time of divine service and did then and there by some clamourous speeches disturb the minister in his prayers, and the congregation in their devotions."

The issue of the marriage of Joshua Bartlett with Sarah Hird (daughter of the over-zealous Sarah), was two daughters both named Sarah, (the first of which died about a month before the other was born), and a son named Benjamin who was born on the 9th of February, 1678. Of this son, whom I will term Benjamin Bartlett the elder, I have not been able to learn much of his personal life, but I have succeeded in gathering many interesting facts pertaining to what may be called his general surroundings. These, however, throw a flood of light upon the man's character. Concerning his early life, where and how he obtained his education, and with whom he learnt his business of Apothecary, I know nothing. Conjecture very naturally points to the Bradford Grammar School as the place of his education, as this School then bore a high character, and here was educated Mr. Bartlett's distinguished friend, Dr. Richardson, of Bierley.

Pedigree of the Bartlett Family.

JOSHUA BARTLETT = SARAH HIRD (daughter of Sarah Hird of Bradford.)
Born
Married July 23rd, 1676
Died
Born
Died (at Bradford) 10th Nov., 1730.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT = (1) BRIDGET, died 29th March, 1704.
Born Feb. 9th, 1678. (2) ELIZABETH, only child of Thomas and Mary Green of Liversedge.
Married Born March 18th, 1684.
(1) To BRIDGET Died August 24th, 1751.
(2) To ELIZABETH, July 16th, 1713
Died 21st Dec., 1759.

(1) SARAH BARTLETT, died 8th Oct., 1685.
(2) SARAH BARTLETT, died 23rd Dec., 1700.
N.B.—The first Sarah died about a month before the second Sarah was born.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT = MARTHA, daughter of Gilbert Heathcote and Frances his wife (daughter of Sir Francis Rhodes, Bart.)
Born July 1st, 1714
Married, 1744.
Died Mar. 2nd, 1787.

ELIZABETH = HENRY GURNEY, Worsted Weaver of Norwich. son of John Gurney of the same place.
Born April 16th, 1718
Married (at Halifax) June 25th, 1749.
N.B.—The above-named Henry was great grandfather to the present John Henry Gurney, Esq., of Northrepps Hall, Norwich.

BENJAMIN NEWTON BARTLETT, only child.
Born March 28th, 1745. Died *S. P.*
N.B.—Date of his death not known, but I have seen his signature to a deed dated February 2nd, 1788.

BARTLETT GURNEY,
was devisee in trust under the will of Benjamin Bartlett, Junr., and inherited the Bradford property on the death of his son, Benjamin Newton Bartlett.

Six Daughters.

On the 16th of July, 1713, Benjamin Bartlett, the elder, married Elizabeth, the only child of Thomas and Mary Green, of Liversedge. The Greens were an old and respectable Quaker family living in the neighbourhoods of Liversedge and Hartshead, and those who would like to know all about them will find an interesting sketch of their history in vol. 4 of "Old Yorkshire."

I ought, however, to have stated that Benjamin Bartlett had been married prior to his engagement with Elizabeth Green. As to his first wife I have not been able to learn anything beyond the simple entry in the Quaker Register that "Bridget, the wife of Benjamin Bartlett, of Bradford, died on the 26th of March, 1704." I find that Bridget was a favourite name with the Greens. It is not unlikely that she too was a member of that prolific family. In July of the year subsequent to his marriage with the above-named Elizabeth, Mr. Bartlett's first and only child was born. He was called after his father, Benjamin. As if to commemorate the joyful event, the house in which they resided was soon afterwards consecrated (if I may use the term) for purposes of religious worship, for Benjamin Bartlett, the father, besides being an eminent apothecary was a devout minister of the Society of Friends.

The house in which he then lived and followed his profession stood on the site of the shop now standing next above the Central Coffee Tavern at the bottom of Westgate, and in old deeds is described as "opposite the Market Cross." The child was born on the first July, 1714, and on the 13th of the same month the house was registered "at the General Quarter Sessions for our Lord the King, held at Bradford, in and for the West Riding Court by Walter Calverley, Bart., William Busfeild, Cyril Arthington, Richard Sterne and others; whereby it was certified that a place of meeting of a congregation or assembly for religious worship of Protestants dissenting from the Church of England, is designed to be held in the dwelling-house of Benjamin Bartlett, situate in Bradford," &c. These were times it will be remembered when the Quakers knew something of persecution, and suffering for conscience' sake. Although the Toleration Act of William and Mary had been in force for more than twenty years, it was still necessary for Dissenters to take out licences before they could preach in their "Conventicles" and meeting houses.

At the time when Bartlett licensed his house, only fourteen years had elapsed since the death of that worthy Friend, John Wynn, whose house had been repeatedly stripped of all he possessed. Wynn, by the way, was a native of Bradford, a clothier by trade. In his younger days he enlisted for a soldier, and whilst quartered in London became a convert to the doctrines of George Fox, obstinately refused to fight, and with great difficulty obtained his discharge from the army. He then returned to his native town, took to himself a wife, and both became noted preachers in the Society.

By the gift of a good Quaker named Matthew Wright, the Friends had become possessed of a piece of land in Goodmansend as early as the year 1672, which they used for a burial ground, and in which the first body that was laid was that of the kind donor, Matthew Wright. But as yet the Friends had no meeting-house in Bradford, and were in the habit of meeting in Wynn's house. The Friends did not build their first chapel in Bradford till about the year 1720, so that the use of Benjamin Bartlett's house in Westgate would serve as the connecting link between the services held in Wynn's house and those of the new Chapel.

It was probably through Mr. Bartlett's position as a Quaker Minister that he became intimate with John Fothergill, of Carr End, Wensleydale, who devoted the greater portion of his life to the work of the Ministry and Missionary journeys throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as North America and the West Indies. Two of the sons of this worthy man were John Fothergill, the most distinguished physician, and Samuel Fothergill, the most distinguished Quaker preacher of the middle of last century. John, the future physician, was apprenticed to Mr. Bartlett for seven years to learn the business of an apothecary, and with that end in view he left the school at Sedbergh and came to Bradford in the year 1728, being then in the sixteenth year of his age. Fothergill's biographer, Gilbert Thompson, has given in a few words, a pleasing picture of the home which the lad found at Bradford. "His (Bartlett's) house," he says, "might be called the Seminary of Ingenious Physicians. How happy to obtain such a master when to imitate him was to be the gentleman in sentiment and manner, to be generous, good and virtuous. He had here the completest opportunity of knowing drugs and preparations in their best and genuine state, of compounding them with neatness, visiting patients, and of laying the best foundation in an art to which his mind had an early and strong impulse. He gave many and flattering expectations under the precepts of his worthy master, and his sensible conduct and behaviour attracted the notice and admiration of some considerable persons in the neighbourhood."

I need not further allude to Fothergill than to say that he was a worthy pupil of a worthy master. On leaving Bradford he continued his studies in Edinburgh, became a licentiate of the

College of Physicians of London, in 1744, and F.R.S., in 1763. As a physician and man of science he stood unrivalled in his day and generation. As a benefactor it is, perhaps, only necessary to say that he was the founder of the famous Quaker school at Ackworth, in which he always took the greatest interest and which he handsomely endowed.

That Mr. Bartlett was successful in his business as apothecary may be inferred from the fact of his becoming an extensive owner of property in Bradford and the neighbourhood. Part of this property was situate at Stott Hill, and was purchased from the legatees of the Rev. Jonas Waterhouse, the ejected Vicar of Bradford. He also purchased an estate described as "all that messuage or tenement with garden and fold situate in Barkerend, and now in the tenure of Benjamin Butler, clerk." This was the house now known as the "Ivy House Inn." Benjamin Butler, the tenant, was the well known Master of the Bradford Grammar School, and held that post for about fifty years.

In the years of his prosperity, Mr. Bartlett appears to have indulged himself in the luxury of a country residence, in addition to his house in Westgate. There is a plain-looking but substantially built house, which yet stands at the bottom of the hill leading from Low Fold, Bolton, on the highroad from Bolton to Manningham. It has at different periods been known as "Bolton Banks Farm," "Bartlett House," and "Walnut Hall." The last of these names it got from the existence of an ancient walnut tree, which may yet be seen against the house. This was the country retreat of the worthy apothecary. But let it be borne in mind that the whole of the district lying in front of it, known as "Busy Brigg Fields," was not then given up to noisy factories, and those sweet tributes to modern progress - huge gasometers. It was then a pleasant rural spot looking full to the south, and where nature asserted its sway in undisturbed repose. At the east end of the house may still be seen the initials "B. E. B." and the date "1736." These of course, represent the names of the worthy Quaker and his partner in life, "Benjamin and Elizabeth Bartlett."

The late Canon Fawcett in his lecture on "Some of the Former Inhabitants of our Old Town and Neighbourhood," says that Mr. Benjamin Bartlett, with whom the great Dr. Fothergill was apprenticed, lived at the White House, Stott Hill. I do not know what his authority was for this statement, but I have been unable to find any evidence to bear it out. He purchased certain property at Stott Hill, and I believe his son, Benjamin the younger, lived there for a time. I find the son often gets confused with the father. Some writers appear to have been under the impression that there was but one Benjamin Bartlett.

I have original documents which show pretty clearly that Benjamin the elder was living at his house in Westgate near to the close of his life. This was indeed pre-eminently his home. Here too was his place of business, in the very heart of the industrial Bradford of the first half of last century. Under his very window were the stalls and shambles of the then Bradford market. A little further up the street (where the Adelphi now stands) was the junction of the pack-horse roads that communicated with the outside world, and looking on to this open space was the comfortable old hostelry, the Pack Horse Inn, then (Mr. James says), a very *Tabard* of the Canterbury Tales type. Then the old Back Lane, running parallel with Westgate, and at the top of which David Clarkson the famous Divine was born, was a very hive of industry; thrifty housewives bringing their spinning wheels to their doors on summer days and turning over meanwhile, as only women can, the newest gossip of the town.

This property of Mr. Bartlett in Westgate had become historical long before it came into his possession. It had formerly belonged to and had doubtless been the abode of the "Jeremie" Bower, who with his wife had played so well the part of dastardly spies in the unfortunate Farnley Wood Plot, and had been the means of bringing many an honest tradesman to grief. From the Bowers it passed to the Weddells, (big folks in their day). From the latter it was purchased by one David Parkinson of Westgate, a mercer and a Quaker. Lastly, the property changed hands from Quaker Parkinson to Quaker Bartlett.

I must now proceed to speak of Benjamin Bartlett the younger. Of the two Benjamins the younger one was certainly the more distinguished. He too was brought up an apothecary, but his easy circumstances enabled him to follow this more as a pastime than a means of subsistence, and left him at liberty to tread in the higher walks of science. He was born on the 1st of July, 1714, and when he had reached his 30th year he married Martha, daughter of Gilbert Heathcote and Frances his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Francis Rhodes, Bart. It would be then, I venture to think, that he took up his abode at the White House, Stott Hill. He must have returned to the old house in Westgate (probably on his father's death in 1759), for he was living here prior to his removal to London in 1766. He sold his house in Westgate in 1767 to John Crosley, a Bradford currier, and I have the Inventory of the fixtures that were then in the house.

There would not be much congenial society in a small town such as Bradford then was, for a man so cultured and learned as Benjamin Bartlett the younger, and we cannot wonder at his yielding to the solicitations of his father's former apprentice, Dr. Fothergill, to take up his abode in London, where he would come in contact with the most eminent physicians and scientists of the day. Fothergill had now become famous, and with the aid of such a cicerone, the means of approach to the great ones of the metropolis would not be difficult.

Bartlett, Junr., continued to practice as an apothecary for some years in London, and with much success. His health however began to give way, and he then resigned his business to a Mr. Trench, who had been his partner. As is pretty well known, he became a distinguished Antiquary, and it was in this character that he acted as the correspondent of Dr. Richardson of Bierley Hall. He was soon elected a member of the Antiquarian Society, and was its Treasurer at the time of his death.

Mr. Bartlett had a splendid library; and a great variety of ancient seals, celts, and other antiques. He had also a numerous collection of coins, and it is said that his knowledge on all the different departments of Numismatology was most extensive. All his treasures, as well as his collection of rare coins, had alas! to share the common fatality of the auctioneer's hammer, soon after his decease. Whatever Mr. Bartlett may have written he certainly did not publish much. His choice, though small work on "The Episcopal Coins of Durham and the Monastic Coins of Reading," is now very scarce, though I am happy to state that we possess a copy of it in our Free Library. The preface contains a biographical notice of Bartlett, but very short, and with the usual regret that what they had been able to learn of his life was "very scanty." It winds up with this remark, "We must not forget to mention that he (Bartlett) received the public thanks of Dr. Nash for the communications he made to the History of Worcestershire; and that Mr. Gough also, in his advertisement, prefixed to the History of Thetford, published in 1789, acknowledges himself to have been indebted to "*that able master, Mr. Benjamin Bartlett*" for the arrangement of the coins.

Mr. Bartlett died of a confirmed dropsy on the 2nd of March, 1787, in the 73rd year of his age, and was interred in the Quaker's burying ground at Hartshill, in the county of Warwick. I have recently ascertained that both the Bartletts, father and son, were for many years trustees of the Black Abbey Charity.

Benjamin Bartlett the younger left an only child, Benjamin Newton Bartlett, who died without leaving issue. He was born in 1745, and Mr. Gurney, in one of his letters to me, says he died while young. This however, could not be, as I have seen a deed to which he was a party dated 2nd February, 1788. Whether he was ever married does not seem clear. There is a curious letter, however, among the family papers which seems to point to the fact that he was. It bears date June, 1828, and is from a London Solicitor to a gentleman in Bradford. The following is an extract from it:—"Sir, By the desire of my clients, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, and Mr. and Mrs. Storey, the daughters and coheiresses of the late Mr. Kay, I apply to you for the Title Deeds which by the event of the death of Mr. Kay do now with the estates at Bradford and Carthorpe belong to them. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett reside at Corunna in Spain, at which place Mr. Bartlett is the British Consul." If this was Benjamin Newton Bartlett he must then have been not less than 83 years of age. If not, then it must remain a mystery as to who the party could be. Who was this Mr. Kay who owned "certain property" in Bradford? It may not be of much importance, perhaps, to unravel these mysteries, yet to say the least about them they are both perplexing and vexatious to a student of pedigrees.

I think I have already stated that the Gurneys, of Norwich, are the present representatives of the Bartletts of Bradford. It happened in this wise: Benjamin Bartlett the elder and Elizabeth his wife had issue, beside their son Benjamin, a daughter named Elizabeth, who on the 25th June, 1749, married one Henry Gurney, a worsted weaver of Norwich. This worthy couple had issue six daughters and one son named Bartlett Gurney. This son became devisee in trust, and residuary legatee under the will of his rich uncle Benjamin Bartlett, Junr., and on the death of his cousin, Benjamin Newton Bartlett, succeeded to the whole of the Bartlett property in Bradford and elsewhere.

From certain entries in an old ledger kept by Mr. Bartlett Gurney relating to his uncle's estates, I learn that his estate at Hartshill was sold for £8675 6s. 0d., and an estate at Hightown (wherever that may be) for over £637, but no mention is made as to whom the property was sold. An estate at Stott Hill, Bradford, was sold to Mr. Edmund Peckover for £2600. No mention is made of Bartlett's property in Westgate which was both valuable and extensive. There was also some property in Manningham, which was sold to John and William Northrop in 1788, for £1780.

MANNOR OR LORDSHIP OF IDLE, A.D., 1584.

A SURVEY of the MANNOR of IDLE made in the twentie-sixth year of Queen Elizabeth, to the use of Anthony Thorald, Esq., and Anne his wife; and of William Reyner, Gentleman, and Cecilie his wife, coparceners and coheirs in the mannor aforesaid. Taken and sworn before a Jury in that behalf appointed.

PREAMBLE.

The Mannor of Idle sheweth to be an ancient mannor, and was sometime the lands of Sir Nigel de Plumpton, Knight, and from his heirs it hath descended by good and lawful conveyance. Two parts of four or a moiety of the said mannor is come unto the Right Honourable The Earl of Cumberland; the third part to Anthony Thorald, Esq., and Ann his wife; and the fourth and last part to William Reyner, Gent, and Cecilie his wife, coparceners and coheirs in the mannor aforesaid. The same is situated within the Lath or Wepontake of Morley, and in the Parish of Calverley, uppon the River of Ayre, and two miles distant from the markett towne of Bradford, and is holden as it seemeth of the Queen's Majestie as of the Castle or Honor of Pontefract, parcel of Her Majestie's Duchy of Lancaster; and their is yearly paid to the Castle or Honor of Pontefract aforesaid, out of the said mannor of Idle in consideration of all free rents, suits of Court, and other services as afterwards appeareth 6/8. The said Lordship of Idle for the more part is barren ground, wherein is great plenty of wood, and quarries of wall stones and slate, with cole-mines also, as it seemeth if they were diligently sought for, all which said Mannor or Lordship of Idle is included within the known limits and bounds following, viz.—

Beginninge att the River of Aire something beneath Apperlay Bridge, where a litle Brooke or Syke called Pighell Becke falleth into the said River, and so ascending the saide Syke towards the south west and by south deviding the said Lordshippe of Idle and the Lordshippe of Eckleshill unto the place called Blackhill lounge, and there leavinge the saide Syke and followinge the hedge there on the east side of the overmoor still dividing the saide Lordshippe unto the mouth or entry of the Streete called Boulton Outlanes, and then turning west and somethinge to the northwards along the hedges and ditches deviding Idle and Boulton unto Strope Syke Head, and so descending the saide Syke towards the south west still deviding the saide Lordshipps of Idle and Boulton until the same falleth into the Brooke called Bradford Becke, and then turninge northwards and much to the northwards alonge the middle streame of the saide Brooke and after the right course of the same devidinge the Lordshipps of Heyton and Shiplaye from Idle untill the same fall into the aforesaide River of Aire a little beneathe Bayldon Bridge, and so descending by the middle streame of the saide River of Aire as the right course of the said River runneth or ought to run, first towards the north east and after south east and southwards deviding the saide Lordshipp of Idle and the Lordshipps of the Hamletts of Bayldon, West Eshalt, and Eshalt, unto the place where Pighells Becke aforesaide falleth into the said River where this bounder first began, as by the annexed figure or platforme of the same more plainly appeareth.

Att the fall of this, the Lordshippe of Shiplay hath a parcell of ground within the bounder of Idle.

Mr. Thompson of Eshalt, hath likewise certain grounds, both arable, pasture and meadow, lying within the bounds as is said afterwards.

Within the precincts of the bounder aforesaid, are included the towns, villages, and hamletts hereafter mentioned, viz.—

IDLE, WROSE THORPE, WINDELL.

The Mannor House there, now called Idle Hall, standeth in the town of Idle at the north east corner thereof, near unto the well springing in the east end of the town, the same is now greatly impaired and decayed, in respect, as it seemeth, to have been; and yet nevertheless is in convenient repair for the use of the Tenants that now inhabit and dwell therein.

The Demesne Lands that are now known to belong to the said Manor are of small quantity, as after appeareth and for the more part very barren grounds; so as either the same hath been of long time let amongst the Tenants and so annexed or mingled with other tenements lands as cannot now conveniently be reduced, or else (according to the opinions of some) were given by the Lord of the said Manor to Eshalt Abbey, for that the Nuns there held certain good and

fruitful ground upon the bank of the River Aire, within the said boundary and nigh unto the said Abbey, which at the dissolution thereof were granted among other lands unto
whose heirs do now occupy and enjoy the same accordingly.

The Lords of the said Manor, and all those whose estate the Lord hath, have had and used to have and keep within the said Manor, a Court Baron once a year, and also have had and now hath waves, estrayes and amersiments, due for assaults, ffrays and bloodshedds, and such like privileges incident and custom belonging to the said Mannor. And they have also the free liberty of fishing and fowling, hunting and hawking, within the limits aforesaid. And there is within the said Lordship great and large coppice and springs very convenient for the breed of pheasants, of which by report in times past, there hath been great store, but now greatly wasted by default of such as have been the keepers of the said Woods.

There is not within the said Manor any Church, Chantry, or other spiritual provision at the Lord's Gift, save a little Chapel standing in the town of Idle, wherein the inhabitants in time past have used to hear service by a Curate at their own charges, for that they were two miles distant from their Parish Church, the same is now vacant and at the disposition of the Lord's of the said Manor.

There is within the said Lordship, and nigh unto the said town of Idle, one parcel of ground called the Park, containing 86 acres, 3 roods, et dim, within which there standeth a pretty Lodge, wherein sometime the keeper dwelt, when deer was kept there. A great part of the said park is walled with stone, which wall for the more part is seven foot high; the residue hath been fenced with a pale, which is now greatly decayed. There is within the said park about 30 acres indiferently well set with birch and some other underwoods, and every acre of the same one with another, is now worth ℔ sently to be sold 6s. 8d. ℔ acre. Total value £10.

NOTE.—If the poor men which are now farmers of the said park, might be considered for their herbage in the spring, the which they alledge to have in consideration of their Rent, and that the same might be orderly used and kept, there would be woods for the quantity of ground in great abundance.

There is within the said Lordship two great woods adjoining together; the one called the east wood and the other the west wood. The soyle with the woods therein are only proper to the Lords of the said Manor, and are only reserved to their use or uses from time to time, and they contain both 227 acres, 3½ roods, 12 perches. at 7 yards the rood, at 20s. 8d. ℔ acre. The woods therein standing and growing are used as follows, viz.—

The **East Wood** contains 119 acres, 2½ roods, 8 perches. The oaks and other trees that are therein cannot very well be viewed by reason of the rocks and thickness of the underwoods that are in the same, but by estimation there is in the said east wood one thousand oaks, at six score the hundred, and ten hundred to the thousand, which are valued at several prices as followeth, viz.—

		s. d.	£
Oakes of the best sort	100 valued at	6 8 ye tree	40
Oakes of the second sort	100 valued at	3 4 ye tree	20
Oakes of the third sort	100 valued at	2 6 ye tree	15
Oakes and saplings of Oakes the fourth sort	700 valued at	0 6 ye tree	21

The **Under Woods** that are therein are about 18 years growth, two or three acres of the same lately eccepted, which will be well worth when the rainge to 20 years growth, (the odds excepted or allowed) 26s. 8d. the acre, which doth amount to £158 13s. 4d., and so the great wood and underwoods amount in all to the total value of £254 13s. 4d.

The **West Wood** contains by like measure aforesaid 100 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches. The Oakes that are therein be of small value in respect of the east wood abovesaid, and not above ten in an acre, which being valued together with the underwoods there, which is about ten years growth, and will be worth when the same cometh to twenty years growth 26s. 8d. ℔ acre, in total £144 7s. 4d.

There is in **Wrose Fields** adjoining to Strope Syke a little spring, content two acres and an half, well replenished with sapplings of oak and ash and underwoods about seven years growth, which will be worth by estimation at 20 years growth, 30s. to the acre which doth amount to £3 15s.

There is also in **Idle Fields** in the grounds called the Westwyds, certain underwoods containing about 5 acres well set with saplings of oak and other woods. The underwoods are about ten or twelve years growth, and will be worth by estimation at 20 years growth 26s. 8d. the acre, in total £6 13s. 8d.

The woods called **Eshing Cliffe** in Idle Fields, containeth by estimation four acres, wherein are many old runt oakes which are not of any great value, but being prized with the underwoods and are very convenient with the same to be sold and cut for the spring, and so valued at 33/4 to the acre doth amount to £6 13s. 4d.

Appletree Wood in Wrose Fields, containeth by estimation 10 acres, the same is indifferently well set with woods and underwoods, and were convenient to be made a spring, if the tenants

might spare the herbage thereof which they have always enjoyed as parcel of their tenements, as by them is alledged and the woods therein now saleable are worth by estimation £10.

There is also much other woods and underwoods in the said Lordship, dispersed here and there in divers places and farms wherein the Lords might take benefit and leave sufficient houseboot and hedgeboot for the tenants, being well and orderly used, and the same is now presently worth by estimation £20.

Sum total of all the woods now valued in the said Lordship, £456 2s. 4d.

Note that the soyle in the said Lordship is so apt to the spring and increase of woods, that there is almost no part of the same, (the commons, moors and tilled lands excepted), but if it were fenced and orderly kept and preserved would in short time bring forth woods of divers kinds in great abundance.

Note also that if the late cut springs were at their full growth, and that the residue might be well and orderly kept from cattle and other harms. There might be taken for woods in the said Lordship every year, and notwithstanding maintained and kept in as good case and better than now they be twenty pounds or twenty marks at the least, one year with another.

COMMONS. There ys alsoe within ye sayd Lordshippe of Idle, four several parcells of commons or waste grounds, viz., the Overmore, Thackley, Wrose Browe, and Gawkliff Cragge. The Overmore contayneth by estimation 140 acres. The same is very barren ground, and lyeth playne and very cold wherein ye inhabitants of Old Bolton have enterkourse of common (poure cause de vicenage). They clayme allsoe to have Turbarie there. Thackley lyeth more unto Idle and ys indifferent good soyle, ye same is proper to ye inhabitants of Idle and contayneth by estimation 46 acres. Wrose Browe ys a parcell of common lyinge nighe unto ye towne of Wrose, ye same ys likewise but barren grounde, and contayneth pr estimation 25 acres. And ye Gawklyff Cragg joyneth unto ye yrō Smithies and ye towne of Windell, ye same ys full of stones and rocks and conteyneth pr estimation 30 acres. In toto 236 acres.

BOONES PAWNAGE. There is not anie free Rents or other services nowe knowne to be due to the Lords of ye sd mannor. How be it in tymes past and within memorie ye Nuns of Eshalt Nunnerye maye theire appeareance at ye courts of Idle and did theire suit and service there which at ye dissolucon of ye sd Abbey or Nunnerye decayed. Neither ys theire within ye sd lymits of ye sd Lordshippe anie ffreehold land other than is spoken of in ye margint of ye bounders.

There ys an amcient custome wch hath beene belonginge to ye Lordshippe of ye sd mannor as yt seemeth, namely, yt everie husbandman should give a boone day plowinge and everie grasse man a boone day shearinge, wch custome ys nowe payd to ye Lord's officers ther for ye tyme beinge, et valet communibus annis.

PAWNAGE. Everie inhabitant within ye Lordshippe yt keepeth anie swyne doth yearly give to ye Lord for everie hogge hee hath 1d., and for everie hogget, ob (½), in consideration of which they clayme to be free in ye woods in poninge time, et valet communibus annis 3/4.

Everie husbandman inhabitinge within ye sd Lordshippe doth give to ye Lord for ordinary trespass in greenwoodes 2d., and everie grasse man 1d., et valet communibus annis 6/8.

DEMAYNES HOLDEN BY INDENTURE.

Ralphe Radforde holdeth there by vertue of Indenture of lease under ye hands and seals of Anthony Thorolde, Esquier, and Anne his wife, and of Will Reyner, gent, and Sicily his wife, date ye 26th day of March, Anno Reginæ Elizth and 21st, for ye tearme of 21 years to come, and take place at ye day of ye date of ye sd Indenture of Lease as by ye same appeareth. Ye Moytee or half parte of ye mannor howse ther, and all buildings, barns, and other edifices to ye sd moytee, belonginge together with certayne parcells of grounde to and with ye sayd moytie nowe usually holden and occupieth as followeth, viz.—

One close of meaddowe in ye ffields ther as ye same ys nowe devided, called ye Hall fall contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods, et qr. The newe closse 4 acres, 3 roods, and certayne grounds in ye Parke as after followeth, viz, one closse of pasture, meddowe and woody ground called Nether lawnd, conteyninge 20 acres. One closse of wooddy ground called Eller Carre, conteyninge 4 acres, et di roods. The Nether lawnd Inge meddowe conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rood, et di, one closse called Lodge Closse with ye Lodge standing therein, conteyninge 7 acres, et di roods. And ye Parke gat closse containing 5 acres, 3 roods, et di, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge and renteth pr annū ad festa Sci Michīs ye Archi et annunciationis bæta Mariæ virginis 30/- &c.

Issabell Dawson, widdowe, holdeth there by ye assignment of George Swaine, which Geo. held ye same by virtue of one Indenture of Lease under ye hande and seale of Sir Ingram Clifford, knight, dated ye 12th of November, Anno Regnæ Elizabethæ 9th, for ye tearme of 21 years to commence and take place at ye Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, next ensueinge ye date of ye sd Indenture as by ye same appeareth. Ye moytie of ye mantion or mannor howse ther commonly called Idle Hall, and all buildings to ye sayde moity belonginge to and with ye same,

usually demysed and occupied. Together with certayne grounds parcells of ye demaynes and Park then as followeth, viz.—

One closse of demaine meddowe called Hall fall, contayninge 1 acre, 3 roods. The newe closse conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods. And ye moytie of certaine grounds in ye Parke as followeth, ye moytie of ye house closse contayninge 3 roods et di. Ye moytie of ye Pickers closse conteyninge 3 acres. Ye moytie of ye Hydoe Crofte conteyninge di rood et qr. Ye moytie of ye west closse in ye Over Lawnd conteyninge 4 acres, 3 roods et de et qr. Ye moytie of ye Bushy grounde called ye Gill, conteyninge 3 roods et qr. And ye Moytie of ye farre Parke, closse of woode and springe grounde conteyninge 9 acres, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge and renteth pr ann at ye Feast of St. Martin by one porcon 20/-

John Viccars likewise holdeth ther by thassingment of George Swaine which ye sd George held ye same by virtue of ye aforesayde Indenture of Lease, dated the 12th day of November. as ys aforesayd of Issabel Dawson, one house and one barne, bothe under one roofe, standinge in ye Parke together with ye moytie of certayne grounde in ye sayd Parke as are afore mencōned in Issabell Dawsons particular, viz., ye moytie of ye howse closse contayninge 3 roods et di. Ye moytie of ye Pickard closse conteyninge 3 acres. Ye moytie of ye Hydoe crofte conteyninge di rood et qr. Ye moytie of ye west closse in ye Over Lawnd conteyninge 4 acres, 3 roods et di et qr. Ye moytie of ye Bushy ground called ye Hill, conteyninge 3 roods et qr. And ye moytie of ye farre Parke closse beinge wood and springe grounde, contayninge 9 acres, with common of pasture to the same belonginge and so forth and renteth pr ann 10/-

Ye summa total of ye Demayne and Parke aforesayde pr ann £3.

Memorandm.

That although the Demaynes and Parke aforesayd be severally demysed and rented, yett in truth ther was never any divisiō knowen by the Lo. eyther of the sayd demaynes or any other grounds in the sayd Lordshippe, but bothe in thys and all other lyke where any divisiō or particō ys made theire yt mayd only by ye tennants for benefitt and not otherwyse.

Tennants for Tearme of Life.

Thomas Ledgerde holdeth ther pro termino vitæ, one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings with one orcherd, one garden and two crofts adjoininge, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods, and two oxganges of lande and meadow to the same belonginge lyinge in ye fields ther, contayninge in ye severall parcells ye followinge, viz.—

One closse of arrable and meddowe called Smyth Carre, conteyninge 2 acres, 3 roods. One closse arrable called Apperlay, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods. The moytie of one closse of meddow called ye Brode Ing, contayninge 1 acre. One closse of arable land called Hall Stead Hill, contayninge 2 acres, 2 roods. One closse of pasture called West Royds, contayninge 13 acres. One closse of arrable lande called Randall Royde, contayninge 4 acres, 2 roods et di. One closse of verry barren grounde called Idlawe with a parcell of wood grounde adjoininge called Dirlings Hoale, contayninge 5 acres. Two closses of arrable and meddow lande lyinge together called Coke shoots, contayninge 6 acres, 1 rood et di. Two closses called Somerlesse, contayninge 5 acres, 2 roods et di. One closse of arrable lande called Highe Field, contayninge 1 acre, 15 perches. One closse of arrable lande called Overfield, contayninge 2 acres, 3 roods et di et 8 perches. And one closse of meddow called Barkhill, contayninge 3 roods, 12 perches, with sufficient common to ye same belonging, and renteth pr ann at ye Feast of St. John, ye Baptist commonly called midsommer-day and St. Andrew by even porcions, in toto 12/8

Thomas Legerde aforesaid holdethe the above sayd messuage and other ye premises for ye tearme of his life, as by a coppy of ye Court Roule appeareth dated ye seconde of December in ye third yeare of ye rainge of King Edward ye 6th as by ye same appeareth.

Thomas Stable holdeth ther for ye tearme of his lyfe ex-demissione Ingram Clifford militis pr scriptū ejus dāt 20th die Decembris, Annis Rēg Regis et Reginæ Phiilippi et Mariæ, 4th and 5th, viz.—

One messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings with one garden and one crofte adjoyninge, 3 roods and 2 oxgangs of lande and meddow to ye same belonginge lyinge in ye fields ther, contayninge in ye severall parcells followinge, viz.—One closse of pasture called Apperlay, contayninge 2 acres. One closse of arrable and meddow land called ye Pighill, contayning 3 acres et di rood. One closse of arrable land called Litle Pighill, contayninge 1 acre et di rood et qr. One closse of arrable land called Hallstead Hill, contayninge 5 acres. Two litle closses of arrable and meddow land called ye Crookes, contayninge 1 acre, 3 roods. One closse divided in parts called Goodam Royd, contayning 3 acres et di rood. One closse of springe wood (about 12 years growthe and greatly hurt with ye tenants cattle), contayninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di. One closse of spring wood about 12 yeares groweth, contayninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di. One closse of wood ground called Eshing Cliffe, and one closse of arrable adjoyninge called West Roydes, contayninge both 8 acres. One closse of arrable

and meddow called Birkroyde, contayninge 3 acres, 1 rood. Two closses of arrable and meddow called Westroyd Lees, contayninge 3 acres, 3 roods et di. Certayne arrable lande lyinge about Eshing Cliffe called Cocke Gladden Close, contayninge 3 acres, 2 roods et qr. One closse of arrable land called Lurk Burne. contayning 1 acre, 3 roods, 8 perches. And one closse of arable land called Oldfield, contayninge 1 acre, 1 rood et di et qr, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann ad festa prescripta 13/-

James Retherwood holdeth ther for tearme of his lyfe (ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford militis p̄ scriptū ejus dat 24th die Marcii Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabethœ 6th.) One messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings with one garden and one crofte adjoyninge to ye back syde of his tenement, contayninge 2 acres, 2 roods et di. And 2 oxgangs of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye parcells followinge, viz.— One closse of arrable land called Crockett Royde, conteyninge 2 acres, 1 rood et di. One closse of arable land called Call Crofte, conteyninge 2 acres, 2 roods et qr. One litle closse of meddow called Thackley Inge, contayninge 2 roods et di et qr. One closse of meddow called Netherlees, conteyninge 3 roods et di. One closse of arrable or pasture called West Field Closse, 3 acres et di rood. One closse of pasture called Thacklay Closse, contayninge 3 acres. One closse of arrable and meddow lande devided in parts called alsoe Thacklay closses, contayninge 4 acres, 10 perches. One closse of barren grounde called Idlawe, contayninge 7 acres et di. One closse of coarse pasture called Idlawe More Closse, contayninge 4 acres. One closse of arrable land called Highe Field, contayninge 5 acres, 10 perches, The moyety of one closse of arrable and meddow land called Lurk Burne, contayninge 2 roods et di et 5 perches. Five closses lyinge together of arrable and pasture and wood ground called ye Stubbinges, contayninge altogether 6 acres, 3 roods. And one closse of arrable lande called Oldfield, contayninge 3 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, with sufficient common to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann ad Festa pr scripta Salvo Jure Magarete Matris sna durante vitæ suæ.

James Greenehall, senior, holdeth ther for tearme of his life ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script ejus dat 25th die December, anno Reg Rege et Reginæ Phillippi et Mariæ 4th and 5th. One messuage or tenemente and one barne and other buildings with one garden and crofte adjoining, contayninge 1 acre et di. And one oxgange of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge conteyninge in ye parcells followinge. One close of arrable land called Litle Ing, contayninge 1 acre, 3 roods. One closse of pasture called Northfield, contayninge 2 acres et di rood. One close of pasture called Wymie Rowes, contayning 2 acres, 2 roods. One close of arrable land called Westfield Close, contayning 2 acres, 3 roods. One close called Idlawes, contayning 3 acres, 3 roods et di. One close called High Field. contayning 3 acres. One close of woody ground called ye wood close, contayning 1 acre, 2 roods, 9 perches, with common to ye same rendering pr ann 6/-

Edward Stapleton holdeth ther pr termino vita suæ ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script ejus dat tertie die Marcii, Anno Regni Reginæ Mariæ primo. The moytie of one messuage or tenement and other buildings with one garden adjoyninge. An halfe an oxgange of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye parcells following, viz.—One close of meddow called Westroyd Inge, conteyning 1 acre. One close of spring wood (nowe about 7 years growth) called West Royd, contayninge 3 acres, 2 roods et di. One close of meddow called Litle Ing, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods et di. One close of arrable and meddow land called West Field Close, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods et di. One close of arrable land called High Field, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods, 10 perches. One close called Narr Crofte adjoyninge to this tenement, contayning 1 acre, 15 perches. And one close of meddowe called Shawinge, contayninge 2 acres, 3 roods, with common of pasture to ye same and renderinge pr ann 4/1 et ob.

Ye halfe messuage and Ric Taylors halfe messnage hereafter menconed were bothe one tenement and devyded onely by ye Tenents and not otherwise.

Idle Tennants for Tearme of Life.

John Sandall hath ther for tearme of his life post mortem Barnardi pro suis ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script suis dat 24th die Marcii Anno Regni Dni nri Eliz dei grat Regniæ Angliæ 6th. One messuage or tenemente, one barne and other buildings with one orcherd and a litle crofte adjoyninge, contayninge di rood et qr. And one oxgang of land and meddow to the same belonginge lyinge in ye fields ther and contayned in ye parcells followinge, viz.—One close of pasture called Intake, contayninge 2 acres. One close of pasture called Oldfield, contayning 1 acre di rood and 8 perches. One close of arrable land called Thorpe Garthe, contayning 1 acre, 10 perches. One close of arrable land called Carter Royde, contayninge 1 acre di rood. One close of pasture called Milne Holme, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods et qr. One close of meddow called Longe Lands, contayning 1 acre, 1 rood et di. Ffour closes of arrable pasture and meddow lyinge together called Thackley

Closes, contayninge 10 acres, 3 roods. One close of arrable land called West Field Close, contayninge 2 acres, 1 rood et di. One close of barren grounde called Idlawe Close, contayninge 2 acres, 3 roods et di. One close of arrable land called Over Close, conteyninge 5 acres et di. And one close of meddow grounde called Mylne Royde, contayninge 3 acres, 2 roods et di, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge and renteth pr ann at ye Feasts aforesayd by even porcons 13/-

Salvo tamen jure Barnardi prio sui pr et durat vita sua.

NOTE.—That althoughe ye sayd John Sandall be admitted tennante after ye deathe of his ffather as ys aforesaide, yet ys ye Lord to have a fyne at ye change accordinge to ye custome of ye mannor, notwithstandinge ye deede aforesayd.

Nicholas Hobsonne holdethe ther for ye tearme of lyfe ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script suis 20th die mensis Octobris, Anno Regni dne nre Eliz. Dei Gra Reginæ Angliæ &c., 9th. Ye moytie of certayne messuages and tenements with certayne lands to ye sayd moyties belonginge hereunder menconed, viz.—Ye messuage or tenement wherein ye sayd Nicholas now dwelleth, situated on ye moytie of ye tenemente hereafter menconed in ye tenure of John Wade, and one orcherd, a garden and a litle crofte adjoyninge, contayning di rood. And halfe an oxgang of lande and meddow to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye parcells followinge, viz.—One close of meddowe called Half Acre, contayninge 3 roods et qr. One close of arrable land called Idlawe, contayninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr. And two closes of arrable land and pasture called Cockshoots, lyinge together, contayninge 3 acres, 3 roods et di, rented at 2/2. And alsoe one parcell of thother moytie of ye messuage or tenemente in ye tenure of John Rooks hereafter mencohed, and one barne builded therupon, and certayne lands and closes in ye ffields ther to ye sayd last moytie belonginge, viz.—One close of meddow called Long Landes, contayninge 1 acre. One close of arrable land called Birk Butts, contayninge 3 acres. And one close of meddowe and pasture called Highe Holme Inge, contayninge 3 acres et di et 12 perches, with common of pasture and rented at 3/2. In toto pr ann 9/-

NOTE.—John Bucke claymath title to his those. There was more land granted in ye deed aforesayd then ys here sett down, for yt since ye makinge thereof one John Bucke ye miller hereafter named, hath recovered some parcells of ye last named moytie from ye sayd Hobsonne by force of a former graunt, vide postea.

Richard Waterhouse holdeth ther for tearme of his lyfe ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script ejus dat 20th die Decembris, Annis Reg Rege et Reginæ Philippi et Mariæ 4th and 5th. One messuage or tenemente, one barne and other buildings with one garden and orchard and a crofte adjoyninge, contayninge di acre. And one oxgang and halfe of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge lyinge in ye ffields ther conteyned in ye severall parcells followinge. One close of pasture and arrable land called Great Dobb Royd, conteyninge 3 acres. One close of pasture called Little Dobb, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di et qr. One close of pasture and wood grounde called Smith Carre, conteyninge 6 acres, 3 roods et di. One close of arrable and meddowe called Smith Carre Inge, conteyninge 2 acres, 3 roods. Three closes of meddowe called Cote Closes, conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods et qr. One close of meddowe devyded in two called Brode Inge, conteyninge 3 acres. One close of pasture and arrable lande called Stubbings, devyded in ptrts conteyninge 4 acres et di rood. One close arrable land called Long Lands, conteyninge et di rood et qr, One close of pasture called Call Crofte, conteyninge 4 acres et di. One close called Hall Stead Hill, conteyninge 3 acres et di rood. Two closes of arrable and meddow land called ye Crooks, conteyninge 4 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. One close of scarfe or barren grounde called Idlawe, conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods et di et qr. One close of arrable lande called High Field, conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. And one close of meddowe called Milne Royd, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods, with sufficient common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann at ye Feasts aforesayd 14/-

TENNANTS BY INDENTURE FOR TEARME OF YEARS.

Edwarde Swaine (or William and Roberte his sonnes) holdeth ther by ye assignment of George Sewayne which George held ye same amongst other things by vertue of one Indenture of Lease made unto him by Sir Ingram Clifford, knight, dated the 12th of November, Anno Regn Edwardi sexti 6th, for ye tearme of 60 yeares from ye day of ye date of these sayde Indentures, ye moytie of one messuage or tenemente late John Carvers (against William Ramsden and Leonard Fawcett hereafter named) with one barne and other buildings now situate upon ye sayd moytie, and one garden and a crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge di rood. And one oxgange and an halfe of land and meddow to ye same belonginge contayned in ye parcells followinge, viz.—One close of pasture called Broome Close, contayninge 3 acres, 2 roods et di. One close of meddowe called Dodge Carre, conteyninge 5 acres et di. One close of meddow called How Royde Inge, conteyninge 1 acre,

10 perches. One close called Thackley Close, conteyninge 3 acres, 2 roods et di. Two closes of pasture and arrable land, called West Royde, contayninge 7 acres, 2 roods et di. One close of barren grounde called Idlawe, conteyninge 5 acres. One close of arrable and meddowe devyded in two called Kye Close, contayninge 4 acres et di rood. One close of arrable land called High Field, contayninge 2 acres, 2 roods et di et qr. One close of arrable land called Old Field, contayninge 1 acre, 1 rood, 8 perches. And one close of pasture called Nether High Field, contayninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di 8 perches, with sufficient common of pasture, renting pr ann 9/-

NOTE.—That Edward Swayne aforesayd by his assignment dated ye 13th day of August, Anno Elizth 25th, hath conveyed all the buildings menconed in ye particulars aforesayd, and two parts of three of ye sayd grounds to William his sonne, for his whole tearme payinge dutyes and rentes. And by ye lyke assignment dated as aforesayd, he hath conveyed to Roberte his sonne, ye thirde parte of ye sayde grounds together with his cotage hereafter menconed for ye lyke tearme, payinge dutyes and rentes.

William Ramsden and Leonard Fawcett hold together a moiety of ye sayd messuage late John Carvers as after appeareth, and ye devision was only by thagreemente of ye tennents and not otherwyse.

Richard Wollsett holdeth ther by vertue of one Indenture of Lease to him lawfully conveyed, granted by Sir Ingram Clifford, knight, and Dame Anne his wyfe, to one Rouland Dalton for ye tearme of 21 yeares, to take commencement at ye day of ye death of John Romsdall (which John died on ye first of Januarie, anno 1567, anno Elizabethœ 9th). The moytie of one messuage or tennement and other lands followinge. And ye other moytie hee holdeth at will of ye Lord, both which contayne as followeth, viz.—One messuage or tennemente, one barne and other buildings with one garden and orcherd adjoyninge, conteyninge di rood. And one oxgange of land and meddow to ye same belonginge lyinge in ye ffields ther contained in ye parcells followinge, viz.—One close called Inge Spotte, contayninge 1 acre, 2 roods et di. One close devided in two called Nether Leiey's, contayninge 1 acre, 1 rood, et di. One close of meddowe called Litle Inge, contayninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr. One close of arrable land called Nether Hey, conteyninge 3 acres, 1 rood et di. Two closes of arrable land lyinge together called ye Field and ye Over Hey, contayninge both 2 acres, 3 roods et di. One close of arrable and wood ground called West Royds, conteyninge 5 acres, 2 roods. One close of meddow called Cawfall Inge, contayninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr. And two closes of arrable land called East Royds, contayninge both 5 acres, 3 roods et di, with sufficient common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann at ye Feasts aforesayd by even and equal porcions 8/4

TENNENTS OF YE MOITYE BY LEASE OF YE MOITYE AT WILL.

Edwarde Waterhouse holdeth ther by ye assignment of George Swaine, which George held among other things by one Indenture of Lease made unto him by Sir Ingram Clifford, knight, dated ye 12th November, Anno 6th Rege Edwardi Sexti, for ye tearme of 41 years, to take commencement ye day of ye sayd Indenture as by ye same appeareth. Ye moytie of ye messuage or tenemente ther wherein he now dwelleth, and ye moytie of other ye lands following. Ye other moytie of which sayd tenemente ye sayd Edwarde Waterhouse nowe holdeth at will of ye Lord, bothe which conteyne as followeth, viz.—One messuage, one barne and other buildings with a litle garthe or garden adjoyninge, conteyninge And two oxgangs of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye severall parcells, viz.—One close of pasture called Apperley, conteyninge 4 acres, 2 roods et qr. One close of wood ground called Rushe Intake, conteyninge 3 acres, 2 roods et qr. Two closes of arrable land called ye Marshe, conteyninge 4 acres, 3 roods. One close of pasture and wood called Dirlinge, contayninge 2 acres, 3 roods et qr. One close of carse pasture called great Idlawe, contayninge 4 acres, 2 roods et di. One close adjoyninge called alsoe Idlawe, contayninge 2 acres. One close of arrable land called Cockeshoote, conteyninge 2 acres, 2 roods et qr. One close of arrable and meddowe land adjoyninge to his tenement, conteyninge 8 acres, 1 rood et di. One close of barren and woody ground called Stubbings, conteyninge 6 acres, 12 perches. One close of meddowe called Barkhill, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di et 4 perches. And one close of meddowe called ye Shawe Inge, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di et 6 perches, with sufficient common of pasture to ye same, and renteth pr ann at ye Feasts aforesayd by equal porcons 15/-

TENNANTS ATT WILL.

John Wales holdeth ther at ye will of ye Lord one messuage or tenemente, one barne and other buildings with one crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge 3 roods, 6 perches. And one oxgange of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge lyinge in ye ffields ther conteyned in ye severall parcells followinge, viz.—One close of meddow called ye Poke, conteyninge 2 acres, 1 rood. One close of arrable land called Nether Leas, conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr. One close of arrable and meddowe land called Wynne

Kowes, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods et di. One close called West Field Close, conteyninge 1 acre, 10 perches. One parcell of barren grounde called Sommerlaies, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods. One close of arrable land called ye High Field, conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods et di et qr. One close of arrable and wood ground called Milne Close, conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rood et di et qr. One close of pasture and wood called Foxe Stubbing, conteyninge 2 acres et di rood. One other close called alsoe Stubbing, conteyninge 5 acres. And one close called Oldfield, conteyninge 1 acr , 2 roods, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann att ye Feasts aforesayd in equall porcons 6/10. (Note.—Millne closes and Stubbins pr ann 2/-, Oldfield 6d.)

John Wade holdeth ther at ye will of ye Lord ye moytie of one messuage or tenement wherein ye sayde John now dwelleth, and other buildings situate upon ye sayd moytie with one crofte adjoyninge, conteyning qr acre, di rood. And halfe an oxgang of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye parcells followinge, viz.—One close of arrable and meddowe land called Longe Lands, conteyninge 2 acres, 2 roods. One parcell of barren ground called Sonderleaz, conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods. And one close of woody called Wade Close, conteyninge 2 acres, with common of pasture to ye same, and renteth pr ann 2/2.

William Ramsden holdeth ther att will of ye Lord ye third parte of one messuage or tenemente late John Carvers, and all ye edifices and buildings nowe scituate upon ye sayde third parte with one garth and a crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge 1 rood. And one oxgang of land and meddowe to ye sayd thirde parte belonginge lyinge in ye fields ther and conteyned in ye severall parcells followinge, viz.—One close of arrable and meddowe called Thackley Close, conteyninge 2 acres, 3 roods et di. One close of arrable land called ye Newroyd, conteyninge 5 acres et di rood. One close of meddow land adjoyninge called Heweroyd Inge, contayninge di rood. One close of pasture and arrable land deyded in two called West Royds, conteyninge 5 acres di rood. One close of arrable or pasture called Weast Field Close, conteyninge 1 acre et di. One close called Edlawe Close, conteyninge 2 acres, 2 roods. One close of arrable land called High Field, conteyninge 3 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches. And one close of meddow called Milne Close, conteyninge 1 acre, et di, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann 6/-

Leonard Fawcett holdeth lykewyse ther att ye will of ye Lord ye sixth parte of ye messuage or tennements late John Carvers aforesayd, and ye buildings nowe sutuate ther-uppon with one crofte adjoyning, conteyninge di rood et qr, And halfe one oxgange of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye parcells following, viz.— Ye moytie of one close of meddowe called ye Bradde Inge, conteyninge 1 acre. Certayne closes of arrable and meddowe land called ye Crookes, conteyninge 3 acres et di. One close of arrable and woody grounde called Weast Royds, contayning 6 acres, 1 rood. One close of barren grounde called Edlawe, contayninge 2 acres, 1 rood et di. And one close called High Field, conteyninge 1 acre with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann 3/-

Elizabeth Pollard, widowe, holdeth att ye will of ye Lord ther, one messuage or tennement and other buildings with one garden, an orchard and two crofts adjoyninge, conteyninge 3 roods et di. And one oxgange of land and meddowe to ye same belonginge, conteyned in ye severall parcells followinge, viz.—One close of arrable and meddow land called Thorpe Garth, conteyninge 1 acre, 10 pearches. One close called Broome Close under ye Parke, conteyninge 3 acres, 1 rood. One close of springe wood (about 12 years groweth) lyinge in ye West Roydes, conteyninge 3 acres, 2 roods et di. One close of arrable and meddow land devyded called Winnye Rowes, conteyninge 2 acres, 3 roods et di et qr. One close of arrable land called Cockshoote, conteyninge 1 acre, 3 roods. One close called Idlawe Close, conteyninge 2 acres, 3 roods et di. One close of arrable land called Somerles, conteyninge 3 acres di rood et qr. One close of pasture or arrable land called Oldfield, conteyninge 2 acres, 2 roods et di. And ye moytie of one close of arrable land called Lurtbarne, conteyninge 2 roods et di et 5 pearches with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann 6/8

Richarde Tayler holdeth ther (jure Agnes uxoris suis) at ye will of ye Lord, ye moytie of one messuage or tenemente with all howses and edifices scituate thereupon, and one garth or garden adjoyninge and ye halfe of one oxgange of land and meddow to ye same belonginge, conteyned in ye parcells following, viz.,—One close of arrable and meddow ground called Call Crofte, devyded in parts conteyninge 6 acres. One close of pasture called West Roydes, conteyninge 3 roods. One close of springe wood called Weast Roydes (about 12 yeares groweth), conteyninge 2 acres, 2 roods et qr. And one close of barren grounde called Idlawe, conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr. And one close of arrable land called High Field, conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr. And one close of meddow called Farr Crofte, conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rood et qr, with common of pasture to ye same belonging, and renteth pr ann 4/1 et ob.

(Note.—Thys ys ye other moytie of Edward Stapleton's his tennemente afore spoken of.)

John Rookes holdeth ther att will of ye Lord, one halfe messuage or tenemente with ye buildings scituate upon ye same, and one garden, a garth and a crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge 1 rood. And alsoe one oxgange of land and meddow to ye same belonginge conteyned in ye severall parcells followinge, viz., certayne closes of meddow, arrable, pasture and wood grounde lyinge together called Rocliffe Closes, conteyninge in all 10 acres, 1 rood. One close of meddow and arrable land called Longe Landes, conteyninge 2 acres, 1 rood et di. One close of arrable lande called Call Crofte, conteyninge 6 acres, 2 roods et qr. Two closes of arrable and pasture land lyinge together called Hare Butts, conteyninge 5 acres et di. One close of arrable land called High Field, conteyninge 2 acres, 3 roods et di. And one close of meddow called Burkhill, conteyninge 2 acres, 5 pearches with common of pasture to ye same belonging, and renteth pr ann 6/4.

Salvo tamen jure Thome Wolsett et Agnes uxoris ejus et John Rookes medietate pr mises fidet durante vita sua.

Note.—That notwithstanding the Tenant be in John Rookes, yett the Lords are to have a ffine according to ye custome att ye death of ye other parties.

Cottages att Idle.

Edwarde Swayne (or Robert his sonne by assignment as aforesayd) holdeth ther att will of ye Lord, one cottage with a garden adjoyninge, conteyninge qr rood with common of pasture to ye same, and renteth pr ann ad Festu pr scriptu 20d.

Lawrence Hallyday holdeth ther ad volu dom cottage, a garden and a litle crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge di rood, and renteth pr ann 20d.

Nicholas Dobsonne holdeth att ye will of ye Lord ther, one cottage nowe used for a barne, and renteth pr ann 6d. Ye sayd Nicholas holdeth alsoe att ye will of ye Lord ther, one other cottage nowe used lykewyse for a barne, with a litle crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge 1 rood and common of pasture, and renteth pr ann, 12d.

Edwarde Dobsonne holdeth at ye will of ye Lord ther, one cottage, a garden and a crofte adjoininge devyded in partes, conteyninge 1 acre with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 2/-

Richarde Tolsonne holdeth at ye will of ye Lord ther, one cottage and a little garden adjoyninge with common of pasture and renteth pr ann 8d.

William Tolsonne holdeth at ye will of ye Lord ther, one cottage and a little garden adjoyninge with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 8d.

Christopher Wade holdeth at ye will of ye Lord ther, one cottage and a garthe adjoyninge with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 8d.

Barnerd Oddie holdeth at ye will of ye Lord ther, one cottage and a crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge di rood with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 2/-

John Pecke holdeth at ye will of ye Lord, one cottage and a garthe adjoyninge, contayninge di rood et qr with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 12d.

George Booth holdeth at ye will of ye Lord, one cottage and a garthe or crofte adjoyninge, contayninge di rood with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 12d.

Ye sayd George holdeth lykewyse ther at ye will of ye Lord, ye moytie or halfe part of one barne called ye Tythe Barne, and ye moytie of one litle garthe adjoyninge, conteyninge qr rood, and renteth pr ann 2/-

William Rodes holdeth ther at ye will of ye Lord, ye other moytie of ye said barne and garthe, conteyninge qr rood, and renteth pr ann 2/- at ye Feasts aforesayd.

Sum total of ye tennemeut rents in Idle for lyfe, for yeares, and at will allsoe £8 13s. 5d.

Idle Millnes, whose intrst ye Jo. and Wllm now hath.

John Bucke and William his sonne do hold ther by vertue of one Indenture of Lease dated ye 14th of May, Anno Regni Reges Henr Octavi 36th, under ye hand and seal of Ingra Clifford, Esquire, made unto one *

for ye tearme of 60 yeares, to commence and take place at ye daye of ye deathe of one Richard Rookes, ther farmer of ye same, (which Richard dyed ye 15th Aprill, 1567, Anno Elezth Nono, as by a note of Testimony under ye hand of William Webster Clarke, Vicar of ye parish of Calverley, yt at ye takinge of this survey did appeare). The moytie of one messuage or tenemente ther scituate nighe unto ye River of Aire. And also ye moytie of one Water Corne Myllne and one Fullinge Myllne with two stocks standinge upon ye sayd water and all mulctures proffitts.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATION OF THE EARLIEST LOCAL WILLS IN THE YORK REGISTRY.

The List of Local Wills at York of the earliest period is very meagre, the few now produced ranging over a century. Afterwards they become more numerous and more interesting.

LEAVENTHORPE, WILLIAM.

The Will of William Leaventhorpe of the Parish of Braddeforde, was proved on the 14th December, 1392, and administration granted of all the goods of the same to Emmote. wife of the said deceased, and Thomas son of the same.

LEAVENTHORPE, ROBERT.

The Will or Testament of Robert Leaventhorpe was proved 28th March, 1393, and administration granted of all the goods of the same to John Leaventhorpe his son, and to Catharine relict and executrix.

JEFFREY LEAVINTHORPE.

In the name of God, Amen, 3rd day of May, 1426. I, Jeffrey Leavinthorpe of Bradforthdale, being of sound mind but sick in body, make this my last Will and Testament in the manner following. First, I leave my soul to Almighty God and the Blessed Mary and all Saints, and my body to be buried in the church yard of the Blessed Peter the Apostle of Bradford. I leave in the name of my mortuary my best animal. Also for wax to burn round my body on the day of my burial, 5d. Also I leave to the Fabric of the Church of the Blessed Peter of York 20d., and to the High Altar of the same 20d. Also I leave to Annabill my wife, all my furniture, sheets, towels, with all the brazen dishes, with all vessels of pewter and all other utensils called in the mother tongue "Insight of Household." Also I leave to Thomas Leaventhorpe my brother, 1 baldric of silver, together with 1 dagger, and to Alice his wife another silver baldric. Also I leave to LawrenceLeaventhorpe, and to John, Christopher and John, sons of my brother, 40d. each. And to William de Leaventhorpe dwelling with me, 20/- Also to Dionisius Leaventhorpe, 1 mark, and to Jeffrey his brother, 6/8. Also I leave to Cissote Sklater, ⅓ mark, and to William Sklater his brother, 40/- Also I leave to Thomas Leaventhorpe my brother, and also my executor, for the trouble of his execution or executorship, 1 heifer, together with a foal. Also to Thomas Leaventhorpe of Heaton, my executor, for the trouble of his executorshlp, 6/8. Also I leave for expenses on the day of my buriall, 4 marks. The residue of all the remainder not bequeathed above I give to Sir William de Roydes, vicar of the Church of Bradford, and to Anabella my wife, for their own proper uses, except that the aforesaid vicar and Anabell out of the aforesaid revenue shall find a priest to celebrate for my soul and the souls of my parents for one year, with the 2 marks owing to the aforesaid vicar. And I appoint as executors of this my Will, Sir William de Roydes, vicar of Bradford, Thomas Leaventhorpe, my brother, Anabell my wife, John Crossley, and Thomas Leaventhorpe of Heaton.

Witnesses :—

Henry Wright, chaplain of the Parish of Bradford.

John Mortimer, of Clayton.

Richard Hollinse and others.

Given at Leaventhorpe in Bradforddale, the day and year above named, and proved 20th June, 1426.

BROUNE, ROBERT, late Rector of Kighley.

Will proved 10th May, 1446. By his Will he dssires his body to be buried in the quire of St. Andrew's of Kighley, and 5 candles to burn round his body. He gives to William Grave. Chaplain, 6 young oxen, 2 calves, and the bed on which he laid, 6 silver spoons, 1 baldric, embossed with silver, and all his books except his Ordinal and Psalter which he leaves to the said Church with 3 vestments. "I also leave the said William 2 parts of a debt of one pound of my tythes owing to me, to celebrate for the health of my soul, the third part to be given to the

poor. I leave to Richard Stell, 2 bulls, and 2 cows, and 1 mare with a foal. Also to Robert Kechyn, 2 cows and a mare. Also to John de Bynnes, 2 *twynts* (stirks or heifers). Also to the said Robert and John his brother, 1 bull. Also to Matilda de Bynnes, 2 cows with 3 *twynts*. Also to Alice Beste, 2 cows, and 1 sheep, and 1 iron pott. To the wife of Richard Bakester of York, 1 cow with a calf. To John del Hill, 2 bulls. The residue of all my goods may be given at the appointment of my executors as they shall see best for the health of my soul. And I appoint Henry de Kighley, Esq., principal, and William Grave and John del Hill my executors." Proved 22nd Sep., in the year aforesaid.

WALKER JOHN, of Birill.

Proved 21st May, 1446. John Walker, of Birill, orders his body to be buried in the Parish Church of Bradford. "I leave to the High Altar of the said Parish Church of Bradford, 2/- I leave also to the Fabric of the Cathedral Church of York, 2/- Also I leave to Sir John Gledhowe, chaplain, 10/- to celebrate 1 Trental of Masses for my soul and the souls of all the faithful departed. Also I leave 20/- to buy 6 torches to serve in the Parish Church of Bradford. Also I leave to the Fabric of the Parish Church of Penrith, 2/- To Oliver Walker my son, 10/- The residue of all my goods not bequeathed after expenses are paid I give and bequeath to Alice my wife, and John, Richard, William, and Thomas, I appoint executors, and Thomas Walker, William Broadehead, and Thomas Watson, supervisors."

Witnesses.—John Greyn,
William Giles,
Thomas Walker and others.

Proved 3rd November, year aforesaid.

THREAPLAND, JOHN.

Administration of his effects given on the 9th August, 1449, to Thomas his son, and Margaret his wife.

PASLEWE, WILLIAM.

In the name of God, Amen. On the last day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1450. I, William Passilewe, sound of mind, but sick in body, do make my last Will and Testament in manner following. First, I leave my soul to Almighty God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints, and my body to Church Burial. I leave in the name of my mortuary my best horse. I leave to the Fabric of the Blessed Peter of York, 3/4. Also I leave to one chaplain to celebrate for 2 years within the Chapel of Bradford, 13 marks, that he may devoutly pray for the souls of me, Katherine my wife, and all my benefactors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. Also I leave to Elizabeth Passilewe, 6/8, after the death of John Burdon. Also I leave the same Elizabeth, 1 cow and 2 heifers. Also I leave to Margaret Fearnley, 1 heifer and 6 sheep. Also I leave to John Appilyard my servant, 6 sheep and 2 calves. Also I leave to William Appilyard, 1 heifer and 1 calf. Also I leave to John Stele, 1 calf and 2 sheep. Also I leave to Catharin Fernley, 1 calf and 2 sheep. Also I leave to each child to whom I have stood godfather, 12d. Also I leave to the Altar of the Friars Minor at Doncaster, 6/8, for a Trental to be celebrated for my soul. Also I leave to the Holy Trinity and St. Robert at Knaresboro', 3/4. Also I leave to Richard Ellis, 2 cattle called "Stottis." The residue of all my goods not left, I give and leave to my executors, and I ordain and appoint Catharine my wife, John Ellis, Rector of the Church of *Thurn Escowe* (Thurnscough) and Dionisius Gellis, Vicar of Bradford, executors, to dispose of the same for my soul as may seem to them most expedient. Given the day and year aforesaid.

Witnesses.—Jeffrey Leaventhorpe.
William Farnelay.
John Appilyard.

Proved 12th March, 1450, by John Elis before the Dean of Pontefract.

ILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM.

In the name, &c., 6th October, 1450. I, William Yllingworth, of Bradford, whole of mind and sound of memory, but sick of body, seeing the hour of death approach make my Will in this manner. First, I leave my soul to Almighty God and the Blessed Mary his mother, and all the citizens in heaven, and my body to be buried in the church-yard of the Parish Church of Bradford. Also I leave in the name of my mortuary my best animal. Also I leave for my funeral expenses 6/8, and more if needful. Also I leave to Thomas Yate, my best cloak (toga.) Also I leave to John Yate, my bow, my arrows, my sword with one cap called "ffelt hatte." Also I leave to the Fabric of the Vestry of the said Church of Bradford, 12d. Also I leave Yllingworth of Yllingworth, 3/4. Also I leave to William Yate, 1 tunic called the *jake*. Also I leave to Catharine my daughter, 1 silvered girdle. Also I leave to Thomas Woller, 13/4. The residue moreover of all my goods not left as above, after my debts have been fully paid and deducting my wife and childrens' parts, I leave to Catharine and Alice my daughters according to the discretion of my executors named below, to be delivered to the said Catharine and Alice or the longer liver of them in the underwritten manner. I order and appoint John Webster, chaplain, and Thomas Yate,

executors of this my Will or Testament, that they shall faithfully execute this my last Will. And this is my last Will, that if it happen that one of my aforesaid daughters die before her lawful age, then I will that her part of the aforesaid goods of mine wholly remain to my other daughter without any diminution. And if it happen that both my said daughters aforesaid die before their lawful age, then I will that Elizabeth, my relict and widow, be entitled to the aforesaid part of my goods, provided, nevertheless, that she keep herself unmarried and continent. But if she shall not do, but marry again, "et se ab aliquo carnaliter cognosci permiserit," then I will that the aforesaid part of my goods be disposed of for the health of my soul and for the soul of the aforesaid Elizabeth at the discretion of my aforesaid executors. And I leave to each of my executors aforesaid, 13/4 each as compensation for their just labour. Also I ordain and make supervisor of this my Testament and Will, Robert Bollyng, Esq. And to the said Robert for his labour, 20/-

Witnesses.—William Webester.
John Bowland.
William Winnpeny and others.

Given at Bradford on the day and year aforesaid. Proved 5th Dec., 1450.

STAYNBANK, ROBERT.

Administration of the estate and effects of Robert Staynbank, who died at Bradford, 1451, "ab instanter" was given to Robert Coupland administrator.

BANK, JOHN.

Administration was given of the effects of John Bank, who died at Bradford, March 18th, 1451, intestate, to John Bank his son.

WILSON, JOHN.

Died at Hedingley, 8th July, 1459. Administration given to widow. Leaves 6/8 to Bradford Parish Church.

CHARTRIS, JOHN, of Bingley.

Will dated Feast of St. Andrew, 1460. After the usual introduction, it proceeds:—I give my body to be buried in the church-yard of Bingley. Also I leave for my mortuary, 26/8. Also 2 pounds of wax to burn before my body on the day of my burial, and for the calling together of my friends and neighbours what shall be necessary. Also I leave to the Vicar of Bingley, 26/8. Also to the Minster of the Blessed Peter of York, 3/4, and the 4 orders of Friars, 13/4, to each order 3/4. Also to the Prior of Drax, 3/4, and to the Convent of the the same Priory, 6/8. Also I leave to the lights of the Holy Cross and the Blessed Mary of the Church of Bingley, 13/4, and for the reparation of the Books of the aforesaid Church, 3/4. To the Bridge of (Mytholme?), 4d., and to the road near the same, 6d. Also I ordain and appoint Thomas Mahaud and William Hird my executors- The residue of all my goods I give and leave to them to be disposed of as to them seems most expedient for the health of my soul, and as they may wish to give an account before God. Given on the day and place aforesaid, and proved on the 24th March, in the same year.

(To be continued.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRADFORD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Being a List of Books, Pamphlets, &c., by authors, natives of or connected with the district.

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Report to the Corporation of Bradford on his experiments for purifying the sewage of the Borough. 8vo., 44pp.
Dale, Bradford, 1869.

HOLLINGS, Mrs. JOHN.

Ethel Woodville or Woman's Ministry (omitted on p. 159.) 2 vols., 12mo.
Hatchard, London, 1859.

HOLMES, REV. JOHN.

History of the Protestant Church of United Brethren. 2 vols., 8vo., 830pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1825.

HOOPER, A. B.

Kit, the Converted Thief. 8vo., 48pp.
Wardman, Bradford, 1864.

Primitive Christianity. 8vo., 16pp.
M. Field, Bradford, 1865.

More than half way to Rome; or what is Ritualism. 8vo., 8pp.
W. Cooke, Bradford, 1869.

HORTON BAPTIST COLLEGE.

Jubilee Memorial, Sermon of, by Dr. Godwin, with Historical and Biographical sketch, by the Rev. B. Evans, Scarbro'. 12mo., 69pp. Heaton, Leeds, 1854.

HORTON, GREAT.

Judgment in the case of Myers *v.* Mitchell and others, in the matter of the Great Horton Congregational Schools. 8vo. Oct. 13, 1874.
Geo. Field, Bradford. (N.D.)

HORTON GREEN.

All Saints' Church: the Order of Consecration, March 31st, 1864, and following days. 8vo., 24pp.
Sewell, Bradford, 1864.

HORTON LANE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

Year Book commencing January, 1864, the year following the erection of the new chapel. Still continued.

Its contents comprise memoranda of occurrences during the year, including financial statements of the various organizations of the Church, together with list of its Members.

Monthly Register, commenced September, 1861, the month preceding the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new chapel.

This publication ceased after the issue of the Year Book.

Centenary Memorial. "Being a brief memorial of the services attending the celebration of the completion of the century from the formation of the Church in 1782." 12mo.,
Byles, Bradford, 1882.

Catalogue of Books in the Sunday School Library, with the rules, and a list of the subscribers. 8vo., 8pp.
J. Nicholson, Bradford, 1820.

HOYLAND, BARBARA, of Woodhouse, near Sheffield, lastly of Bradford.

A Testimony from Brighouse Monthly Meeting (Quakers), concerning her. 12mo., 25pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1830.

She died 23rd of April, 1829, aged 64 years, and was interred in the Friends' Burial Ground, Bridge Street, Bradford, having been thirty-three years a minister.

HUDSON, WM. H., late Town Clerk of Bradford.

The Health of Bradford, with some of the causes which have produced its present condition. A Paper read before the Public Health Section of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, October. 1859. 16mo., 15pp.
Mawson, Bradford, 1859.

HUDSWELL, REV. WM.

Duties of Christians to their Churches. A Paper read at Bradford. 8vo.. 12pp.
Baines, Leeds, 1839.

HULTEN, W. P., B.A.

A sermon preached in Christ Church, Bradford, on Sunday, May 11, 1834. 8vo. 36pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1834.

HUNTER, REV. JOSEPH.

Rise of the Old Dissent, as shewn in the life of Oliver Heywood. 1 vol., 8vo., 463pp London, 1842.

This work contains many valuable notes respecting the history of Nonconformity in Bradford and neighbourhood.

HUSTLER, JOHN, Undercliffe.

Occasion of the Dearness of Provision and the Distress of the Poor; with proposals for remedying the calamity, on Corn, Commons, large Farms; with remarks on a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to a Member of Parliament on the present Distress, by a Manufacturer." (Anon). 8vo. pamphlet. London, 1767.

Objections to the exportation of wool manufactured by a tradesman. Folio tract, dated London, February 14th, 1782. No printer's name or place.

A state of the case, with observations, upon several clauses proposed by the opposers of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and Douglas Navigation Bill. (Anon).

Observations upon the Bill presented to Parliament, for preventing the exportation of wool, proposing an eligible plan for obtaining that important object, dated Bradford, 5th mo., 10th, 1787. 8vo. pamphlet. Nicholson, Bradford, 1787.

An explanation of the Plan of the Canal from Leeds to Liverpool, exhibiting the extensive inland navigable communication it would open between the east and west seas, through the ports of Liverpool and Hull, and all the principal towns in the counties of York, Lancaster, Lincoln, and Nottingham, shewing the importance of completing it to the public as well as to the promoters. 8vo. pamphlet.
G. Nicholson, Bradford, 1788.

Address to the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, shewing the propriety of completing it, dated Bradford, 6th mo., 3rd, 1789. Folio tract. No date.

The proper education of children of poor Friends, signed by John Hustler, on behalf of Brighouse Monthly Meeting. Folio tract. No date or place.

Brief account of John Hustler, in *Gent's. Magazine*; also in Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill. Died 6, 11, —— aged 75.

HYATT, JOHN C.

A Sermon preached in Queensbury Church, on Sunday morning, 16th March, 1879, being the Sunday after the funeral of John Foster, Esq., of Prospect House, Queensbury, and late of Hornby Castle, Lancaster. 12mo., 14pp.
Feather, Queensbury, 1879.

HYMNS.

Hymns adapted for Public Worship and Private Devotion. Edited by John Fawcett. 12mo., 166 hymns.
G. Wright, Leeds, 1782.

Hymns, by the Rev. S. Medley, of Liverpool 2nd ed., enlarged, 16mo,, 130pp.
Geo. Nicholson, Bradford, 1789.

Selection of Psalms and Anthems, for every Sunday in the year, also Holydays and occasional services of the Church of England, &c. Dedication is signed by Wm. Morgan. 16mo, 200 hymns.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1815.

A Selection of Hymns for Sunday Schools and young persons. Preface signed W. Morgan. 16mo., 104pp. Often reprinted. T. Inkersley, Bradford, 1816.

Hymns adapted to the various ages of childhood and youth. 18mo., 302 hymns. Printed for Editor, (qu. Josh. Hinchcliff.)
Stanfield, Bradford, 1826.

Church Sunday School Scholars' Hymn Book; or, the Collects for every Sunday rendered into verse; by Rev. G. S. Bull, Incumbent of Byerley. 18mo., 84pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1837.

Selected for the use of the Sunday School connected with the Parish Church, Bradford. 16mo., 31pp.
C. Stanfield, Bradford, 1837.

Abridgement of the "Young Psalmist," for the use of Sunday Schools. 4th edition. 32mo., 254 hymns.
C. Stanfield, Bradford, 1841.

Its 5th edition, with two appendices of 58, 28, and 7 hymns. 1846.

Compiled principally for the use of the Sabbath Schools connected with Westgate and Zion Chapels, Bradford. 2nd edition. 32mo., 80pp.
S. W. Scarlett, Bradford, 1847.

For Preston Place Congregational School, and Public Worship, with Psalms pointed for chanting. Compiled probably by the late Samuel Smith. 18mo., 144pp.
London, 1847.

(Selection) from best authors, being a supplement to Dr. Watts'. The preface is signed by a number of gentlemen connected with the Congregational Chapel, Idle. 18mo., 316 hymns. John Vint, Shipley, 1805, and John Vint, Idle, 1850.

Hymns, Tunes, Chants, and Responses, for four voices and accompaniment for the organ. Composed by the late James Rhodes, Bradford; collected and edited by Wm. Holmes, and revised by Wm. Jackson. 73pp.
H. W. Blackburn, Bradford, 1853.

The Children's Hymn Book. Selected and arranged by Rev. Hy. Dowson, minister of Westgate Chapel. 24mo., 182 hymns.
Firth & Field, Bradford, 1853.

Hymns of Worship, Life and Nature, for the use of the Educational Institute in connection with the Bradford Long-pledged Teetotal Association. Edited by J. A. Binns. 24mo., 143 hymns. Nelson & Dalby, Bradford, 1854.

Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship and Private Devotion. Dedicated to Congregation of St. John's Church. 18mo., 194pp. H. O. Mawson, Bradford, 1857.

Selection of Hymns for the use of Sabbath Schools 24mo., 28pp. Often reprinted. Firth & Field, Bradford, 1860.

Selection of Hymns for use of Westgate Sunday Schools. 32mo., 225 hymns. G. Harrison, Bradford, 1860.

For Chapel Lane Sunday School. Collected and edited by T. W. Freckleton. 18mo., 136pp., 167 hymns M. Nelson, Bradford, 1864.

Hymns for Sabbath Schools. 32mo., 91 hymns. Printed for W. Watkins, Westgate, Bradford, by John M. Jowett, *Bradford Advertiser* Office, 1866.

The Children's Hosanna; for the use of Ebenezer Baptist Sunday School, Bradford. 24mo., 146pp. Wm. Downing, Bradford, 1870.

Mission Hymns for St. Jude's Church, Bradford. 16mo, 16pp., 12 hymns. G. F. Sewell, Bradford, 1870.

Selection of Christian hymns. 32mo., 16pp. J. Green, 311, Manchester Road, Bradford. No date.

Hymns for use in Holy Trinity Sunday School, Bingley. (For private circulation only.) 24mo., 94pp. G. F. Sewell, Bradford, 1872.

The Children's Hosanna, being Hymns, &c., by the Rev. H. J. Betts. 24mo., 96pp. Woodhead, Bradford. (S. C.)

IBBETSON, JAMES.

Directory of Bradford, with Map. 12mo, 284pp. Ibbetson, Bradford, 1845.

IDLE.

An Act for Enclosing Lands within the Manor and Township of Idle, in the Parish of Calverley. Fol., 21pp. 1809.

ILLINGWORTH, JOHN, Thornton.

Echoes of the Harp of Ebor. 1870.

ILLINGWORTH, J. T.

Progress of Oddfellowship in Yorkshire. A paper read at Bradford, Nov 7th, 1866. 8vo., 8pp. W. T. Carver, Huddersfield, 1866.

INFIRMARY, BRADFORD.

The Laws and Regulations. 12mo., 18pp. Dale, Bradford, 1850.

IRIS, THE;

Or the *Addingham Mechanics' Institute Observer*. No. 1, January, 1845. 8vo 8pp. Byles, *Observer* Office, Chapel Court, Bradford, 1845.

JACKSON, JOHN.

The Demagogue done up; or, the Political Jim Crow (Fergus O'Connor). 16mo., 68pp. C. Wilkinson, Bradford, 1844.

Jackson, though illiterate, was a shrewd and intelligent working man, lively and agreeable in company and conversation, and though opposed to O'Connor and his schemes, was always an ardent and foremost advocate for social and political reforms. His principal literary efforts were letters on topics of the day to the newspapers. He indulged also at times freely in verse, which, though unpolished and often coarse, had some wit and smartness about it. None of this was ever published.

JACKSON, WM., of Bradford.

Memoir of, republished from the *Bradford Observer*. 16mo., 15pp.

Mr. Jackson was a native of Masham, near Ripon, and a music dealer in Kirkgate, Bradford. He had great natural musical abilities, and wrote among other pieces the Oratorios, "The Deliverance of Israel," and "Isaiah;" a Cantata, "The Year;" a prize Glee of great merit, entitled the "Sisters of the Sea;" and "In Memoriam." Two concerts given at Masham, on Whit-Monday, 1866. 8vo., 8 and 16pp., respectively. Jowett, Bradford, 1866.

JAMES, JOHN.

History and Topography of Bradford, with plates. 8vo., 414pp. Stanfield, Bradford, 1842.

Continuation, being additions to History of Bradford and its parish, with thirty-nine pages of pedigrees, four pages addenda, and several illustrations. No Index. 8vo., 322pp. Gaskarth, Bradford, 1865.

History of the Worsted Manufacture in England from the earliest times, with introductory notices of the manufacture among the ancient nations, and during the Middle Ages, with Illustrations. 8vo., 640pp., and appendix 40pp. Stanfield, Bradford, 1857.

Loidis in Elmete, being an attempt to ascertain the locality of that ancient kingdom.

The Philosophy of Lord Bacon. Lecture delivered at Huddersfield. Bradford, A. Holroyd, 1860.

Life of John Nicholson, accompanying his poems, fourth edition, published in 1859.

Life of Robert Story, published as a preface to the minor poems of Story, 1861.

John James, F.S.A., was a native of West Witton, in Wensleydale, where he was born in Jan., 1811. For many years he was in the office of Mr. Tolson, Solicitor, Bradford, by whom he was treated with great generosity and who encouraged him in his literary pursuits. Of Mr. James as a *litterateur* none will deny the painstaking character of his researches, although there is a crudeness and lack of finish in his "History of Bradford," which somewhat detracts from its worth as a literary composition. His work on the "Worsted Manufacture" must ever be regarded as of great value. Mr. James died a bachelor on July 4, 1867, and is buried at West Witton, where a monument has recently been raised to his memory by a few Bradford friends.

JOHNSON, C. S.

A Soliloquy, being a dialogue between Satan and Nobody's Child. Part I. Small 4to., 30pp. Bradford, 1877.

Autobiography of. Vol. I, 233pp. Dated Spen Hall, Cleckheaton.
Edinburgh: Ballantyne, 1869.

JOHNSON, HY., late of Queen's Road, Leeds.

History of Ancient Druids, their rise, origin, manners, customs, &c., 18mo, 27pp.
Bradford, 1835.
18mo., 122pp. Keighley.

JORDAN, Rev. JOHN, Baptist Minister, Stanningley, (1834-42.)

The refutation, or Mr. John Farrer's remarks on his Pamphlets, entitled, "Correspondence between Mr. John Farrer and Mr. Jordan of Pudsey, proved false," by John Jordan, 8vo., 16pp. Leeds, no date.

JOWETT, JAMES, Keeper of the Bradford Court House.

Testimonials in his favour. 8vo., 24pp.
Stanfield, Bradford, 1852.

KELL, S. C.

The Ballot. Shall the vote be free or watched. A contribution to the ballot controversy. 12mo., 16pp.
Byles, Bradford, 1860.

Trades Unions: their proper object and sphere of action. 8vo., 37pp.
Hanson, Bradford, 1868.

The Political Attitude of our Law Making Classes. 8vo., 16pp.
Hanson, Bradford, 1861.

KERSHAW, T. B.

The Truth of the American Question. 8vo. 43pp. Byles, Bradford, 1864.

KINGSLAND, Rev. WM.

The Salvation of the Family; a Sermon preached in College Chapel. 12mo., 19pp. Byles, Bradford, 1869.

The Principles and Practice of Sunday School Teaching. 4to., 60pp.
Byles, Bradford, 1872.

Sorrow in Science: a Lecture delivered September, 1873. 4to., 16pp.
Byles, Bradford, 1873.

KNAPTON, Rev. W. J.

And the *Bradford Observer*. Small 4to.
Lobley, Bradford, 1875.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Questions on the Lecture of the Most Noble Order of the Knights of Malta. 12mo., 56pp. Parkinson, Bradford, 1850.

Answers to the above. 12mo., 158pp.
S. W. Scarlett, Bradford, 1850.

Forms and Ceremonies of. 12mo., 36pp.
Scarlett, Bradford, 1845.

General Laws of. 12mo., 36pp.
Dale, Bradford, 1844.

KNOTT, Rev. WM., Curate of Horton.

Life and Character of the Christian in four Sermons. 12mo., 143pp.
Atkinson, Bradford, 1831.

LATIN GRAMMAR, RUDIMENTS OF.

4to., 66pp. Stanfield, Bradford, 1833.

LA TROBE. (Christian Ignatius, of Fulneck.)

History of Missions of the United Brethren, among the Indians in North America.
1794.

Letters from the Rev. Robert Hansel, giving an account of the Meobar Islands.
1812.

LAYCOCK, BENJAMIN.

A Portion of the Life Sufferings, Persecution, and Punishment inflicted upon Benjamin Laycock, an Englishman, of Myrtle Place, Bingley, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire Part I., 12pp.
No date or printer. [1856?]

"Shewing how a few individuals have got possession of that unfortunate little town, and how they punish and torment all who dare oppose them. The whole is strictly true and correct, and cannot fail to astonish all who imagine they live in a land of liberty.

LEACH, Rev. HY.

Affinities of Science and Religion. 8vo., 16pp. *Chronicle* Office, 1873.

LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

List of the Proprietors,
Nicholson, Bradford, 1806.

List of the Proprietors, &c. 8vo., 21pp.
Stanfield, Bradford, 1842.

LEWIS, Rev. H. J.

The Safety of Doing Right. 8vo., 8pp.
Bradford: G. H. Field, 1878.

LILLIE, REV. T., Minister at Bingley.

A Sermon, occasioned by the death of Mrs. Philipps; preached at Keighley, July 11th, 1784. 8vo., 52pp.
J. Nicholson, & Son, Bradford, 1785.

This is believed to be the earliest Bradford publication.

LISTER, (ACCEPTED.) Pastor of the Church in Bradford Dale (Kippin.)

A Funeral Sermon preached at Leeds, Feb. 6th, 1674, occasioned by the death of Benjamin Dawson.

Christ's Coming, the Believer's Comfort. Sermon preached at Leeds, by Thos. Bradbury, in Mill Hill Chapel, on the death of Mr. Accepted Lister, who died Feb. 25th, 1709. 8vo., 13pp.
Leeds, 1709.

LISTER, JOSEPH.

A Full and Genuine Account of the various skirmishes before, and at the taking and pillaging of Bradford in the time of the Civil Wars, and of the sore calamities that befell Bradford at that time, taken from the manuscript of Joseph Lister and others, with copper plates, by David Hartley, Schoolmaster, Bradford, 32mo., 69pp. Bowling, Leeds, 1776.

This is the first printed, but considerably abbreviated, copy of Lister's autobiography. Since then the following editions have been published.

A Genuine Account of the Taking of Bradford, copied from a manuscript written by Joseph Lister, who was an eye witness thereto. 8vo., 20pp. Bolton, 1785.

An Historical Narrative of the Life of Joseph Lister, sometime belonging to the Religious Society at Kipping, in Bradford Dale, in Yorkshire. 12mo., 65pp.
Thos. Wright, Wakefield, 1790.

A Genuine Account of the Siege of Bradford in the time of the Civil Wars. A narrative taken from a manuscript originally written by Joseph Lister, who was an eye witness of what happened at Bradford in the unhappy reign of Charles 1st, wherein is inserted in the most impartial manner, every material circumstance relative thereto, together with several other curious and interesting observations. 16mo., 35pp.
Hargreaves, Knaresboro', 1810.

An Historical Relation of the Life of Mr. Joseph Lister, late of the Society at Kippin, containing an authentic account of the siege of Bradford, &c. 12mo., 60pp.
Blackburn, Bradford, 1821.

Autobiography of Joseph Lister of Bradford, (1627–1709), to which is added a contemporary account of the Defence of Bradford, and Capture of Leeds. Ed. by Thos. Wright, F.S.A. 8vo. 78pp.
J. R. Smith, London, 1842.

The Autobiography of Joseph Lister of Bradford, with an introduction and notes, to which is added the Rider of the White Horse. 12mo., 18pp.
A. Holroyd, Bradford, 1860.

The edition published at Bolton is substantially, though not literally, the same as Hartley's published 9 years before; but the differences are so numerous, that it might be concluded the Bolton copy had been dictated from memory. The Knaresboro' copy is exactly the same as the Bolton one, and both have accompanying them, other historical narratives and biographies relating to the period of the Civil Wars, of great interest. Thos. Wright's edition is a copy of the one published by his great grandfather at Wakefield, with added notes of much value. Holroyd's edition is a reprint of Wright's with some additional notes. Blackburn's (1821) appears to be the most complete and authentic, though it varies from Wright's in numerous particulars. The difference in phraseology in many passages is remarkable, and the change of words, many of them of very different meaning, is considerable. It would be interesting to learn how these variations have arisen. Perhaps the original MSS. would enable us to settle the matter, if a sight of them could be obtained. (Where are they?)

A Funeral Sermon on the death of Mr. Joseph Lister, of Kippin, in Bradford Dale, by Mr. Thos. Whitaker, A.M., Pastor to a Church at Leeds. 8vo., 13pp.
Leeds, 1709.

LISTER, THOMAS, Barnsley.

Pastoral Address to Mr. and Miss Riley, of Pinewood House, Bradford. 4to., 4pp.
Lobley, Bradford, 1873.

LISTER, THOMAS.

The Wandering Gentile, being a sketch of the Life, Travels, and Providential Deliverances of Thos. Lister, together with a number of various Poems and Hymns on various subjects. 16mo., 256pp.
Harrison, Bingley. No date.

Memoirs of the late Thomas Lister and his wife, Mary Lister; written by himself, with appendix, written by their daughter. 16mo., 71pp.
Harrison, Bingley. No date.

LIGHTOWLER, JAS., St. James' Street, Bradford.

Poems, Songs and Sonnets 12mo., 100pp.
Halifax, 1867.

LOCKWOOD, J. P.

Memorials of the Life of Peter Bohler, Bishop of the United Brethren, Portrait. 8vo.

LONGBOTTOM'S ESTATE CIRCULAR.

No. I, May, 1867. 4to., 8pp.
Harrison, Bradford, 1867.

LUND, CHARLES AND JOSEPH.

Directory of Bradford. 12mo., 362pp.
Firth & Field, Bradford, 1856.

LYON, GEO. ED.

The Church of England, the Church of the People. A Lecture delivered at the Church Institute, October, 1874. 4to., 16pp. *Chronicle* Office, Bradford, 1874.

MAFFEY, JOHN.

Homœopathy, as represented by its practitioners *versus* the *Bradford Observer*. 8vo., 16pp Harrison, Ripon, 1881.

Fountains Abbey and the Cistercian Builders. A Paper read before the York College, at a meeting held at Ripon, August 17th, 1881. 8vo., 8pp. London, 1882.

MANN, Rev. ISAAC, Baptist Minister, Shipley, afterwards of Ball's Pond, London.

Sermon to the students of the Northern Baptist Educational Society. 8vo., 45pp. Vint, Idle, 1829.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History and Nonconformity. 8vo., 126pp. Vint, Idle, 1829.

Life of Rev. Wm. Crabtree, first minister of Baptist Church, Westgate, portrait. 8vo., 87pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1815.

Saul's visit to the Witch of Endor. A Sermon delivered at Shipley, October 11th, 1818. 12mo., 23pp. Printed by John Vint for William Peel, Shipley. 1852.

The Triumph of Divine Mercy Exemplified in the Life and Death of Mr. Joseph Mann, to which are added Memoirs of Mrs. Ann Mann, his wife. 12mo, 52pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1820.

Theological Essays on Christian Doctrines of the Holy Scriptures. 12mo., 238pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1823.

Essays on the Atonement of Christ. 12mo. 264pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1824.

Strictures on the Rev. T. N. Heinekin's reply to Mr. Carlisle, in which is proved the close alliance between Socinianism and Deism. 12mo., 196pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1826.

Memorials of Christian Friendship (being brief accounts of the lives of sundry local pious characters). 12mo., 267pp. London, 1829.

Short Discourse on the Lord's Prayer, for the use of Villages. 12mo., 151pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1823.

Cottage Piety; or Use of True Religion in Humble Life. 12mo, 153pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1825.

Christian Baptism Considered. 12mo., 40pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1825.

Achan discovered in the Camp of Israel. 12mo, 51pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1824.

The Rev. Isaac Mann was a native of Shelf. In early life he became minister of the Baptist Chapel, Shipley. He subsequently accepted the ministry of the Baptist Church, Ball's Pond, London, where he died in 1832, aged 49. Mr. Mann had very great abilities both as a scholar and preacher, and achieved great success in his chosen sphere, both at home and in the city. An exhaustive biography of him would be an interesting addition to local biographical literature.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BRADFORD.

Account of the Proceedings at the Inauguration of the Rev. J. Acworth as President. 8vo., 27pp. Bradford: E. Keighley, 1833.

Catalogue and Rules of the Library. 12mo. 19pp. Bradford: E. Keighley, 1833.

ANCIENT CHARTERS.

From the Hemingway MSS.

Transcribed, Translated, and Annotated by

John Lister, M.A.

I.

Endorsed:—Queda*m* *composicio* facta p*ri*mo Inter Nos & Monacho*s* de Tinemu*th*e. *sed* alia post*ea* sub*(sequitur)* carta.

Hic e*st* finis co*n*trouersiæ inter eccle*s*iam de Tinemuthe & Eccle*s*iam *sancte* Marie de Giseburna p*re*sente Wille*lm*o epi*scop*o dunelme*n*si. & in synodo p*re*sidente. Assistentib*us* Radulfo Abbate *sancti* Albani. & Cuthb*er*to p*ri*ore de Giseburna. Eccle*s*ia de Tinemutha finetenus habitura est duas garbas decime o*mn*ium illaru*m* te*rr*arum qu*as* Rodb*er*tus de brus senior die qu*a* uiuus fuit & mortuus tenuit in do*m*i*n*io suo. Om*n*ium u*er*o illaru*m* te*rr*aru*m* qu*as* rustici die mortis p*re*dicti Rob*er*ti (sic) teneba*n*t. sive ex antiqu*a* sua possessione. sive ex dono u*el* concessione u*el* p*er*missione Rodb*er*ti. Eccle*s*ia de Giseburna habitu*r*a e*st* omne*m* decima*m* finetena*s* integre. Siue*r*o Rodb*er*tus senior u*el* Rob*er*tus junior aliq*u*as nouas te*rr*as fregerunt u*el* in p*os*teru*m* Rob*er*tus junior seu q*u*ilibet successoru*m* ei*us* frege*r*it: om*n*ium illaru*m* te*rr*aru*m* duas garbas decime Eccle*s*ia de Tinemutha p*er*petuo iure sic*ut* de reliq*u*o do*m*i*n*io q*u*iete possidebit. Siue*r*o rustici dono seu p*er*missione do*m*i*n*i sui aliq*u*as te*rr*as ad op*us* p*ro*p*r*ium freg*er*int. illaru*m* o*mn*ium tota*m* decimam garbaru*m* Eccle*s*ia de Giseburna integre obtinebit Quod si q*u*ouis te*m*pore u*el* do*m*i*n*ii in rustica*m* possessione*m*. u*el* rusticaru*m* possessiomu*m* in do*m*i*n*ium aliq*u*a facta fuerit co*mm*utacio: Eccle*s*ia de Tinemutha illaru*m* te*rr*aru*m* que p*r*ius in dominio fuerunt duas garbas decime sibi uendicabit. & Eccle*s*ia de Giseburna illaru*m* te*rr*aru*m* que de rustica possessione in do*m*i*n*iu*m* t*r*ansierint: tota*m* decima*m* libe*r*e possidebit.

TRANSLATION.

Endorsed:—A certain composition originally made between Us and the Monks of Tinemuthe, but another Charter afterwards follows.

This is the end of controversy betwixt the Church of Tinemuthe and the Church of St. Mary of Giseburne, present William, Bishop of Durham, presiding in Synod: Ralph, Abbot of St. Alban's, and Cuthbert, Prior of Giseburne, assisting. The Church of Tinemuthe is for ever to possess two garbs of the tithe of all those lands that Rodbert of Brus, the elder, on the day on which he was alive and dead held in his demesne. But the Church of Giseburne is to possess for ever all the tithe, entirely, of those lands which the villeins were holding on the day of the death of the aforesaid Robert whether they were of their ancient possession, or of the gift, or grant, or permission, of Rodbert. But if Rodbert the elder, or Robert the younger, have broken up any new lands, or if in future Robert the younger, or any of his successors shall have broken up (any), the Church of Tinemuthe by perpetual right, like as of the rest of the demesne, shall quietly possess two garbs of all those lands. But if the villeins by gift, or permission of their lord shall break up any lands to their own use the Church of Giseburne shall, entirely, obtain the whole tithe of the garbs of all those (lands). But if at any time there be made any exchange either of the demesne into villein possession, or of villein possessions into demesne, the Church of Tinemuthe shall claim for itself two garbs of tithe of those lands that were formerly in demesne, and the Church of Giseburne shall, freely, possess the whole tithe of those lands which shall have passed from villein possession into the demesne.

This Deed must have been drawn between the years 1147—51, for Cuthbert, the Prior of "Giseburne" therein named, succeeded his predecessor Ranulf, or Ralph, not earlier than the former year, (1) and Ralph, Abbot of St. Alban's was succeeded in 1151 by Robert de Gorham.(2) The document is of great interest, not only

(1). Dugdale "Monasticon."
(2). Dugdale "Monasticon."

on account of its extreme antiquity, but, also. because it commemorates names illustrious in their day and generation.

Rodbert de Brus, "senior," appears from all accounts to have been the founder in 1129 of the Priory of "Giseburn," (3) concerning the apportionment of the tithes whereof this agreement was concluded. He died in 1141,(4) three years after the battle of the Standard, in which he played an active part. He married Agnes,(5) daughter of Ralph Paynel, and by another wife, heiress of Annandale, was father of the Robert, "junior," whose name occurs in this document, who, serving with King David, as vassal for his Scotch lands, was taken prisoner by his own father in the battle of the Standard. This Robert, "junior," was grandfather of the valiant Scotch King. According to Dugdale, Rodbert, "senior," came to England with the Conqueror, but Mr. A. S. Ellis, in his valuable "Biographical Notes on the Yorkshire Tenants," is inclined to think that the first *Rotbertus* de Bruis must have been father to our *Rodbertus senior*, "for supposing him to have been 25 at the date of the Survey" (when he was first rewarded with lands) "he would have been 80 when he died in 1141. This matter must be left in doubt until decisive evidence be forthcoming."

Gisburne Priory, founded, as stated above, in 1129, was the home of Canons of the Order of St. Austin, and was dedicated to God in honour of the B. V. M. The net value of the House and its possessions in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII., was £628 3s. 4d., and the buildings and lands were granted 4. Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Chaloner.(6)

Ralph, Abbot of St. Albans, whom we find assisting at the Synod, at which this "Finis Controversie" was composed, was Ralph de Gubium, otherwise Gobion, who succeeded Abbot Geoffrey in 1146.(7) His connection with the "controversy" between Tynemouth and Gisburne is to be explained in this wise. St. Oswin's Priory, at Tynemouth, which had been originally founded in the early days of English Christianity, was in 1090 re-endowed by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and peopled with Benedictine Monks whom he had brought from St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. We are told that "on account "of some displeasure which he had conceived "against the then Bishop of Durham, he took "the Priory from that Church, and made it a "cell to the said Monastery of St. Alban's for "ever."(8)

Abbot Ralph, according to Matthew Paris, was a "man of a literary turn, a lover and collector of books, and is said to have managed the affairs of his Monastery with so much economy, that at the time of his death it was completely discharged of debt."

In the "Agreement" the strong distinction drawn between the demesne lands and those in the tenure of the "rustici" is note worthy, Tynemouth rejoicing in a proportion of the tithe of the former, while to Gisburne is assigned the whole tithe of the latter, with the provision that in the event of any of the demesne land passing into the tenure of the villeins, or *vice versa*, the tithe of such lands shall continue to be paid to the Church to which it was originally, by this Agreement, allotted.

The words, *sive ex antiqua sua possessione, sive ex dono, vel concessione, vel permissione Rodberti*, seem to suggest that some, at least, of the old English land-holders were in possession of their homesteads by virtue of titles not derived from the Norman Lord; and the term "permission" appears to me to imply that some relationship of the character of "commendation" existed between divers of these *rustici* and their powerful patron—Rodbert de Brus.

The endorsement of the document informs us that this counterpart of the "Agreement" was in the custody of the Canons of Gisburne, and suggests that the arrangement made under it was, subsequently, modified by another Deed.

II.

ENDORSED:—Carta Stephani de Thornoure de I. carucata terre in Ardingtoñ collata Agathe filie sue tenta de Serlone de Arthingtoñ.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Stephanus persona ecclesie de Thornoure dedi. & concessi. & hac presenti mea carta confirmaui. Agace filie mee & heredibus suis unam carucatam terre in Arthigtoñ in liberum maritagium. illam scilicet quam tenui de Serlone de Arthington & postea de Petro filio suo. tenendam. libere. & quiete. & honorifice. in bosco & plano. in aquis & mariscis. in pratis & pascuis. in uiis & semitis. & in omnibus locis. cum omni communitate. & libertate libero feudo pertinente. faciendo forinsecum seruicium quantum pertinet uni carucate terre in feudo quo. *x & ix. carucate terre faciunt feudum unius militis. His testibus. Anfrido presbitero.

(3). Dugdale "Monasticon."
(4). Dugdale "Monasticon."
(5) A. S. Ellis, in Yorkshire Archæological Journal Vol. IV. p. 407, 8.
(6). Dugdale "Monasticon."
(7). Dugdale "Monasticon."
(8). Mat. Paris, quoted by Dugdale, Hist. Major, 1684. p. 13.

* The "& ix" have been inserted in different ink on an erasure.

Alexandro *presbitero*. Ernisio *presbitero*. Rog*ero*. fil*io* Petri de Creskelde. Pet*ro* de Arthingtoñ. Will*elmo* de Wichetoñ. Haldano de Berlaia. Will*elmo* Talun. Alano de Berlaia. Alano fil*io* suo. Thom*a* de Berlaia. Will*elmo* fil*io* Ric*ardi* de Thornoure. Will*elmo* pellipario. Arturo. Laising *preposito*. Gil*berto* de Scarthec*roft*. & aliis multis. Hec carta data fuit die p*roximo* ante festu*m* *sancti* Oswaldi p*roximum* postqu*am* Rex Scocie captus fuit apud Alnewic.

Seal gone.

TRANSLATION.

ENDORSED:—Charter of Stephen of Thornoure of 1 carucate of land, in Ardington, conferred on Agatha, his daughter, held of Serlo of Arthington.

Know all, as well present as future, that I Stephen, parson of the Church of Thornoure have given and granted and by this my present Deed confirmed to Agace, my daughter and her heirs, one carucate of land in Arthington in free marriage, to wit, that which I have held of Serlo of Arthington, and afterwards of Peter, his son. To hold freely, and quietly, and honourably, in wood and in plain, in waters and marshes, in meadows and in pastures, in roads and footpaths, and in all places, with all rights of common and every liberty to a free fee belonging, by doing foreign service so far as pertains to one carucate of land in a fee where X and IX carucates of land make one knight's fee. Witnesses: Anfrid, the priest; Ernisius, the priest; Alexander, the priest; Roger, son of Peter of Creskelde; Peter of Arthington; William of Wicheton; Haldan of Berlay; William Talun; Alan of Berlay; Alan his son; Thomas of Berlay; William, son of Richard of Thornoure; William, the tanner; Arthur; Laising, the greave; Gilbert of Scarthecroft, and many others. This Deed was dated on the day next before the Feast of Saint Oswald the next (feast) after the King of Scotland was captured at Alnewic.

The Charter is remarkable for the singular manner in which it is dated, viz.—"the day next before the Feast of St. Oswald, (Aug. 5th), next after the King of Scotland was taken prisoner at Alnewic." This event happened on the 12th July, 1174, on which occasion William the Lion "was suddenly surprised and made "prisoner by a party of Yorkshire barons, "headed by Ranulf de Glanville. They had "set out from Newcatle at an early hour that "morning, with a party of four hundred horse, "and reached the neighbourhood of Alnwick "without being discovered. During their march "a thick mist fell and bewildered them, so that "they became uncertain of the road. Some of "the more cautious or timid proposed to turn "back. 'If you should turn back,' said Bernard "de Baliol, one of their leaders, 'I will go "forward alone.' Animated by this declaration, "they rode forward, and in a short time dis-"covered the battlements of Alnwick Castle. "In their way they suddenly encountered the "Scottish King, who was riding in the fields "with a slender train of sixty horsemen. "William so little expected an attack of this "nature, that he at first mistook the English for "a returning party of his own stragglers. On "perceiving his error, however, he cried out, "'Now it will be seen who are true knights,' "and instantly charged the enemy with the "handful of men who attended him. But he "was speedily overpowered by superior numbers, "unhorsed, and taken prisoner."(1) The King was at first confined in the Castle of Richmond, thence he was taken to Northampton to meet King Henry, who, on previously hearing the news of the capture had exultingly remarked to his courtiers, "that this glorious event had "occurred on the very morning on which he "rose repentant and reconciled from the shrine "of St. Thomas."(2)

The Serlo de Arthington of this Deed appears plainly to have been the son of Peers, alias Peter, who founded the Nunnery at Arthington. Serlo, also, himself was a great benefactor to this establishment, and Peers, his son, the Peter of our Deed, confirmed his ancestors' benefactions and added withal new donations of his own.(3) In Whitaker's "Loidis" we read that one "Agas of "Arthington daughter of ——— Vavasur, gave "all her land in Tebecroft" to the same house. Was this the Agace of our Charter? At any rate Serlo's son Peter de Arthington also gave land lying in "Tebecroft," and the land which the parson grants to his daughter is stated in the Deed to have been held of Serlo and Peter. It is to be noted that nineteen carucates of land are said in the Charter to make a knight's fee in Arthington.

Among the Hemingway MSS. is a copy of a Deed of Grant made by Roger Scott of "Kalverlay" to Geoffrey, the son of Peter de Arthington—the Peter of our Charter—and to Mary, sister of the said Roger Scott, and their heirs in free marriage, of half a carucate of land in Calverley, the rent reserved being two gilded spurs rendered annually.

This confirms Thoresby's pedigree of the Arthington family which represents Geoffrey,

(1) Taylor, "Hist. of Scotland." Vol. I. p. 68
(2). Lingard. Vol. II. p. 102.
(3). Whitaker, "Loidis." Vol. I. p. 181.

son of Peter, and grandson of Cyrill (pro Serlo) as marrying Mary, daughter of Roger Seott, of Calverley, whieh fact in a note he states that he has gleaned *ex chartis veterioribus penes Walt. Calverly, Bart.*(4)

The arms of Arthington were :—Argent, a fess between 3 eseallop shells, sable.

III.

Aliz de Gant Comitissa filia Gileb*er*ti de Gant. Om*n*ib*us* Amicis & hominib*us* suis. tam Franeis quam Anglis Sal*utem*. Sciatis me eoncessisse & hac mea p*re*sente carta confirmasse Rob*er*to serop de Bartoñ. filio Rie*ardi* serop & filio Agnetis matertere mee totam t*er*ram qu*am* ante-eessores sui tenuerunt de Antecessorib*us* meis & de me in Bartoñ. scilieet quartamdecim*am* partem totius uille de Bartoñ cum suis p*er*tinenciis in Cam*p*is. in Pratis. in Paseuis. in Viis. in semitis. in aquis. in molendinis. & in om*n*ib*us* asiam*en*tis in villa & extra villam. sei*lic*et illi & heredib*us* suis tenendu*m* de me & heredib*us* meis libere & quiete & honorifice. in feodo & hereditate. Faciendo miehi & heredib*us* meis seruicin*m* dimidij feodi uni*us* militis. pro om*n*ib*us* que ad me p*er*tinent. & Ego Aliz Comitissa coneessi p*re*dicto Rob*er*to & heredib*us* suis & eonfirmaui. eum bobus suis & vaecis & Equis & Ovibus. & eum om*n*ib*us* aueriis & peeorib*us* tam paruis qua*m* magnis co*m*munem pastura*m* in Litelmerse. sine om*n*i dono & solut*i*one & preeio & demanda de me & de heredib*us* meis. Et predictus Rob*er*tus & heredes sui & om*n*es homines sui erunt quieti & Libe*r*i de teloneo & stalagio & Cariago. p*er* mare & p*er* t*er*ram & *in* portu cum mercatoriis suis. & de loquelis & de Causis. & de placitis & de om*n*ib*us* querelis in Curia mea que ad me p*er*tinent. Et ego Aliz de Gant & heredes mei warantizabim*us* p*re*dicto Rob*er*to & heredib*us* suis libe*r*tatem habendi Canes & capiendi Lepores in warendis nos*tr*is ubiq*ue* tam libe*re* qu*am* eorporib*us* nos*tr*is sine impedi*m*en*t*o alieuius & sine causa. Et ego Aliz de Gant & heredes mei concessim*us* & confirmauim*us* predicto Rob*er*to & heredib*us* suis libe*r*tatem qu*am* habet de t*er*ra sua de Bartoñ. in om*n*ib*us* locis ubicu*n*q*ue* tenet t*er*ram de nobis. Hiis *Testibus*. Phillippo de Kima. Will*elm*o fili*o* Walte*r*i. Herbe*r*to fili*o* Alardi. Petro de ferembi. Hug*one* fili*o* Radu*lfi*. Radu*lfo* fili*o* Gilbe*r*ti. Lamb*er*to de scotenaj. Walte*r*o de seotenaj. Hug*one* de scotenaj. Walte*r*o Pieot. Hamone franceis. Hug*one* scrop. Joeelino scrop. Ric*ardo* Decano. Joh*anne* serop.

[Seal Wanting.]

(4). Whitaker, "Ducatus." p. 7.

TRANSLATION.

Aliz de Gant, Countess, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, to all her friends and men. as well French as English, Greeting. Know that I have granted, and by this my present Deed eonfirmed, to Robert Scrop, of Barton, son of Richard Serop, and son of Agnes, my maternal aunt, all the land that his ancestors held of my ancestors and of me, in Barton; to wit, the fourteenth part of all the town of Barton with its appurtenances in fields in meadows, in pastures, in roads, in footpaths, in waters, in mills, and in all easments in the town and without the town; to wit, to him and his heirs to hold of me and my heirs freely and quietly and honourably, in fee and inheritanee, by doing to me and my heirs the service of half a knight's fee in lieu of all (serviees) belonging to me. And I Aliz, the Countess, have granted to the aforesaid Robert, and to his heirs, and have eonfirmed, common pasture in Litelmerse for his oxen and eows and horses and sheep and all his eattle and herds, small and great, without any gift, payment, charge or demand from me and my heirs. And the aforesaid Robert and his heirs and all his men shall be quit and free of toll and stallage and carriage, by sea and by land, and in port, with their merchandise, and from aetions, suits, pleas and from all plaints pertaining to me in my Court. And I, Aliz de Gant, and my heirs, will warrant to the aforesaid Robert and his heirs the liberty of having dogs and taking hares everywhere in our warrens. as freely as ourselves (enjoy it), without let and complaint on the part of any one. And I, Aliz de Gant, and my heirs have granted and eonfirmed to the aforesaid Robert and his heirs the liberty which he enjoys with his land of Barton in all places wheresoever he holds land of us. Witnesses: Phillip of Kime; William, son of Walter; Herbert, son of Alard; Peter of Ferembi; Hugh, son of Ralph; Ralph, son of Gilbert; Lambert of Scotenai; Walter of Scotenai; Hugh of Scotenai; Walter Picot; Hamo Franceis; Hugh Serop; Joceline Scrop; Richard the Dean; John Scrop.

It is not easy to fix the exact date of this Charter, probably it was drawn about the year 1180. The Countess Aliz de Gant and her sister Gunnora, sueeeeded in 1156 as eoheirs of their father, Gilbert de Gant, to the vast possessions which had been aequired by their great grandfather, (aceording to Domesday 173 lordships) at the Norman Conquest. Mr. Ellis(1) says that "although there seems no certain "evidenee, the great French genealogist, André

(1). Ellis, "Biographical Notes on the Yorkshire Tenants" in Yorkshire Archæological Journal. Vol. IV. p. 230.

"du Chesne, was no doubt correct in considering "Gilbert de Gand (*i. e.* Ghent)"—the great grandfather of Aliz—"a younger son of Ralph "de Gand, lord of Alost, a town near that "famous Flemish city, * * * * father of "Queen Matilda," the Conqueror's wife. He adds, "Gilbert was related to Queen Matilda, "but certainly *not* son of her brother, Count "Baldwin, as stated in the 'Descensus de "Gant,' and fully believed by most writers still." "There is far more certainty," he continues, "as to Gilbert's descent from our great King "Alfred, through his daughter Elfthryth, wife "of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and her grand-"daughter, Leutgarde, who was married to "Wichman, 'Count of the Castle of Gand,' "(living 951), from whom Gilbert was 6th in "descent male."

The estates of the Gant family lay chiefly in Lincolnshire and Notts. and before the distribution of spoil at the Conquest had belonged to Ulf, the Constable, but they also possessed in Yorkshire, Hunmanby on the sea coast, the two manors of Carl and Chilbert, and the lordship of Bridlington, and Walter de Gant, grandfather of Aliz, was the founder of the Priory at the last named place.

Gilbert de Gant, the third baron, father of Aliz, was, in his youth, taken prisoner with King Stephen at the Battle of Lincoln (1142), and was compelled by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, to marry his niece, the Lady Hawyse Romare, daughter of William, Earl of Lincoln, whereby he became, eventually, in her right, Earl of Lincoln.(2) This Gilbert, in 1148, founded the Abbey of Rufford, in Nottinghamshire, giving to it a portion of his Barton estate, and he died, as we have stated, in 1156.

Aliz, the Countess, who figures in our Charter, married Simon St. Liz, the last of that name, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, and upon her decease and that of her sister, Gunnora, the great family inheritance reverted to her uncle, Robert, the second son of her grandfather, Walter de Gant. It appears from our Deed that Aliz's mother's sister, Agnes, had married Richard Scrop, and it is to their son, Robert, whose ancestors had been tenants of the De Gant family, that the grant of the fourteenth part of Barton was made. It is to be observed that common of pasture in Litelmerse, *i. e.*, Little Marsh, is included in the grant, and in (3)Ball's "History of Barton" is an extract from a petition (in the Court of Common Pleas?) of Walter de Osegotesby and Joan, his wife, praying that they might have pasture in a certain place, called Little Marsh, in the town of Barton-upon-Humber, which the Countess Alice de Gaunt, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt, by her *Charter* gave and granted to Robert le Scroop, ancestor of the said Joan, whose heir she is, for all kinds of cattle. The *Charter* referred to in this petition must be the very one now existing among the "Hemingway MSS." and transcribed in these pages.

The arms of the Gant family were: Barry of Six or and azure, over all a bend gules.

(2). Ball. "History of Barton." p. 9.
(3) p. 23.

IV.

ENDORSED:—Confirmacio Matildis de Luuetot om*n*ium q*ue* habem*us* de Radulfo & Will*elm*o Tortemains. & de Will*elm*o & Nichol*ao* de S*anct*o Paulo.

ALSO:—Confirmacio Dom*in*e. M. de Luuetot de tatewiche.

Omnib*us* s*anct*e Eccl*es*ie filiis p*re*sentib*us* & fut*ur*is Matildis de Luuetot q*uond*am vxor Girardi de Furniual Sal*utem*. Nover*it* vniu*er*sitas ue*st*ra q*uod* ego in viduitate mea & in p*ro*pria potestate corporis mei concessi & hac carta mea confirmaui Deo et Beate Marie & Monach*is* de Rupe p*ro* salute anime mee & Dom*in*i mei Girardi de Furniual & om*n*ium Antecessor*um* & her*edum* meor*um* omnes terras in territorio de Tatewich cum om*n*ib*us* p*er*tinenciis. q*uas* Radulfus Tortemains. et Will*elm*us de S*anct*o Paulo. et Nicholaus de S*anct*o Paulo eisdem Monach*is* dede*r*unt. Tenendas & habendas sicut Carte eor*um* q*uas* Inde habent testantur. Hiis testib*us*. Rober*to* p*er*sona de Mistertoñ tunc Senescallo. Radulfo de Ecleshale. Philippo Scrop. Walt*er*o de Heyr. Roge*r*o Wistoñ. Will*elm*o de Lindrich. Radulfo de Danneč.

Seal (broken) a female figure.

[SIGILLU]M MAHA[UD DE LUU]ET[OT * * * *]

The letters in brackets are supplied.

TRANSLATION.

ENDORSED:—Confirmation of Matilda de Luvetot of all that we possess of (the gift) of Ralph and William Tortemains, and of William and Nicholas de St. Paul.

To all sons of Holy Church present and future, Matilda de Luvetot, formerly the wife of Gerard de Furnival greeting. Know all of you that I in my widowhood and in my own corporal power have granted and by this my deed confirmed to God and Blessed Mary and to the Monks of Roche for the health of my soul and of my Lord, Girard de Furnival, and of all my ancestors and heirs, all lands in the territory of Tatewich together with all their appurtenances which Ralph Tortemains, and William Tortemains, and William de St Paul, and Nicholas

de St. Paul gave to the same Monks. To Hold and Have as their Deeds which they have thereof witness. Witnesses: Robert, parson of Misterton, then steward; Ralph de Ecleshale; Philip Scrop; Walter de Heyr; Roger Wiston; William de Lindrich; Ralph de Dannecaster(?).

This deed, as its endorsement declares, was once in the hands of the Monks of Roche Abbey, and it, or a counterpart, appears to have been seen by Dugdale, (or rather, perhaps, by Dodsworth), for it is printed in the "Monasticon," and there in a note stated to have been copied from a Charter preserved in St. Mary's tower, at York.(1)

The date of the document must be between the year 1219, in which Gerard de Furnival died in the Holy Land, and 1249, when the name of Maud, his widow, last appears.(2) This noble lady was the great grand-daughter of William de Luvetot, lord of Hallamshire, temp. Hen. I., and founder of the Monastery of Worksop, and she was the only daughter and heir of William de Luvetot, third lord of Hallamshire, and of Maud, his wife, daughter of Walter Fitz Robert, of the noble house of Clare. To the time when the De Luvetots obtained their interest in Hallamshire Hunter assigns the superiority which the town of Sheffield acquired, and has ever since maintained, through the whole district which has at any period borne that name. The wardship of the great heiress of Hallamshire—the Maud of our Charter—fell to Henry II, but it was left to Richard, his son and successor, to select the person to whom her hand should be given. As might be expected, the King chose the son of one of his companions in arms; and Maud de Luvetot was bestowed on Gerard de Furnival, a young Norman knight, son of another Gerard de Furnival, who was with the King at the siege of Acre.

Of the chivalrous family of Furnival much may be read in Hunter's "Hallamshire." Gerard—the husband of Maud Luvetot—attached himself to the interests of King John. In 1214 and 1215 he was with his sovereign, and was one of those knights who were sent from Oxford to treat with Robert de Roos and other chiefs of the barons in arms. Very soon after the death of his prince, Gerard de Furnival joined in one of the expeditions to Palestine. He closed a short but troubled life at Jerusalem in 1219, but his ashes were not permitted to rest in that sacred soil, for his body being brought to Europe was entombed at Ebrard in Normandy.(3)

Maud de Luvetot, his wife, survived her husband many years, and died, very aged, in the latter days of Henry III. In her widowhood she constantly used her maiden name. She was a benefactor to several religious houses, and in 1249 she signed a general confirmation of all the gifts that had been made by her ancestors to the Monks of Worksop.

A word or two anent Ralph de Ecleshale, one of the witnesses to our Charter, which we shall give in Mr. Hunter's happy language. "Before "Maud de Luvetot had passed off the stage, we "find two other families had sprung up within "the parish, (Sheffield) possessing influence, "large estates, and manorial privileges, as "subinfeudations of the great baron of Sheffield "Castle; the De Ecclesales and the De "Mounteneys. The former sprung from one "Radulphus, who first appears as a witness to "a Charter of Gerard de Furnival in the time "of King John. He was called de Ecclesall "from his principal estate, which became an "hereditary surname in his family. He and "his family held their lands of the manor and "castle of Sheffield by military service; but "they had their own court and copyholers, "their own hall, park, and chapel, exhibiting "on their patrimonial hill a miniature repre-"sentation of the state which was observed at "the castle below." * * *

"In token of their dependency upon Furnival "and that they might be known in the field as "fighting under his banner the Ecclesalls and "Mounteneys were accustomed to bear the same "figure on their shields, which was exhibited on "the shield of Furnival. The Ecclesalls bore "the same charge in gold upon a sable field," viz.: a bend between six martlets gules.

In Dugdale's Monasticon, under Roche Abbey, where this Charter of Maud de Luvetot appears, the name of the last witness is given as "Radulfo de Bauuet." This must be a mistake as the first letter is certainly a D. A Robert de Doncaster was presented by Maud to the rectory of Whiston in 1237.(4)

The Deed is a most beautifully written one, and has had a handsome seal of green wax—now much mutilated—bearing a full length figure of the noble Lady of Hallamshire, encircled by an inscription of which only seven letters are legible.

V.

Sciant *presentes & futuri quod* ego Alexander de Barkeston. dedi. concessi. & hac *presenti* carta *confirmaui* Ysabelle filie mee. *pro* homagio & seruicio suo. totam illam *terram* in territorio

(1). Dugdale, Monasticon. *Sub* Roche Abbey.

(2). The following account of the Luvetot and de Furnival families is taken from Hunter's "Hallamshire." Chapters III and IV

(3). Hunter, "Hallamshire," Gatty's Edition. p. 45.

(4) Torre's MSS., *apud* Hunter.

de Pudekeseya. que iacet inter uiam de farenlya. & terram Johannis filii Walteri. tendendo versus Occidentem. usque ad terram symonis seruientis. & quinque perticatas terre in essarto meo de Pudekeyseya. que iacent inter terram Johannis de Barkestoñ in latitudine. & que tendunt inter terram Roberti filii Jodlani. & simonis sernientis in longitudine. & tres perticatas que jacent super Ricardesclif: Tenendam & habendam sibi & heredibus suis de me & heredibus meis in feodo & hereditate. libere & quiete. cum omnibus pertinenciis suis libertatibus & asiamentis tante terre in predicta uilla de Pudekeyseya pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis tres obolos in die Pasce pro omni seruicio consuetudine & demanda Et ego Alexander & heredes mei Warentizabimus. predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predicte Ysabelle & heredibus suis contra omnes homines inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboraui. Hiis testibus Willelmo scoto de Caluerleya. Henrico scoto de Pudekeseya. Johanne de berecroft. Simone filio Walteri. Jordano de Wodehalle. Alexandro de berecroft. Roberto de ferseleya. & aliis.

[Seal lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know present and future that I, Alexander of Barkestoñ, have given, &c., to Ysabel my daughter, in consideration of her homage and service, all that land in the territory of Pudekeysey, which lies between the Farenly Road and the land of John Walter-son, stretching, towards the west, up to the land of Symon the serjeant; and five roods of land in my essart (Anglicé rode, later royd) of Pudekeysey, which lie between the land of John of Barkestoñ widthwise, and which stretch between the land of Robert Jodlan-son and of Simon the serjeant lengthwise; and three roods that lie in Ricardesclif. To Hold and Have to him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and in inheritance, freely and quietly, with all their appurtenances, liberties and easments to so much land in the aforesaid town of Pudekeysey belonging. Rendering thereout yearly to me and my heirs three halfpence on Easter Day, in lieu of all service, custom and demand. And I, Alexander, and my heirs will warrant, &c. In witness whereof I have strengthened this present Charter with the impress of my seal. Witnesses: William Scot, of Calverley; Henry Scot, of Pudekesey; John of Berecroft; Simon Walterson; Jordan of Wodehalle; Alexander of Berecroft; Robert of Ferseley; and others.

This Deed, judged by the character of the writing and other tokens, appears to belong to no later date than the early years of the 13th century. The lines that guide the writing are ruled in ink, and the name of Pudsey appears in the form of "Pudekeysey," a form not much removed from the "Podeschesaic" of Domesday. In another of our Deeds, of probably a rather later date, the rendering is "Pudegesay."

It is to be observed that in the Deed that follows next in our series the land, described in the present one as lying between the Farnley road and the land of John Walterson, was, subsequently, conveyed by Henry Scot, of Pudsey, (who figures as a witness to this Deed) to the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The question, therefore, naturally arises: Did Henry Scot acquire this estate by marriage with Isabel de Barkeston? That lady's father, Alexander de Barkeston, and the John de Barkeston also mentioned in the Deed, probably belonged to the leading and knightly family of that ilk, of whom, in 1190, Odo de Barkeston paid a fine of £106 13s. 4d., for marrying without license a royal ward.(1) Yet, we must always remember that territorial names did not in these early times, necessarily, carry any distinguished territorial proprietorship. The name of a town, or hamlet, was not then, at least, usurped by a single leading family.

Among the witnesses to the present Deed appear "William Scot, of Calverley," and "Henry Scot, of Pudekesey." These, in all likelihood, are the same two early representatives of the ancient and knightly family of Calverley, of Calverley, who occur, respectively, as party and witness to an undated Grant made by Alan de Grimestun to the Monks of Kirkstall, noticed by Whitaker, and referred by him, though, I judge, incorrectly, to the "latter end of the reign of Henry III.(2) In this Kirkstall Charter, Henry Scott—who witnesses the document—is described as of "Pudkessaye," a version of the name of Pudsey almost identical with that which it wears in our Deed. According to the account of the Calverley family, rendered by Whitaker under the title of that township, the William and Henry Scots of our Deed seem to appear as brothers—the sons of Walter, who married Joan, daughter of John de Swillington—and it was this William Scott, apparently, who, in 1217, gave the Church of Calverley to the Chapel of St. Mary, that had been founded in St. Peter's Minster, at York, by A. b. p. Roger. This date (1217) can not, at any rate, be said to approach the "latter end of the reign of Henry III."

The name of Jordan de Wodehalle appears, perhaps, more frequently than any other, as a

(1) Wheater. "History of Sherburn and Cawood." p 111.
(2) Whitaker. "Loidis & Elmete." p 128.

witness, in the early Charters relating to Pudsey and Calverley, which form part of the Hemingway collection. Nor will the name of John de Berecroft be found much less prominent. Symon *servicus* would, probably, be the "Serjeant of the Peace" of the local Manor Court, whose duty it was to make "Attachments" and "Executions," as instructed by that tribunal. (3)

In this Deed the "Open Field system" of our forefathers asserts itself: Alexander de Barkeston and Symon the Serjeant, each holding "oxgang land" and "royd land," and Alexander's land adjoining Symon's in both cases. Ricardes-clif is, seemingly, a "furlong" or "shot," in which three of Alexander's roods lie.

VI.

Sciant *pr*esentes & fnt*ur*j. *quod* ego Henricus Scott*us* de Pudegesaia dedi concessi et hac *pre*senti mea carta confirmaui deo et Domni Sc̄i Joha*nn*is Baptiste et fra*tribus* hospitali*s* Jer*usalem* p*ro* ani*ma* mea & a*nimabus* omn*i*um an*te*cessor*um* meor*um* in puram et p*er*petuam elemosina*m* tota*m* terram *que* jacet int*er* viam de Farnelaia. et t*er*ram Joha*nn*is fili*i* Walt*eri*. Tentendo versus occidente*m* usq*ue* ad t*er*ram Simonis seruientis. Tenend*am* & Haben*dam* p*re*nomina*tis* fra*tribus* libe*re* pacifice hereditarie cu*m* liber*tatibus* communis & aisiamen*tis* infra villa*m* de Pudegesaia & extra tante t*er*re p*er*tinen*tibus* absq*ue* omni calupnia uel secular*i* exactione uel vexacio*ne* mei uel hered*um* meor*um* inp*er*petuu*m*. Et ego Henricus & heredes mei p*re*nomina*tis* fra*tribus* hospitali*s* Jer*usalem* p*redict*am t*er*ram cu*m* p*er*tinenciis ubiq*ue* Warantizabim*us* & contra omn*es* hom*in*es defendem*us* & adq*ui*etabim*us* inp*er*petuum. Hiis testib*us* Will*elm*o Scotto Rog*ero* de Farnelai. Ric*ardo* de Tyrsale. Petro Alano. Joha*nne* filio Galfridi Joha*nne* de Bradefroth. Helia filio Ricardi. Rog*ero* p*re*posito. Rob*er*to filio Yodlani. & multis alliis.

(Seal lost.)

TRANSLATION.

Know present and future that I Henry Scott, of Pudegesay, have given, &c., to God, and to the House of St. John the Baptist, and to the Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for (the benefit of) my soul, and the souls of all my ancestors, in pure and perpetual alms, all the land that lies between the Farnelay road and the land of John Walter-son, extending, towards the west, as far as the land of Simon the Serjeant. To Hold and Have to the aforesaid Brethren, freely, peacefully, hereditarily, together with the liberties, commons, and easments within and without the town of Pudegesay that belong to such a quantity of land, free from all manner of claim, or secular exaction, or annoyance, on the part of me, or of my heirs for ever. And I, Henry, and my heirs will warrant, &c., to the aforesaid Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem the aforesaid land, with its appurtenances, everywhere, &c. Witnesses: William Scott; Roger of Farnelay; Richard of Tyrsale; Peter Alan; John Geoffrey-son; John of Bradefrorth; Helias Richard-son; Roger the Greave; Robert Yodlan-son; and many others.

This Deed is, clearly, rather later than the preceding one, as some of the land conveyed by it to St. John of Jerusalem had, as we have observed, been, previously, in the hands of Alexander de Barkeston, and was bestowed by him upon his daughter Isabel. The donor's brother, William Scot, described in the preceding Deed as "of Calverley," figures here as a witness. He married, according to the Calverley pedigree,(1) the daughter of Sir Nicholas Stapleton, Knight.

John de Bradefrorth, who appears as a frequent witness to Pudsey Deeds of this period, will be found described in another Charter—in which he stands *donee*—as the "*dominus meus*," of Matilda, daughter of Gilbert de Pugesay.

[NOTE.]

The contractions of the original deeds are expanded in *italics*, and the method (?) of punctuation employed by the old scriveners is retained. In No. I. Charter the writer, in accordance with the practice of his time, has represented the *a* of the dipthong *æ* by a *cédille* set below the *e*. Besides marking the inflection of the genitive case of nouns of the first declension in this manner, he has placed the same sign under the initial *e* of the word *ecclesia*, signifying that the current spelling was then *æcclesia*. This symbol our printer has not been able to represent in type. In these early charters not only does I often do duty for J, as at present, but the latter letter also frequently usurps the place of the former. In No. VI. all words beginning with *i* are by our medieval scribe written as having their initial letter J. This peculiarity I have not thought it necessary to reproduce. In other respects the originals have been followed exactly.

J. L.

(3). Blount. "Law Dictionary." S. V.

(1.) Whitaker. Ducatus p. 116.

CHAPTER HOUSE BOOK $\frac{A}{\frac{2}{23}}$

MUSTERS WEST RIDING YORK.

Temp., Hen. 8.

The moustr̃ or showyng and vew off men of Armez men Armyd able to bere theym ass well Archers as Other men on horse and of fote to gether with the namez and surnamez and diſſsitez of their harnez vewyd and seyn in the liḃtez of Bradford cõmynly callyd bradfordale in the Westryddyng of the Countie of York before Sir Robt Nevyll Knyght Sir Thomas Tempest Knyght (blank) Redman Esqwyer cõmyssioñs to or seyd soũeign̄ lord the Kyng in the seyd Westr̃ to the same ffranch$_e$ and liḃte assignyd by dyvysion of assent of The hole cõmyssioñs made There takyn vewyd and seyn the XIII and XVIIIth day of apreil and diſſs Other tymez by vertue and Auctorite of or seyd soũeign̄ lord$_e$ cõmyssion to the seyd Sir John Nevell Sir Thomas Tempest and Other dyrectyd

The howshold of Dame Rosamũd Tempest late Wiffe of Sir Riĉ Tempest Knyght

a spermã	John Tempest Esqwyer horse and harnes
a s	John Lacy Esqwyer horse and harnes
a s	Henry Tempest Esqwyer horse and harnes
a s	Riĉ Balderston horse and harnes
exa etd	Edward Bollyng horse and harnes
a b	John Bolland horse and harnes
a s	John Sugden horse and harnes
a ar	Gefferey Russhton horse and harnes
a ar	Godfray Bollyng horse and harnes
a ar	Riĉ Coke horse and harnes
a ar	Riĉ Dykynson
a ar	John Wright
b	Barnar and schaw
,,	Gills Wilson
,,	Willm Wadyngton

Sma of men able to were harnez ____ XII unde
Sma of men fornysshed horse and harñ ___ X vidlt
Sma of spermen ____ V
Sma of Archers ____ V
Sma of bill men ____ IJ

BRADFORD.

b	Riĉ Kyng horse and harnes
a ar	Edward Bower horse and harnes
b	Willm Rawson horse and harnes
nt̃	John Horton horse and harnes
exa etad	John Kent horse and harnes
a bill	x̃pofer Bale horse and harnes
a ar̃	Riĉ Wilkynson horse and harnes
a ar̃	Thomas Rooke horse *horse* and harnes
b	Robt Rawson horse and harnes
b	Thomas Lausker horse and harnes
exa et	Willm Coke horse and harnes
b	John Thornton horse and harnes
b	Gilbt Thornton horse and harnes
b	John Kyng horse and harnes
ar̃	Rog Sawnder a jake and a salet
B	Omfray Estburn a salet
ar̃	Robt Dawson oñ horse
,,	Thomas Estburn a jake
ar̃	Thomas Hogson a horse
b	Thomas bulman a horse
b	Thomas Rawson a horse & a jake
ar̃	pet ellys oñ horse
b	Xpõfer hogson oñ horse
b	John Walker a hors and jake
ar̃	Robt Wrose a jake
b	Sander porter horse & a jake
b	Jams Hill a jake a salet a lede male
ar̃	Robt Ellys a horse
ar̃	Nicholas lee a horse and jake
b	Willm Horton oñ horse a jake and a selet
ar̃	mathew stede a jake
b	lauraunce Illyngworth a jake a salet and a bill
b	Omfray stede a jake and a salet
b	Willm Clerkson oñ horse
ar̃	George Kechyng horse and a salet
b	Edward Ellys a jake
b	Riĉ Sawnder oñ horse
b	Nicholas hill oñ horse

b	Jams Talor oñ horse
b	Thomas Newbie oñ horse
b	Jam$_e$ person horse a jak and a bill
b	Riĉ Croslee oñ horse
b	Wiłłm person oñ horse
b	Wiłłm halton a horse and a jake
aĩ	Thomas ward oñ horse
aĩ	John Watson a horse
aĩ	John Rawson a horse
,,	Wiłłm Rychardson a bill
b	Edward mygley a horse and a jak
b	John Smyth a bill
b	Antony Jakson a horse
aĩ	Aṁ Rawson a horse
b	John Webs^{p} a horse
aĩ	Ro^{g} Sawnder a jak and a salet
not able	Edward Jooet
,,	Riĉ Jooet
b	Edward Smythis
b	Thomas Smythis
,,	Edward Thewlace
aĩ	Thomas Coke
aĩ	mils Jooet
b	xp̃ofer Thomas
b	John Ellys b
b	xp̃ofer hogson
aĩ	Riĉ pykhard
b	Jam$_e$ gybson
b	Roƀt Nowell
,,	John Whitteley
b	Wal^{p} Rodley
a aĩ	Riĉ haldwurth
b	John Jooet a bill
b	Riĉ ffeld a bill
b	Edward leigerd
b	Roƀt Walker a
,,	John Wodmes
aĩ	Wiłłm stede
b	xp̃ofer Cilito
b	Thomas Ellys
b	Wiłłm Rood$_e$
b	Thomas fernnysyd
aĩ	Riĉ Grave
aĩ	Amer Grave
aĩ	Thomas Sutherō
aĩ	Henr bradley
b	John lawson
,,	Riĉ rod$_e$
aĩ	Nicholas haldwurthe
aĩ	Edward Garnet
b	Wiłłm Dowkles
b	Thomas hūit
b	Thomas Wilson
,,	laurans Rod$_e$
,,	henry hargravez
aĩ	Rawffe hogson aĩ
,,	John Lister
,,	Riĉ Joet
b	John medeley
,,	Riĉ Ratcliffe
,,	Roƀt Grene
b	Riĉ ffernyssyd
b	John stons
,,	John Appelyerd
aĩ	Riĉ Rydyng
aĩ	John Mason
aĩ	Thomas Mortyṁ
aĩ	Thomas Irland
b	John Estburn
aĩ	leonard Adloyke
b	John Jooet
b	xp̃ofer lambe
aĩ	lauraunce Will^{a}mson
b	Arthur byston
b	John Hill
aĩ	Thomas Wadyngton
aĩ	Riĉ lancas^{p}
,,	Roƀt Satterfeld
aĩ	Jam$_e$ byrklie
b	John Rod$_e$
aĩ	Wiłłm Herryson b
,,	Wiłłm Wyrysdale
aĩ	George feder
aĩ	John Copley
b	Roƀt frere
,,	Thomas ffernsyde
b	Wiłłm sterk
aĩ	Riĉ Bower
b	John Whitley
,,	Riĉ Jakson
b	Raynbrown Sugden
b	xp̃ofer leyver
,,	John Walker
b	John Brokden
b	Blase Sugden
aĩ	xp̃ofer stele
aĩ	John Milner
b	Jams goodale
aĩ	Wiłłm Wilson
b	Wiłłm Haryson
aĩ	Thomas Smyth
b	Edward laborn
b	George Malyson
b	Roƀt Milner
b	John Thornton b
b	Riĉ boith
,,	Riĉ Wright
,,	Jams Garnett
,,	Riĉ Kychyng
,,	Edward Smythe
aĩ	Riĉ Sugden
b	Wiłłm breton
b	Riĉ Walker
b	Thomas Appelyerd
aĩ	Ro^{g} byston
b	John Grene
,,	John Wright
b	Riĉ Smyth
b	xp̃ofer lee
,,	Thomas Jeny

,,	Gilbert Dugdale
b	Robt Webster
b	Gilbt Ramysden
ař	Brian Iumby
b	John Wilkynson
ař	Antony Coksthoit
ař	Ric̃ Colynson
ař	lauraunce Ingrame
b	John Ellys of ye bolschay
b	Willm Rod$_e$
b	Robt Rod$_e$
b	pcyvale Halsted

The hole nownbr̃

Sma of men able to were harnes	cxl unde
Sma of men fornysshed horse & harñ	xxti
Sma of horsez not fornysshed wt hernes	xx
Sma of jakk$_e$	xiii
Sma of Salett$_e$	v
Sma of Archers	lj
Sma of Bylmen	lxxxix

HEYTON.

ař	Ric̃ baldon horse & harnes
ař	Thomas Rod$_e$ a horse a jak a bow & arrows
ař	Thomas Joet a bow and a horse
b	Thomas Dawson a jake a salet and a bill
b	Robt Craven a jake and a salet a bill
,,	Dionyse ledebetter a jak and a bill
ař	Ric̃ Smyth bow and arrows
b	Ric̃ Capp$_e$
b	Jams Capp$_e$
b	George Capp$_e$
,,	John leyrode a jak

Sma of the men able to were harñ	ix wheroff
Sma of men furnyssed horse & harñ	ij
Sma of horsez not furnysshyd	j
Sma of jakk$_e$	iiij
Sma of Salet$_e$	j
Sma of Bylls	iij
Sma of Archers	iiij
Sma of billmen	v

CLAYTON.

b	John Migley oñ horse a jake and a salet
b	John Mortymer a horse a jake a salett
b	Robt Mygley oñ horse
b	lauraunce rod$_e$ a horse
,,	John Appelyerd a jake
b	Ric̃ Hollyns a horse
b	Robt Hollyns a horse
ař	leonard Jooet a jak and
b	Bryan Robynson a horse a jak a salet & a bill
,,	John Mortymer
b	John Mortymer yong
b	Thomas Mortymer
,,	Thomas Wittley
b	Willm Byrkynschay
ař	Ric̃ Albred
ař	Willm Appylyerd
b	xp̃ofer Jakson
ař	Thomas fferrand
b	Ric̃ Hollyns
,,	Mils Dean
b	Thomas Dean
,,	John Stancliffe
b	John Robynson
	Ric̃ Walker
b	Thomas Robynson
b	ffranc$_e$ Hopkynson

Sma of men able to were harnes	xxti
Sma of men furnysshed horse & harnes	iij
Sma of horsez not furnysshed	iiij
Sma of jak$_e$	ij
Sma of Archers	iiij
Sma of billmen	xvij

MANYNGHM.

ař	Tristram bollyng horse & harnes
,,	John Yllyngwurthe horse & harnes
ař	Nicholas tong horse and harnes
,,	Willm Northrod a horse & harnes
ař	Nicholas Webster a horse a salet & a bill
b	John Burstow oñ horse and a ledder Stule
b	xp̃ofer lacok a jake
b	John Rod$_e$ a jake
b	Willm Jele a jake
,,	John byrkynschay a jake
b	John browne a jake
b	John Nowell
b	John Cryer
b	Ric̃ Sowden
b	John Northcrop
b	John Rod$_e$
b	Willm Wilson
b	John Rod$_e$
b	Ric̃ Marschall
,,	John bayns
b	John hertley
ař	Thomas Cordūley
ař	John Cordūley
,,	Henr Scollys
ař	Dionyse Walker
ař	Tristram Rod$_e$
,,	Jenkyn Sugden
b	Ric̃ Illyngwurthe
b	Thomas broke
ař	Ric̃ Jooet
b	Thomas Rod$_e$
,,	Robt Rod$_e$
ař	Jams Illyngwurthe
b	Thomas Illyngwurthe

b	Wiłłm Webster
b	Thomas Kyrkbie
aĩ	Henry Pykhaver
aĩ	peyuall Thornton
b	James Browne
b	xp̃ofer Wright
,,	Jams Rod$_{e}$
b	Wiłłm Wilk$_{e}$
aĩ	Thomas Hustler
b	John Rod$_{e}$
b	Riĉ byrkynschay
b	Roƀt Atkynson
aĩ	Roƀt Atkynson yong̃

Sma of men able to were harnes	XXXVI
Sma of men furnyshed horse & harnes	IIJ
Sma of horses	IJ
Sma of jakk$_{e}$	V
Sma of Salet$_{e}$	IJ
Sma of Archers	XI
Sma of bilmen	XX

HORTON.

b	Wiłłm ffeld horse & harnez
,,	xp̃ofer Sharp̃ horse & harnez
b	Omfray Wod horse and harnez
b	John lister a horse and harnez
aĩ	Mils Hawmond a jake
b	James Sharp̃ oñ horse
aĩ	Thomas Wod horse & a Jake
b	laurance Ellysons a jake and a Salet
b	John ffournes horse & harnez
b	Vicent Hollyns oñ horse
b	Edward Rodley horse & a salet
,,	Wiłłm Wilton oñ horse
aĩ	Jams Smythis a jake
,,	Wiłłm Thornton a horse
,,	Wiłłm bower on horse & a jake
aĩ	Wiłłm brodley on horse & a jake
aĩ	Wiłłm ffletcher a horse & a jake
aĩ	Thomas Thornton oñ horse
b	Thomas Hollyns a horse
b	Thomas Sharp̃ oñ horse
b	xp̃ofer Swayne a horse
b	Mils Walker
b	Roƀt Swayne
b	John Nussey
b	Edward Sharp̃
,,	Nicholas Horton
b	Jams Swayne
aĩ	Edward Haldwurthe
,,	Riĉ Butterfeld
,,	John Horton
b	Omfray lister
aĩ	xp̃ofer Rod$_{e}$
aĩ	Adam Colyngson
,,	Jams Thornton
b	John Rodley
,,	Thomas Thorntō
b	Riĉ Harrop
b	Thomas Mortymer
,,	John Mortymer
b	Riĉ Byrkynschay
,,	xp̃ofer Butterfeld
b	Gilƀt Mortym̃
aĩ	John ffletcher
b	Edward Thornton
B	Edward Brodley
aĩ	Riĉ Hargravez
,,	Gilbert Hollyns
b	Wiłłm Hollyns
b	Wiłłm Horton
aĩ	John litylwod
,,	Thomas Byrkynschay
,,	Thomas Halle
b	Rog̃ Wilkyns
b	Wiłłm Birkynschay
b	Thomas Kyrkby
,,	Thomas Rod$_{e}$
b	Wiłłm Rod$_{e}$
,,	Thomas Butterfeld

Sma of men able to were harnes	XLI
Sma of men furnysshede horse & harnez	V
Sma of horsez not furnysshed	XI
Sma of Jakk$_{e}$	VI
Sma of Salett$_{e}$	IJ
Sma of Archers	XI
Sma of billmen	XXX

ALLERTON.

,,	Edward Rysshwurth for crossley halle horse and harñ
aĩ	Thomas lokkey horse & harnes
aĩ	Riĉ Applyerd horse & harnez
b	John Hlyngwurth horse & harnes
aĩ	Wiłłm Allerton horse & harnes
aĩ	Riĉ balie horse and harnes
,,	John Robynson horse & harnes
aĩ	Riĉ Haldwurthe horse & jake
b	Thomas byrkynschey oñ horse
aĩ	James Allerton a jake & a salet
b	Wiłłm Sowden a horse
b	Omfray phillype a horse
,,	John bower a horse and a jake
aĩ	Riĉ lokkey
aĩ	George bower
aĩ	George Appylyerd
b	Roger Swayne
,,	Riĉ Threpland
b	Thomas Sowden
aĩ	John Threpland
b	Edmūd Morbell
b	John Grenewode
b	Riĉ Scott

b John Kenyd
b Riĉ Mygley
b Wiłłm Wade
,, Thomas Jooet
,, Roƀt ffoster
b Wiłłm ffoster
,, John Dyes
,, John Allerton
,, Roƀt Allerton
b Thomas Kellet
,, John Robynson
b Wiłłm Cosyn
aī John Phillip̃
aī Wiłłm Illyngwurth
b Wiłłm Bryg
aī Riĉ Crabtree
b Wiłłm baynbrige
aī Wiłłm Mygley
aī Roƀt Gledhill
b Thomas Mygley
,, Wiłłm Wilby
Davy Witfeld

Sma of men able to were harnes XXXV
Sma of men furnysshed horse & harn̄ VIJ
Sma of archers XVIJ
Sma of Bilmen XVIIJ
Sma of horsez not furn̄ V
Sma of Jakk$_e$ IIJ
Sma of Salett$_e$ J

WYLSDEN.

,, Wiłłm Haynwurth horse and harnes
aī Riĉ Sclater horse and harnes
b Jams Hill *Hill* horse and harnes
aī John Sclaƴ horse and harnes
b Raynbrowne Willman a jake and a bill
ar Nicholas Threpland a bill
aī Roƀt Haynwurth
aī John Haynwurth
aī Edward Sclaƴ
,, John illyngwurth
,, John Wilkynson
aī Wiłłm Wylkynson
aī Wiłłm Kechyn a bill
b John Sowden
,, Jams Cowp
,, xp̃ofer Kychyn
b Thomas Kychyn
,, Omfra Cowper
,, Wiłłm Wright
aī Wiłłm Kechyn
aī lauraunce butterfeld
aī Riĉ byns
,, John Wilson
,, Wiłłm byns
aī Thomas lille
b Riĉ byns
,, Wiłłm ffirthe
,, Riĉ Mygeley

Sma of men able to were harnes XVIJ
Sma of men furnysshyd IIIJ
Sma of Archers XIJ
Sma of billmen V
Sma of Jakk$_e$ J
Sma of bill$_e$ IIJ

BOLTON.

aī George hargreyve horse and harnes
,, Nicholas lokkey horse and harnes
b Roƀt Illyngwurth horse and harnes
aī Hew Cowp a bill
b Edward Sowden
aī Riĉ ffladder
b Riĉ harde
b Roƀt lokkey
b Thomas Illyngwurthe
aī John Illyngwurthe
b John Scollys
,, John Oũend
b Wiłłm Dokley

Sma of men able to were harnes XI
Sma of men furnysshed horse & harn̄ IIJ
Sma of Archers IIIJ
Sma of bilmen VIJ
Sma of bill$_e$ J

BOLLYNG.

,, James Hogson horse and harnes
aī Riĉ Cordũley horse and harnes
b John Horton a jake
,. Gilƀt Hillhowse a jak
,, Wiłłm Thornton a horse & a jak
,, Thomas horton a jake
b John Ogden a bow
b Thomas Hogson
aī Omfra Hogson
aī George Bernes
,, John Hillhowse
,, xp̃ofer Smythis
,, John Haldwurthe
aī Brian Haldwurthe
b John ffirthe
b Riĉ Wode
aī Wiłłm Cordũley
b Edward Jooet
b Edward Allerton
,, John Haldwurthe
,, Wiłłm Wright
aī peyvall bertyll
b Roƀt Coke

aꝛ	Riꝯ Ogden
,,	Riꝯ Rod$_{e}$

Sma of men able to were harnes	XV
Sma of men furnysshed horse & harnes	IJ
Sma of Jak$_{e}$	IIJ
Sma of Archers	VIJ
Sma of billmen	VIIJ

WYKK$_{e}$

,,	Wiłłm brodley horꝭ & harnes
b	Wiłłm bukley a horse
b	Wiłłm Walker a jake
b	Wiłłm Ryddellysde a jak a salet and a bill
b	Wiłłm backinfurthe a horse
b	Wiłłm Kyrsthay a bill
b	John lilee a paire of Splent$_{e}$
aꝛ	Nicholas pollerd aꝛ
b	Roƀt Walker
b	Riꝯ Naler
,,	John baraeleghe
b	Riꝯ Hob

Sma of men able to were harnes	X
Sma of men furnysshed horse & harn̄	IJ
Sma of Archers	J
Sma of bilmen	IX
Sma of horsez	IJ
Sma of Jak$_{e}$	J

THORNTON.

b	John Hopkynson horse and harnes
b	Wiłłm byrkynschay horse and harnes
b	John Migley horse and harnes
b	Wiłłm Smalpage horse and harnes
b	Wiłłm Sutcliffe on horse
aꝛ	Thomas Sutcliffe a salet
b	John Roberschay a horse and a bill
aꝛ	leonard phillip̄ bow and arrows
b	Thomas Crabtre oñ horse
,,	Brian Phillip̄ a bill
b	John Brokysbank a horse
,,	Thomas phillip̄
b	Riꝯ Jooet a jak
b	George Whittaer
b	Wiłłm Golburghe
b	Riꝯ Mortymer
b	Thomas Crabtre oñ horse
b	John Wright
,,	Thomas phillip̄
b	Wiłłm Appylyerd
aꝛ	Roƀt Haynwurthe
b	Wiłłm Wilkyns
b	Thomas Short
aꝛ	Riꝯ Thornton
,,	Thomas Mortymer
,,	Riꝯ Wedop
b	Wiłłm Corduley
,,	Wiłłm Jooet
b	Thomas Heyley
aꝛ	Wiłłm Nowell
aꝛ	Gregory Haley
b	John Dobson
b	Henry bower
b	Wiłłm Drake
b	Edward Haynwurth
aꝛ	Hew Jakson

Sma of men able to were harnes	XXX
Sma of men furnysshed horse & harnes	IIIJ
Sma of Archers	VIJ
Sma of billmen	XXIIJ
Sma of horsez	V
Sma of Jakk$_{e}$	J

HAWURTH.

aꝛ	xp̄ofer Holinez horse and harnes
,,	Roƀt Scotte horse & harnes
b	xp̄ofer pygxhill$_{e}$ horse & harnes
b	laurance byns horse & harnes
,,	Jams Shakylden horse & harnes
b	Riꝯ More horse & a jak
aꝛ	Jams Shakylden a salet
b	Roƀt Shakkylton a jak
b	Wiłłm Dykson
,,	laurance Emmot a horse
b	John Michell oñ horse
b	Wiłłm Horsfalle & a steil cap
aꝛ	Roƀt Scot oñ horse
,,	Riꝯ Michell a horse & a steil cap
aꝛ	Henry Acrode a horse a jake and a salet
b	Riꝯ baran a pare of *of* splent$_{e}$ and a gorgett
,,	Robt Sutcliffe
,,	Riꝯ Crawschay
b	Wilfray Heaton
b	xp̄ofer Dykson
b	John Michell
,,	lionell bowooke
,,	Roƀt Ssthaleden
aꝛ	Roƀt pyghill$_{e}$
,,	John Emmott
b	John Awmler
,,	John Crawschay
,,	Thomas Pyghill$_{e}$
aꝛ	Roƀt Waddyswurthe
,,	Wiłłm Shakylton
aꝛ	Riꝯ Aykerod
b	Thomas Estburn
b	peter Dykson
aꝛ	John Ellys
b	Gilƀt byns

b	xp̃ofer pyghill$_{e}$
,,	Riĉ Risshwurth thelder
b	Gilbt Smyth
aĩ	John Rysswurthe
,,	Henry Migley
b	launraunce pyghill$_{e}$
aĩ	John Migley
b	Nicholas Illyngwurthe
aĩ	Edward byns
aĩ	Riĉ Horsfall
,,	Riĉ person
aĩ	Edmund byns
,,	Wiłm person
aĩ	launraunce byns
b	Wiłm Ogden
b	Wiłm pygholl$_{e}$
,,	John brige
aĩ	Edmund Rysshwurth
b	Henry byns
	Wiłm Scott

Sm^{a} of men able to were harnes	XXXVIJ
Sm$_{a}$ of men furnysshed horse & harn	V
Sm^{a} of Archers	XIIJ
Sm^{a} of billmen	XXIIIJ
Sm^{a} of horsez not furnyñ	VI
Sm^{a} of Jakk$_{e}$	IIJ
Sm^{a} of salett$_{e}$	IIIJ

Sm^{a} tolis of all the men within the libte or ffranchis of Bradford able to were harness	CCCCV
Sm^{a} tolis of all the men within the libte beforseyd furnysshed horse & harnes	LXVJ
Sm^{a} tolis af all the Archers within the libte of Bradford beforseyd	CXLVIJ
Sm^{a} of all the billmen wtin the seyd libtez	CCLXXXXVI
Sm^{a} tolis of all the spere men	V
Sm^{a} tolis of all the jakk$_{e}$ wtin the seyd libte oũ and besyd$_{e}$ men furnysshed horse & harñ	XLIJ
Sm^{a} tolis of the salett$_{e}$ wtin the seyd libte oũ and besyd$_{e}$ men furñ horse and harnes	XV
Sm^{a} of the bill$_{e}$ wtin the seyd libte	VIJ

THOMAS TEMPESTE
ROBT NEVYLL K.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN BRADFORD, 1782.

(See accompanying Plan.)

This Indenture made the 2nd of December in the twenty third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, between Jeremiah Batley of Halifax, in the County of York, Jeremiah Bower, late of Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esq., and Joseph Bramley of Halifax, aforesaid, Merchant, Assignees of the estate and effects of John Woolmer, late of Halifax, aforesaid, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman, a Bankrupt, deceased, of the one part, and Edmund Peckover of Bradford, in the said County, Merchant, and John Aked of Bradford, Joiner, of the other part, *WITNESSETH* that the said Jeremiah Batley, Jeremiah Bower, and Joseph Bramley, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings apiece of lawful money of Great Britain to them in hand paid by the said Edmund Peckover and John Aked, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they, the said Jeremiah Batley, Jeremiah Bower, and Joseph Bramley, do hereby respectively acknowledge, and each of them doth clearly and absolutely aquit, exonerate, and discharge the said Edmund Peckover and John Aked, theirs Heirs, Administrators, and Assigns, for ever, by these Presents and for divers other good causes and valuable considerations, they the said Jeremiah Batley, Jeremiah Bower, and Joseph Bramley, thereunto moving *Have* and each and every of them hath demised, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do, and each and every of them doth demise, bargain, and sell, unto the said Edmund Peckover and John Aked, their Executors, &c.—*All* those crofts, pieces, or parcells of ground commonly called by the several name or names of the Bowers Crofts, and the Sheep Croft, lying below a certain Street called Kirkgate in Bradford, aforesaid. *And also* another Croft called the Dyers Croft lying on the South side of Bradford Brook, and the North side of the High Road lying between the two Bridges called the Ive Bridge and the Cuckow Bridge, and now or late in the several tenures or occupations of John Storrs, Thomas Hartley and Son, and Joseph Ferrand, or some or one of them, their or some or one of their assignees, assigns, or undertenants, and also several gardens adjoining thereto and now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Leach and Co., and Benjamin Atkinson, their respective assigns or undertenants. *And also* all that piece or parcel of ground lying on the East end of the NEW PIECE HALL, part being now or late in the possession of Elizabeth Buck, widow, and by her used as a garden, as the same premises are more particularly mentioned and described in the plan hereto annexed, and part thereof being late the estate and inheritance of the said John Woolmer, and other part thereof purchased since his decease by his said assignees of Mistress Booth. *And also* all those several dwelling houses situate in Kirkgate aforesaid, now or lately occupied by William Tetley, Jane Cousin, Ann Helden, William Sowden, and Widow Nicholson or Nichols. *And also* one closet or chamber over the passage leading from the said street called Kirkgate, into the yard there, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Sugden. *And also* a small kitchen or shed standing in the said yard now or lately also in the occupation of the said Robert Sugden. *Also* a barn now or lately in the occupation of Thomas Johnson. Two warehouses now or late in the occupation of Widow Hodgson and Dawson Humble, situate in a certain street called Ivegate, in Bradford aforesaid. *And* a Brewhouse behind the said Barn, occupied by Benjamin Atkinson. *Also* one smithy standing opposite to the Bowling Green in Bradford aforesaid, occupied by Benjamin Carrington. *Also* all those three dwelling houses or cottages standing behind the said smithy, and now or late in the several tenures or occupations of John Burrand, Abraham Barrowclough, John Crowther, or their undertenants. Save and except two or more parcells of ground described in the plan hereto annexed, and marked numbers 36 and 33, 33 and 33, number 36 consisting of a piece of ground lying on the South side of and adjoining to a garden belonging to Mr. Francis Duffield, containing

about 250 square yards, and number 33, 33 and 33, consisting of a messuage now or late in the possession of Benjamin Atkinson, with a yard and four cottages in the same yard, now or lately occupied by Andrew Nicholls, Richard Brown, Wellfit Nicholls, and Mrs. Mary Ashtley. *Also* a shop, now or late in the possession of Sarah Ward, a cottage or dwelling house, now or late in the possession of Widow Hodgson, and a cellar under the same cottage. *Also* another cottage, now or late in the possession of John Atkinson. *Also* three cottages or dwelling houses, now or late in the possession of Stephen Sugden, John Shaw, and Samuel Lord, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto respectively belonging, all which said excepted premises are situate in or near Ivegate aforesaid. *And also* except a roadway or passage of the breadth of 8 yards from the cellars under the NEW PIECE HALL in Bradford aforesaid, late the estate of the said John Woolmer, to communicate with the new street made or intended to be made upon the parcels of ground and premises herebefore mentioned, and intended to be hereby bargained and sold, or some part or parts thereof, and particularly delineated in the said Plan. *And* all houses, buildings, folds, gardens, orchards, yards, backsides, and appurtenances, whatsoever belonging to and usually occupied or enjoyed with the dwelling-houses, cottages, closes, crofts, pieces or parcels of ground, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, or with any part or parts thereof, and all ways, paths, and passages, hedges, ditches, walls, fences, gates, stiles, wells, springs, waters, watercourses, mines, quarries, commons, common of pasture, and turbary rights, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said dwelling-houses, cottages, closes, crofts, pieces or parcels of ground, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining or with the same, or any of them, or any part thereof, or at any time heretofore used, occupied, possessed, or enjoyed, or accepted reported, had taken or known as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part thereof. *And* the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, uses and profits thereof, and of every part thereof with their appurtenances. *To Have and to Hold* all and every said dwelling-houses, cottages, closes, pieces or parcels of ground, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be demised, bargained, and sold, except as aforesaid, with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Edmund Peckover and John Aked, their executors, &c., from the day next before the day of the date these presents for and during the term of one whole year from thencefore next ensuing, and fully to be compleat and ended. *Yielding* and paying therefor unto the said Jeremiah Batley, Jeremiah Bower, and Joseph Bramley, their heirs and assigns, the yearly rent of one Red Rose a piece in the time of Roses, if the same be personally demanded to the intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents, and force of the statute made for transferring of uses unto possession the said Edmund Peckover and John Aked, may be lawfully possessed of the said dwelling-houses, or cottages, closes, crofts, pieces or parcels of ground, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and singular the hereinbefore demised, bargained, and sold, or mentioned or intended so to be with their and every of their appurtenances, and thereby the better enabled to take and receive a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to them, their heirs, and assigns, for ever.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties first above named to these presents Interchangeably have set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

JEREMIAH BATLEY
JEREMIAH BOWER
JOSEPH BRAMLEY
JOHN AKED.

Sealed and delivered, being first duly stampt by Jeremiah Batley in the presence of J. LODGE BATLEY and JOHN LEES.

Sealed and delivered by the within named Jeremiah Bower and Joseph Bramley in the presence of SAM LISTER and WILLIAM WILCOCK.

Sealed and delivered by the within named John Aked in the presence of us JO. BENTLEY and ANN BENTLEY. Sworn.

COPY OF BURIALL REGISTER OF BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

"*Beginninge att the first day of October Anno Dmni 1596.*

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 159.

28	May		Thomas Chippendale, Bd.
31			John Waterhouse, Allerton
1	June		James Bawme, Heaton
6			William Newby, Horton
			Michael Chippingdale, Wibsey
			William Wayde, Manningham
		ch	Richard Cowling, Clayton
8			Thomas Ledgerd, Bd. in eclesia
9			John Denton, Mann.
11			Ellen Ffearneley, Bd.
			Michael Ffyrth, Horton
13			Richard Hey, Bd.
16		ch	Richard Rowbinson, Wibsey
			Widowe Brodley, Northbierle
17			Samuel Hopkinson, Thorneton
18		w	Christopher Parkinson, Bd.
			John Milner, Bd.
19		w	Rowland Roids, Bollyng
20			William Mortimer, Horton, in eclesia
22			Widow Hoyle, Mann.
		w	Michael Smallpage, Clayton, paup.
25		w	Thomas Smythe, Bd.
26			Thomas Deane, Bd.
			Widow Ffarrer, w Henry Ffarrer, Clayton
28	Anne	w	John Barcroft of ye Pykehouse, in eclesia
29		w	George Marshall, Bd.
			Richard Hardwick, Bd.
30		ch	Thomas Pollard, Mann.
1	July		Thomas Pollard, Mann.
7		ch	William Illingworth, Thorneton, unbapt.
10			Henry Sugden, Bd.
			John Stockdale, Clayton
12			Ffrancis Robts, Mann.
17		w	Thomas Ffreckleton, Bd.
			Roger Walles, Bd.
20			Edward Chippingdale, Wibsey
24		w	Richard Hollyns, Clayton
25			Edward Lister, Bd.
27	Susan	d	Richard Jowett, Thorneton
31	Issabelle	w	of the said Edward Lister
		ch	Tempest Crabtree, Bd.
5	August	ch	John Jowett, Clayton, unpapt.
6	Edward	s	Thomas Jowett, Bollyng
			Roger Smyth, Bd.
7			Christopher Sykes, Bierle
8		w	John Halstead, in eclesia
	August	ch	Robert Smallpage, Clayton
14		w	Thomas Morley, Horton
			Widow Emmott, Bd.
15			John Haldsworth th'elder, Bradford
15			Richard Grene the younger, Bradford
17		w	John Hardy, Bd.
18			John Drake, Pykeley, in eclesia
20			Richard Kighley, Bradford
23	Bast.	ch	Grace Sunderland unbapt.
25		w	George Clarkson, Bd.
27			Thomas Rycroft, Bd.
28			William Newby, Wibsey
31		ch	Anthony Smyth, Bd.
			Richard Haley, Thorneton
		ch	Thomas Ffreckieton, Bd.
3	Sept.	ch	Robert Wayde, Bd., unbapt.
		d	George Emmott late deceased
6		d	William Deane, Denholme
7			William Swayne, Bollyng
9		ch	Robert Roids, Wibsey, unbapt.
14			Gilbert Hillhouse, Bd.
			Agnes Hawkhead, Bd. paup.
16			Robert Roids, Wibsey
17			Richard Bairstowe, Bd.
			Martin Sugden, Bd.
		ch	James Bell, Allerton
22			Widow Wodde, Wibsey
		ch	James Pickering, Cockan
26			Tristram Thorneton, Pd.
29		w	William Tayler, Bd., in eclesia
30			Widow Exley, Bd.
		w	George Turner, Bd.
1	October	d	Rodger Siddall, Bd.
2		w	Thomas Denton, Horton
3		ch	John Nicholson, Bd.
4	Thomas & Mary s & d		Thomas Waddall, Horton
6			Widow Farrar, Wibsey
8		ch	Edward Wodde, Wilsden
13		ch	Rodger Bower, Bd., unbapt.
14		w	Robert Sykes, Pd.
15		w	Richard Whitley, Wibsey
16			Richard Whitley, do. affors'd.
		ch	Richard Northrop, Mann.
18			Rodger Clarkson, Heaton
19	Joseph	s	Thomas Jowett, Bolling

21 Oct. Annie d John Jowett, Clayton
22 Nicholas Roids, Wibsey
24 William Jowett, Thornton
Agnes d Ffraunsis Exley, dec.
25 Robert Wilkinson, Wibsey
26 Widow Roids, do.
27 James Swaine, Horton
28 Annie Mitchell, Thornton
31 Thomas Roids. Horton
Thomas Oldfield, Allerton
ch John Grenehough, Horton
ch William Lilly, Wilsden
1 November James Walker, Allerton
4 Nicholas Robinson, Allerton
ch Edward Crabtree, Heaton
5 Richard Tolson, Bd.
6 Widow Hardy, Bd.
8 Richard Cordingley, Wibsey
Michael Crabtree, Thornton
9 Alice Drake, Thornton
10 ch John Laycocke, als Bingley
11 w John Bawme, Manningham
12 James Gibson, Northbierlé
14 Widow Sunderland, Horton, paup.
18 Widow Ryding, Bd.
ch Richard Kirshay, Horton
19 ch Samuel Ffarrand, Hallyfax parish
22 ch Samuel Haldsworth, Thorneton
s Thomas Exley
23 Margery Watson, Bd. widow
27 Thomas s Thomas Sharp, Horton
28 William Illingworth, Manningham
Richard Nayler, Bollyng
30 Thomas Haldsworth, Bollyng
1 Decem. ch Gilbert Brookesbank, Horton, unbap.
3 Richard Thorneton, Bd.
4 ch Robert Craven, Ffrisinghall, unbap
7 James Smythe, Bd.
12 w John Ffeild, Horton
14 Widow Hodgeson, Bd., paup
16 w James Rishworth, Clayton, paup.
19 w Silvester Illingworth, late of Bd., paup.
20 James Rayner, Clayton
21 w George Briggs, Clayton
23 ch Michael Chippingdale, Wibsey
25 ch Edward Stancliffe, Clayton
w James Smythe, Bd.
27 w Thomas Bower, Ffarewether Green
30 w Thomas Oldfeild, Bd.
Issabell d John Waterhouse, Bd.
2 January William Phillippe, Bd.
3 Widow Thorneton, Bd.
d Abraham Wade, Wilsden.
10 Widow Dobson. Thorneton in Eclesia
14 John Hudson, Haworth parish
15 w Christopher Burnell, Bd.
18 ch of sd Christopher Burnell, Bd.
19 Sara d Peter Jowett, Thorneton
22 ch Mathew Cordingley, Wibsey
25 Thomas Oldfield, Bd.
William Lodge, Bollyng
28 Peter Hewett, Thorneton
30 Issabell Rakes, Claiton
1 Feb. Bast. ch Launcelott Ffawcett & ElizabethMidgley
9 A Traveller at Horton. a Young Man
15 Widow Wadsworth, Horton, paup.
18 ch Nicholas Cordingley, Bollyng
20 w Robert Hardy, Thorneton
21 Richard Hilyard, Thorneton
w James Thorneton, Bd.
24 ch James Pickering, Clayton, unbapt.
25 w Nicholas Crabtree, Mann.
1 Marche ch Richard Allerton, Allerton, unbapt.
3 ch Robert Hankhead
5 w John Smithies, Horton
7 Bast. ch Elizabeth Sugden & Christoper Shackleton
8 James Aldersley, Clayton
9 ch Abraham Clayton, Cockan
10 William Robtshay, Bd.
13 John Boothman, Mann.
17 ch James Roids, Clayton
ch Michael Whitley, Wibsey
22 ch Richard Cordingley, Wibsey
23 ch Matthew Hollyns, Allerton
25 Anne d Richard Thorneton, Bd.

1614.

26 ch Matthew Otes, Clayton
27 Widow Robtshay, Bd.
28 ch John Heape, Bd., unbapt.
9 April John Jowett, Bd.
10 w John Sowden, Clayton
13 Widow Mortimer, Horton in Eclesia
17 w Edward Lang, Bd.
20 ch Nicholas Midgley, Mann.
23 ch William Beamont, Horton
24 w George Gargreaves, Shipley
3 May William Oddie, Bd.
8 ch John Jowett, Bd unbapt.
16 ch Mary Grenewodde & Robert Smythe of Colne parish, born in Mann.
George Ellis, Bd.
19 John Marshall, Heaton
20 ch George Ingham, Eckilshill
22 ch Michael Bothomley, Horton
24 David Barryson, Thorneton
6 June ch Thomas English, not bapt.
9 John ch George Marshall, not bapt.
12 ch Richard Swinglehirst, Bd.
14 Abraham Bothomley, Thorneton
16 ch Briam Haynewoth, Clayton in Eclesia
17 ch James Barraclough, Horton, not bapt.
27 ch Robert Blaymires, Wibsey, not bapt.
29 s Thomas Swayne, Horton
1 July Robert Roides, Bolling
12 Samuel Cawdrey, Bolling
13 d Roger Kellett, Mann.
18 Thomas Ffletcher, Horton
24 ch Ambrose Kay, Bd.
25 ch Lawrence Longbothome, Cockan
26 Issabell Norton, Bd.
Mary d Michael Sowden, Clayton
4 Aug. John s Richard Pearson, Clayton
5 William s Richard Rawson, Shipley
7 ch William Booth, Horton
8 ch Nicholas Pearson, late of Bd.
11 Ellen Hey, Bradford
17 d Jeremy Bower, Bd.
20 d Thomas Ellys, Bd.
w Ffraunces Brodley, Eckilshill
27 ch William Barou, Horton, not bapt
30 w Richard Horsfall, Bd.
31 Anne d John Whitwham, Clayton
1 Sep. Anne d James Walker, Bd.
2 Bast. ch Ffraunces Walsh, of Bingley parish
6 Thomas Hopkinson, Thorneton
10 Robert Cooke, Barkerend in Bd.
13 w James Parkin, Bd.
17 Luce d George Kent, Bd.
25 Richard Walker, Wibsey
29 Edward s Edward Bower, Bd.
30 Robert s Robert Clarkson, Bd.
2 Oct. Joseph s Joseph Robinson, Thorneton
11 Widow Thorneton, Horton
Thomas s William Chippingdall, Bd.
14 Widow Drake, Pekeley in Eclesia
16 Grace d Stephen Beckwith, Bd.
21 John s James Jowett the younger, Bd.
24 Widow Tong, Mann

Oct. Bast ch Elizabeth Nicholson & Robert Chapman
Abraham s Martin Haynesworth, Clayton
5 November Sarah Pighells, Wibsey
d Roger Whalley, Wibsey
Anne d Theophilus Singleton, Bd.
Sara d Samuel Swayne, late of Wibsey
Jeremy s Samuel Wells, Hallyfax
10 John s Randall Boyle, Wibsey in Eclesia
16 Martha d Mathias Brooksbank, Allerton
Michael s James Jowett, Bd.
19 w Michael Walker, Bd.
21 Anne John Waterhouse, Bd.
22 Widow Clarkson, Bierle
25 Widow Pighells, Bd.
Edmund Ellys, Bd.
27 w Edward Cosyn, Allerton
Samuel Walker, Horton
ch William Northrop, Mann.
28 Caleb Kemp, clark, Batchelor in Divinity, Vicar of Bradford
1 December w Mathew Cordingley, Wibsey
2 Robert Lee, Bd.
6 Anne d Edward Stancliffe, Cockan
7 Widow Rycroft, Bd.
8 Richard Horsfall, Bd.
9 w William Denby, Heaton
John Hardy, Bd.
15 John s John Craven, Allerton
18 George Smyth, Bd.
ch Tristram Robinson, Allerton, not bapt.
3 January ch John Robtshay, Thorneton, not bapt.
5 Michaell s Michaell Marshall, Guyseley Parish
6 William Hollingrake, Mann.
John Marley als Smyth, Bd.
7 ch William Wilkinson, Bd., not bapt.
Richard Phillip, Bd.
ch Roger Syddall, Bd., not bapt.
11 William s Thomas Wilkinson Bollyng
16 Grace w Gregory Snell, Wibsey
17 w Roger Syddall, Bd.
18 Nicholas Lister, Horton
19 John Greene, Bd.
25 Thomas s John Mortimer, Horton
28 Widow Smallpage, Bd.
29 William Roids, Bd., Tayler
3 February Thomas Webster, Bd.
4 Edward Jowett, Barkerend, Bd.
ch Thomas Swift, Bd., not bapt.
5 James s John Sharpe, Parkhouse
8 Widow Walker, Parkhouse, pauper
ch Richard Jowett, of the Black Abbey, unbapt.
9 Richard Wildon, an apprentice of Thos. Ellys, shoemaker
10 Thomas Roids Wibsey
11 John Beamond, Horton
Anne Wright, Bd., paup.
12 Jonas s Gilbert Hilhouse, Bd.
ch Henry Lilly, Bd. not bapt.
14 Thomas Hollyns, Horton
John Bawme, Mann., paup.
16 Susan Cooke, Horton
17 Ffraunces d John Midgley the younger, Headley in Thorneton in Eclesia
21 Henry Sharpe, Bollyng
22 William Collynson, Little Horton
2 ch William Smythies, Great Horton, unbapt.
25 Widow Northend, Cockan
26 w Jesper Drake, Thorneton
2 Mar. Sybill w Thomas Buck, Bd., in portico
10 John Clough, Bolton
11 Widow Snipe, Gt. Horton, paup.
15 Tristram Wilman, Wibsey
20 Widow Wade, Bd., paup.
Widow Dodgeson, Bd., paup.
March.
23 Martha d James Wallys, Thorneton
24 Widow Appleyard, Bd., paup.
25 John Thomas Wilkinson, Bd.

1615.

1 Apr Richd. s Henry Jowett, Bd.
Mary d Edward Hayton, Bollyng
6 d William Holgate, Clayton
10 Widow Brookesbanke, Wibsey in Eclesia
11 Sara d Richard Lee, Bd.
13 Thomas Roids, Bd.
20 Elizabeth d John Barrett, Mann.
Mary d James Jowett, Bollyng
22 John s Nicholas Thorneton, Bd.
w John Bawmefurth, Heaton
a childe of
23 William Barcroft, Bd., Gent., in Eclesia
25 Thomas Shawe, Thorneton
27 ch Richard Shackleton, not bapt, Ab inductione. Johis O'Kell, clerice, Vicary de Bradford, viz, May 15th, 1615.
17 May w John Wright, Bd.
18 Edward Thomas, Mann.
23 w Thomas Chewe, Bd.
26 Richard Haddock, Bd., a Schollerin Eclesia
4 June
Abraham s John Horton, Bd.
6 Robert John Rakes, late of Bd., dicesd.
7 w Thomas Rodley, Bd.
8 Hester d Robert Grene, Bd., Tayler
9 w John Hodegson, Bd. in Eclesia
10 Mary d Robert Rawson & Mary Hopkinson, bast.
11 Robert Brodley, Wibsey
Abraham s Edward Crabtree, Heaton
15 Mary d John Mortimer, Clayton
1 July William Walker the younger, Bd.
6 Jonas s Edmund Ffalthorp, Heaton
Bast. ch Edward Lang & Margaret Chippingdale
7 ch John Jowett. Bd., not bapt.
9 William Baildon, Bd.
William Mitchell, Shipley
15 Robert Otes, Thorneton
16 John Ffeild, Horton in Eclesia
Widow Hill, Bd.. paup.
19 Widow Jowett, Bd.
Abraham s Walter Deane, Thorneton
22 w Thomas Crowder, Bd.
24 Susan d John Midgley, Headley in Eclesia
ch Thomas Hardwick, Bd.
27 William s William Roids, Mann.
4 Aug James s Edward Crabtree, Clayton
11 Issabell d Richard Cordingley, late of Wibsey
Widow Deane, Bd.
20 Jane d Henry Cordingley, Bollyng
30 ch William Jowett, Bd., not bapt.
2 September
Abraham s Richard Baldwyn, Wilsden
4 John s John Baylie, Bd., Glover
11 John Ffarrand, Bd., paup.
13 Jeffrey Sedgewick, an apprentice of London, in Eclesia
20 Widow Horne, Bd.
23 John Johnson, Eckilshill
27 James Hyll, Bd.
1 Oct Henry s Edward Todde, Thorneton
2 ch Matthew Hollyns, Allerton, not bapt.
4 Widow Ellyson, Horton
6 w Lawrance Booth, Mann.
8 John Walker, Great Horton
13 Magarett Bower, Bd., paup.
24 ch Richard Wilson, Bd., not bapt.
25 Grace Pollard, Mann.
26 Henry Sharpe, Bollyng

1 November
Elizabeth d John Priestley, Horton
4 Elizabeth d Thomas Balye, Wibsey
7 Thomas Waterman, Bd., paup.
8 William s John Ashton, Wibsey
19 Grace d Abraham Marshall, Heaton
Marke Wallys, Allerton
w James Pearson, Bd.
20 Bast. ch Grace Sunderland & John Woller of Horton
21 Michael s Richard Wilson, Bd.
20 Gilbert s John Deane, Allerton in Eclesia
28 Thomas s Thomas Wilkinson, Bd., Tanner
29 Michael s George Waterhouse, Bollyng
4 Decem w Humphrey Steade, Bd.
7 Richard Newall, Clayton
11 w James Hawksley, Horton
12 Robert Illingworth, Wilsden
14 w James Hodgeson, Bollyng
15 Mathew Newall, Clayton, paup.
22 ch Richard Speight, Wortley, ,,
27 John Sharp, Horton
28 Widow Baylie, Bd.
4 January w Simon Beverley, Horton
6 John s Bartholomew Wallis, Bd.
8 ch William Northrop, not bapt
9 Richard Swinglehurst, Bd.
Widow Illingworth, Wilsden
10 John Hoyle, Bd., paup,
11 Grace d John Walsh, Mann.
John Wilson, Clayton
2 ch Henry Laycocke, Thorneton, not bapt.
12 Richard s William Illingworth, Eckilshill
13 ch Richard Lee, Bd., not bapt.
16 w Gabriel Parkinson, Bd.
18 Robert Leeming, a stranger
20 Edward Waddsworth, Tyresall
23 w Bartholomew Walles, Bd
25 Thomas Wrigglesworth, Bollyng
Mary d Robert Newton, Bd.
27 Widow Robynson, Mann.
28 Anne d James Fletcher, Eckilshill
Elizabeth d Roger Knowles, Bd.
w Paule Rawson, Bd., in eclesia
5 February Widow Hepworth, Wibsey, paup.
7 Widow Roids, Bd.
10 Widow Thorneton, Thorneton
11 James Hustler, Heaton
17 w Thomas Smyth, Bd.
20 Widow Lister, Bollyng
21 w Thomas Wilkinson, a stranger, died at Heaton
22 Widow Braythwell, Bd.
1 March ch William Webster, ,,
2 ch John Shakelton, Claiton
6 Robert Green, Bd.
7 ch John Wood ,,
8 Tempest Crabtree, Bd.
19 ch Gilbert Brooksbank, Horton, not bapt.

1616.

29 w Richard Jowett, Bd.
Humphrey Thorneton, Bd., paup.
30 Mary d John Whitnham, Clayton
4 April
Edward s John Greene, Ffrisinghall
5 Widow Hill, Wilsden
Rosamond Cordingley, Bollyng
Susan Ffyrth, Eckilshill
8 James s Charles Colstone, Bd.
9 ch Edward Stancliffe, Clayton
10 ch Symon Tayler, Calverley, not bapt.
11 ch Edward Crabtree, Heaton, ,,
12 w Cuthbert Bell, Bd
13 James Illingworth, Denby, Idiot
15 April Widow Uxley, Thorneton
16 Robert Ruddle, Clayton
d John Clayton, Horton
18 Miles Hawmond, Horton
Mary d William Fletcher, Bd.
w Edward Crabtree, Heaton
29 Widow Mallinson, Bd.
3 May Edward Cosyn, Mann.
Widow Sowden, Bd.
4 Widow Drake, late wife of Thomas Drake, Thorneton
6 w William Craven, Mann.
8 Mary d Peter Snowden, Bd.
26 Ellen d George Bell, Bd.
31 Miles Hawmond, Horton
Susan d James Langstaffe, Allerton
1 June ch Samuel Crabtree, jr., Mann, not bapt.
2 ch John Jowett, Bd.
George Rowlynson, Horton
23 Robert Horton, Bd., in Coro
24 ch Martin Hogdeson, Horton
25 Sara d John Waterhouse, Bd.
3 July Anthony Cooke, Horton, paup.
11 Elizabeth Bairstow, Bd., widow
12 William Tayler, Bd., in eclesia
17 Anne d Raphe Bosvile ,,
John s William Denby, Heaton
22 George s Thomas Haworth, Bd.
25 William Hollywell, Horton
31 John Grenehall, Eckilshill
2 August ch John Waterhouse, Thorneton, not bapt.
5 Issabell d William Illingworth, Mann.
Jonas s Abraham Apleyard, Allerton
10 w John Wright, Bd.
12 Robert Roids, Bd., Tailer
22 John Thorneton, Bollyng
24 Anne d John Sutcliffe, Bd.
Margory d Henry Cordingley, Bollyng
27 Mary d John Baylie, Allerton
w John Hey, Bd.
John s Edward Lister, Bd.
28 w John Jowett, Black Abbey
30 w Anthony Wilson
4 September Widow Helliwell, Horton
8 Richard Haynsworth, Thorneton
ch Christopher Shackleton, not bapt.
10 d Bartholomew Walles, Bd.
Richard Markwell, Allerton
18 William s Thomas Fletcher, Horton
21 Edward Rishworth, Mann.
24 ch John Beamonts, Bollyng
26 w John Denton, Horton, in eclesia
30 Prudence Cooke, Bd.
John s John Hill, Bd.
4 October ch John Kighley, Shipley, not bapt.
7 William Northrop, th'elder Mann.
7 w William Holmes, Thorneton
9 ch Isaake Bridge, Burle
ch Thomas Haldsworth, Wibsey, not bapt.
Issabell Snowden, Bd. paup.
10 Samuel s Martin Smyth, Bd.
22 w Richard Vicars, Bd.
25 ch Thomas Bucke, Bd.
26 w William Thorneton, Little Horton
28 Thomas Pollard, Horton
Widow Butterfield, Horton
2 Novem. ch William Jowett, Bd., n. b.
ch John Booth, Bd.
3 ch John Wallys, Bd.
6 John s Alice Hardye, bast.
7 James Swayne, Horton
Issabell Walton, Bd.
15 Mary d Samuel Stancliffe, Thorneton.
16 w James Thorneton, Horton
Jonas s John Barraclough, Wibsey.

November.

17 Samuel s Robert Wayde, Bd.
Mary d John Fearnley, ,,
w George Marshall
Elizabeth d Widow Cordingley, Wibsey, bast.
19 w Lawrence Parker, Mann., paup.
20 Anne d Michael Bothomley, Bierle
ch Robert Brewer, Clayton
21 w Thomas Walker, Bolton
22 w John Clarke, Horton
w Henry Roids, Bd.
23 George s Richard Warde, Bd.
Widow Walton, Wibsey
24 John Holdisworth, Bd.
2 December Widow Kellet, Horton
Widow Threapland, Thorneton
4 ch Mary Browne & John Smithies. bast.
6 John s Abraham Roid, Bd.
16 George Fyrth, Bolling
17 ch James Phillip, Clayton, not bapt.
ch Raphe Bosville, Bd.
18 Agnes Fearnley, Bd., widow
Issabell d Matthew Cordingley, Wibsey
23 w Michael Pollard, Horton
1 Jan. Sara d Thomas Haldisworth, Wibsey
2 Widow Hollyns, Horton
Anne d William Walton, Clayton
3 Widow Beamont, Bollyng
4 Dorothy d John Bowker, Bd.
5 Richard Bailie, Allerton
Christopher s Richard Thorneton, Horton
7 John Akroide, Bd.
10 Stephen Pasters, Shipley
11 Robert Smyth, Bd.
14 John Thomas, Mann.
16 Jane w Abraham Swaine, Bd., in eclesia
18 ch Edward Fearnley, Wibsey
19 w John Blaymires, Horton
20 Samuel Midgley, Thornton
21 Widow Hargreaves, Great Horton
22 Beatrice Locke, Bowlinge
24 Paule Heiley, Horton
25 Michaell Pollard, Little Horton
Homfrey Smallpage, Claiton
28 John Sutcliffe, Bd.
Ellen late w Michael Sharpe, Hallifax
30 w George Acroide, Bd.
1 February William Craven, Horton
2 George Acroide, Bd.
4 Abraham Riley, Claiton
5 Richard Craven, Bd.
6 Robert Midgley, Clayton
Widow Craven, Horton
11 Emma late w Robert Smythe, Bd.
13 John Garnett, Bierle
14 Elizabeth Thorneton, Bd., paup.
Jane w John Hodgeson, Bd.
16 Richard Robynson, Cockan
24 Edward Akerside, Bd.
w John Swyft, Wibsey
1 March James Rishworth, Clayton. paup.
2 John Barcroft, Bollyng, Gent., in eclesia
3 Ellen d Robert Craven, Frisinghall
7 w Edward Hayton, Bollyng
Michael Priestley, Clayton
10 Mary w Thomas Feilde, Horton
w Edward Swift, Clayton
13 ch William Clayton, Wibsey, not bapt.
15 Robert Birkhead, Bd.
19 ch William Brearton, P.L., not bapt.

1617.

26 Sara d John Northrop, Mann.
31 w William Waddington, Bd.
1 Apr. Elizbth. d John Kighley, Horton
2 Apr. Robert s Robert Roberts, Mann.
3 Lionel s Lionel Rayner, Eckilshill
John Swift, Wibsey
4 w William Roids, Bd.
5 ch Ambrose Kay, ,,
Widow Beeston, Bolton
9 Richard Higson, Horton
10 John s George Northrop, Heaton
ch Samuel Smallpage, Clayton
14 Walter s Leonard Laycocke, deceased
15 Issabell late w Edward Walker, deceased
16 w Gilbert Brooksbank, Horton, in eclesia
17 Godfrey Wodd, Wibsey
20 w John Watson, Bd.
21 John s John Hopkinson, Thorneton, in eclesia
Christopher Mitchell, Thorneton
Elizabeth d Richard Smyth, jr., Bd.
22 d George Craven, Frisinghall
23 William Steade, Bd.
Richard s Christopher Sugden, Horton
24 Mary w Nicholas Roids, Allerton
Ann d Edward Swift, Clayton
25 Widow Shawe, Thorneton
Widow Burnett, Eckleshill
Edmund s Edward Swift, Clayton
27 ch William Ramsden, Bierle, n. b.
2 May Issabell Woddall, Horton
Thomas s William Hallyday, ,,
Hester d William Clarkson, Heaton
3 William Fielden, Cockan
4 ch Christopher Burnett, Bd., n. b.
5 w Thomas Thorneton, Bd.
7 Mary w John Dixon, younger, Shipley
Agnes late w Richard Thornton, dec.
13 Grace d Walter Ffalcon, Cockan
Alice w Anthony Wilson, Bd.
19 Margarett w Joseph Hargraves, Allerton
ch John Broomfield, Bd.
24 Frauncisse w Henry Jowett, ,,
25 Ellen w William Beamont, Horton, in eclesia
Elizabeth d John Denton, ,, ,,
26 Edward Clegge, ,,
Mary w John Hillhouse, ,,
Sara d Richard Wilkinson, Mann.
27 Bast ch Elizabeth Nicholson, Bd., n. b.
28 John Gleadhill, Cockan
Martha d Ffrauncis Thomas, Hallyfax
Sara d John Broomfield, Bd.
1 June Thomas Holt, Bd.
3 Richard Crabtree, Mann.
Thomas s William Tayler, Bd.
4 Elizabeth w Edward Woodhead, Bd.
5 Jennett Illingworth, Mann.
6 Annie w John Browne, Eckilshill
7 Robert Bailie, Bd.
8 John Wilson, Clayton
c Robert Fletcher, Thorneton, not bap.
10 Elizabeth d Ottiwell Gorrell, Bd.
Abraham Grenewodde, Thorneton
16 Isabell w&c Robert Baylie, Bd.
18 Grace w Humphrey Clayton, Thorneton, in ecle.
20 Abraham s Abraham Bentley. Horton
21 Mary d James Short, Thorneton, in eclesia
22 Mary d William Shackleton, Bd.
26 Godfrey Law, Horton, in eclesia
Thomas Whittaker, late of Chickingley, in Dewsbury parish
27 John s John Sowden Clayton
Grace d George Ffyrth, late of Bollyng, dec.
2 July bast c Margarett Walker and John Hodgeson
6 Elizabeth w Edward Lisser, Bd.
8 Susan d George Northrop, Heaton
9 Jennett Rodley, Mann., widow
11 Margarett Fox, Bd.

July.

15 John s John Dixon, Shipley
19 Elizabeth d Thomas Wilkinson, Bd.
20 Abraham Sowden, Clayton
22 Peter s Nicholas Thorneton, Bd
23 George Clarkson, Bd., paup.
24 Roger Stephenson, Bollyng
26 Isaake s William Roids, Mann.
27 James s James Smyth, Bd.
bast c of one Mittons of Wilsden, not baptised
Elizabeth d James Baildon, Bd.
31 Alice w William Horsfall, Wibsey

3 August.
Jeremy s Edmund Ffalthorpe, Bd.
4 Margarett Denton, Mann., widow
7 Thomas Bower, Fareweather Green, in eclesia
9 Thomas s Christopher Nicholls, Bollyng
11 Alice w Henry Walker, Bollyng, in eclesia
John Prockter, Bd.
12 Richard s George Bell
16 Sara d Robert Mortimer, Wibsey
22 Margarett Harper, Bd.
26 Thurstan Fletcher, County of Lancaster
2 September w William Holgate, Cockan
6 c Martyn Smyth, Bd., not bap.
7 Samuel Drake, Thorneton
Widow Cordingly, Bollyng
c Agnes Gelder and Thomas Widdup, bast
9 w William Nayler, Bollyng
10 Elizabeth d James Marshall, Bd,
12 bast c Elizabeth Bromfield and Anthony West
13 Isaake s William Roids, Mann.
17 Margaret d Thomas Haworth, Bd.
18 William s George Ffyrth, late of Bollyng
Mary d Edward Atkinson, a stranger
c John Baylis, Allerton, not bap.
ch William Roids, Mann.
24 John s John Whitehead, late of Bd.
25 Elizabeth d Richard Wallis, Bd.
26 Robert Wayde ,,
26 c John Barker ,, not bap.
27 Thomas Pollard, Mann.
28 William Allerton thelder, Allerton
4 October William Beamont, Horton, in eclesia
9 John Whittaker, Clayton
18 William Snawden, Bd.
c Jesper Ellys ,, not bap.
20 Anne Ffounde, Wibsey
25 w Edward Watson, Bd.
5 November Widow Snawden, ,, paup.
6 John Shackleton, Thorneton
10 Alice Chippendale, Bd., widow
11 Alice Cotts, Mann., widow
13 Elizabeth d William Walker, Clark
18 Mary d Robert Walton, Wibsey
Anne d Thomas Dobson, Allerton
19 two ch Miles Ellesmore's, Bollyng, not bap.
23 Widow Wilman, Wibsey
25 ch John Heape, Bd., not bap.
26 Daniel s Richard Horne ,,
27 Jennett w George Rooks ,,
28 Jennett d Edmund Thompson, a stranger
ch Richard Stansfield, Clalton

3 December Edward Watson, Bd.
James s Elizabeth Sugden and Thomas Ffyrth, bd
7 Ralphe Cocker, Bd.
Bast. ch Mary Dodgeson & Edmund Wayde
ch James Smyth, Bd., Glover, not bapt.
ch John Wodde, ,, ,,
16 w John Deane, Cockan
18 Sara d James Bayne, Horton
19 Bennett Mallinson, Bd.
26 Widow Clarkson, Heaton
Cybill d John Priestley, Horton
Thomas Thorneton, Horton
ch Richard Vavasour, a stranger
29 Anne Roids, Wilsden, paup.
2 Jan. John s John Brayner, Clayton
Grace Mallyson, Bd.
5 ch Thomas Haldsworth, Wibsey, not bap.
7 Agnes Thorneton, Mann, paup.
9 w Stephen Casse, of Weet
w Thomas Roids, Shipley, paup.
11 Ellen Fearnley, Bd.
Thomas Todde, Horton
13 Thomas Hayley, Wibsey
Elizabeth w John Broomfeild, Bd.
16 Thomas Rodley, Bd., paup.
21 William Whitwham, Clayton
William s William Burneley, ,,
Henry s Henry Lancaster, Bd.
ch Jonas Verley, nor bapt.
22 Widow Stannopp, Eckilshill, buried at Calverley, in eclesia
Walter Cooke, Horton
24 Beatrice w William Shirtcliffe, (in coro)
26 Elizabeth w John Nicholson, Bd.
27 Jane w Robert Burneley, Horton
28 Issabell w Brian Hawkhead, Bd.
1 Feby. Richard Jowett, Thorneton
Hester d John Smyth, als Barker, Bd.
3 Issabell d John Hawmond, Horton
5 June d John Whalley, Bd.
6 bast. ch Elizabeth Sugden & Thomas Ffyrth
9 Thomas s Henry Sagar late of Bd.
10 William Smallpage, Wilsden
16 Brian Cordingley, Bd.
d John Waterhouse, Clayton
16 Anne d John Bairstow, Clayton
22 w Edward Stancliffe, Clayton, paup.
Alice Barker, Bd.
Michael s Thomas Stephenson, Bollyng
27 w James Thorneton, Bd.
Mary d John Bawmeford, Mann.
28 Ellen d Richard Richardson, Bierle
3 Marche ch Roger Knowles, Bd.
7 Elizabeth d Robert Clarkson, jr, Bd.
9 William Smyth thelder, of the FareGappe
Susan Hayneworth, Thorneton
11 Richard Northrop, Mann.
Judith d Richard Pearson, Cockan
Mary d John Bowker, Bd.
12 ch Abraham Stancliffe, Bollyng, not bapt.
13 Margarett d William Law, Bd.
14 James Roids, Clayton
16 Robert Hardy, Thorneton

(To be continued.)

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE PARISH CHURCH, BRADFORD.

In Memory of Martha. Wife of John Jarratt, Gent., who died the 24th Septr., 1800, | aged 62. | Also of | Catharine, Elizabeth and Sarah, | their Children, | who all died in their Infancy. | Also William Stanley Jarratt, | Gentleman, Nephew of the | above named John Jarratt, | who died 1st January, 1812, in the | 35th year of his age.

———o———

In this vault, | at the foot of this piilar, | rest the remains of Nancy, the wife | of James Stead, of Bradford, who died Jany. | 13th, 1806, aged 43 years. Also Frances, their daughter, and wife of Robert Mawson, who died March 17th, 1817, | aged 27. | And also the above-said Robert Mawson. | He died June 2d., 1824, aged 42 years. | Likewise of Frances, daughter of the above Robert and Frances Mawson. She died Sep. 7th., | 1824, in the 8th year of her age. | Also in Memory of the above James Stead, | Who departed this life on the 10th day of December, 1825, | in the 63d. year of his age. | Also Elizabeth, daughter of John and Phœbe Stead. | She died, March 14th, 1828, in the 7th year of her age. | And of James, son of the aforesaid Robert and | Frances Mawson. He died June 19th, 1829, | aged 19 years. | Also Thomas Ogden, eldest son of Joshua | and Mary Stead, of Bradford aforesaid, | and grandson of the above-named James Stead, | Who died 1st day of March. 1835, | in the 18th year of his age. | Also of Phœbe Stead, daughter of the above | John and Phœbe Stead. She died March | 5th, 1844, in the 15th year of her age. | Also of Samuel, youngest son of the | above-named Joshua and Mary Stead. | Who departed this life on the 11th day of May, 1846, | in the 15th year of his age. |

———o———

Sacred | to | the Memory of | Francis Duffield, | of Town Hill House, Esq., | Who departed this life | July 20th, 1841, | in the 60th year of his age. |

[Arms below. *Sable, a chevron between three doves.* Motto, "Esto semper fidelis."]

———o———

In
Hujus Ecclesiæ Navi
Positæ sunt Reliquiæ JOHANNIS MIDGLEY,
Nuper de Scolemore, Generosi;
Viri Moribus et Vita integri,
Quique Juris et Legum Peritiam,
(Qua haud mediocriter pollebat)
In humanis præcipue Officiis liberaliter excoluit.
Necnon BATHSHEBÆ uxoris
Johannis Hollings,
De Crosley-Hall, Gen.,
Filiæ natu maximæ.
Quatuor illis nati sunt Liberi,
Quorum Duo,
JOHANNES et ELIZEBETHA,
Vitas, post brevem nimis Usuram,
Reddiderunt.
MARIA et MARTHA
Filiæ superstites et Cohæredes,
In Parentum charissimorum
Memoriam
Hoc Marmor posuerunt.

JOHANNES } ob. { Junii 23° 1730 } æt. { 55°
BATHSHEBA } { Augi. 29° 1736 } { 49°

[On an oval below the main slab]
Filiæ et Cohæredes supradictæ,
Maria, Uxor Samuelis Lister de Little Horton, Armigeri,
Ob. Oct. 28° 1762. Aet. 43.
Et Martha innupta
Ob. Jun. 14, 1778. Aet. 56.

———o———

In a Vault
Within the Tower of this Chnrch lie interred the bodies of three little children of
Samuel Hailstone, Esq., and Ann his wife, of Croft House, in this Parish.
viz.: Thomas, born 1st March, 1814, died 9th April, 1816,
William, born 23d September, 1815, died 4th April, 1816,
Frances, born 7 Feby., 1820, died 16 Feby., 1824.

———o———

M . S

Mariæ Lister, Samuelis Lister, nuper de Manningham, in hac parochia, arm. viduæ, et Francisci et Dorothæ Stapleton, nuper de Parva Horton, in hac parochia, filiæ, quæ obiit 21 die Aprilis A. D. 1809, Æt. suæ 72.

Cui pudor, et, justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullam inveniet parem?

[Below, painted on the marble, but much defaced, are on a Lozenge the arms of Lister, of Manningham, viz. :—*Ermine, on a fesse sable* 3 *mullets or*, impaled with Stapleton(?), the latter arms being, however, quite worn away.]

———o———

In Memory of
Mary, wife of John Hodgson, of Bierley, Gent, She died 10th Dec., 1776, aged 43.
Also Mary, daughter of the said John Hodgson. She died on the 9th April, 1780, aged 16 years.
And William Hodgson, of Whetley, Gent., who departed this life the 6th Nov., 1782, aged 49 years, and of three of his children (viz.), one son and two daughters, who all died young.
Likewise Thomas Hodgson, of Allerton, Gent., who died 6th Oct., 1788, aged 38 years.
Also Elizabeth, daughter of the above-named John Hodgson, and wife of Richard Hodgson, the younger, of Whetley, Gent She departed this life the 21st June, 1790, in the 30th year of her age.
And the above-said John Hodgson, who died the 21st Nov., 1790, aged 66.
Richard Hodgson, senr., of Whetley, who died 10th Feby., 1795, aged 74 years.
Elizabeth, daughter of said William Hodgson, who died 28th April, 1796, aged 21 years.
Mary, wife of said William Hodgson, who died 19th Aug., 1805, aged 70.

———o———

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Mary Field, late wife | of John Field of Heaton in | this Parish, Gent., who departed this life | the 5th day of February, 1750, in | the 41st year of her age. | Also of six of their children (viz.) | one son and five daughters, | who died in their minority. | Also the above-named John Field, | who departed this life, 18 day | of Jany. 1772, in the 71st | year of his age. | As also of Joshua Field, Esqr. | his youngest son. He breathed | his last with calm serenity, the | 25th day of Sep., 1819, in the 77th | year of his age; a man, whose | worth in life, will now in death | be for years cherished with kind | and lamenting remembrance | by those who knew him | best. | Died on the 3d day of Novr., 1839, in | her 80th year, Mary, the relict of | the above-named Joshua Field, Esqr. |

[Beneath is a shield of arms, bearing *Quarterly 1st & 4th, argent, three bars wavy azure, surmounted by a lion rampant or, in chief two escallop shells of the second, for Field: 2d & 3d. Per fesse, sable and azure, a castle with four towers argent, a canton of the second; for Rawson.*

Below this is a winged hour-glass encircled by a serpent and charged with a label, bearing the words, "Ut hora sic vitæ."(!) *vita.*]

———o———

Sacred to the Memory of
Frances, widow of Jeremiah Rawson, of Bradford, Esqr., and daughter | of Richard Sterne, of Elvington, Esq. | She departed this life the 26th day of Oct., 1801, aged 86 years.
Timothy Sterne, of Woodhouse, Esqr. son of the above-named Richard Sterne, died the 11th day of December, 1746, aged 27.
Also Dorothy, widow of William Lister, of Shipley, Esqr. daughter of the above-said Richard Sterne: she died the 22d day of July, 1756, aged 39.

[On a lozenge arms of Rawson *ut supra* and Sterne impaled. For Sterne :—*Or, a chevron between three crosses flory sable.*

WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, MORLEY DIVISION, 1693.

A true Copy or Extract of the whole sums assessed and charged upon the several townships within the said division by virtue of the Act of Parliament, entituled An Act for granting their Majesties an aid of four shillings in the pound for carrying on a vigorous War with France.

Towns.	*Collectors.*	*Amt. assessed.* £	s	d.
Allerton and Wilsden	James Topham and John Waddington	61	0	0
Bradford	Wm. Lepton and John Walker	200	1	6
Beeston and Chorlwell	Rowland Mitchell and Hen. Gamble	88	10	10
Barkisland	Jos. Holdroyd and Benj. Holdroyd	81	17	0¼
Bramley	Jos. Wood and Leonard Dixon	64	12	0
Armley	Jos. Watson and Robt. Gelder	42	11	1
Bolton	Jeremy Garth	33	4	8
Bowling	John Balme and John Phillipp	55	0	4
Clackheaton	Wm. Pearson and John Shaw	53	4	4
Calverley and Farsley	Rich. Fletcher and Josh. Ross	79	8	0
Drighlington and	Saml. Whitard and James Sykes	49	12	0
Gildersome	Wm. Dickenson and Thos. Brooke	46	8	0
Ealand and Greetland	John Milner and Jonas Bates	153	10	8
Eccleshill	John Nicholls and James Wilson	44	13	4
Farnley juxta Leeds	Chris. Watson and Robt. Swift	62	19	4
Gomersall	John Watson and Henry Isles	119	12	9
Heaton and	Jeremy Field and John Marshall	42	10	0
Clayton	Thos. Mortimer	61	16	0
Hartshead and Clifton	Richard Rayner, John Priestley and Hen. Rayner	82	2	0
Hunsworth	Rich. Nettleton and Jonan. Speight	31	9	5
Hunslet and Holbeck	Robt. Brook and Tobias Isles	162	4	0
Haworth	Rich. Dixon and Thos. Midgley	105	5	0
Horton	Thos. Pighills and Hen. Lancaster	109	8	0
Hipperholme and Brighouse	Rich. Riddlesden and Fras. Brook	117	12	0
Halifax	John Lister, John Wilson, Josh. Sugden	350	17	0
Heptonstall and	David Smith and Paul Hoyle	99	4	0
Erringden	Matt. Sutcliffe and Wm. Thomas	54	2	0
Heckmondwike	Robt. Turner and Alvery Newsom	43	16	0
Idle	John Atkinson and Zackery Yewdall	85	15	0
Liversedge	Thos. Green and John Kitson	108	1	8
Manningham	Thos. Barker and Christr. Smith	69	2	8
Midgley	John Patchett and John Walker	67	7	6
Northowram	Wm. Snowden and Ed. Hanson	337	18	0
North Byerley	Jos. Poole and Jos. Waddington	94	2	0
Ovenden	Jos. Watkinson and Wm. Deane	205	16	4
Pudsey	Jeremy Wilson and Wm. Darnbrook	107	3	0
Raistrick and	Thos. Lacy and Geo. Holdroyd	46	6	0
Fokisley	Thos. Lacy and Geo. Holdroyd	22	6	8
Rishworth and	Benjamin Holdroyd	61	12	0
Norland	Nathan Bates	57	4	0
Stainland	Abm. Hanson and Jere. Whiteley	87	17	1
Skircoat and	Geo. Ramsden and Tim. Holdsworth	118	10	9
Shelff	William Sharpe	54	7	0
Sowerby	John Normanton, John Wilman, and John Greenwood	360	15	6
Stansfield and	Wm. Sutcliffe and John Greenwood	110	9	8
Langfield	John Gibson and Jos. Fieldsend	53	1	7
South Owram	Isaac Smith and John Scholefield	206	3	4
Shipley	John Brooksbank and Christr. Dibb	52	15	2
Thornton	Thos. Horsfall and Robt. Hainsworth	63	0	0
Tongg	Wm. Benton and Rich. Rayner	69	2	0
Winkley	Robt. Milner and John Dobson	69	0	0
Warley	Jos. Wade and Robt. Breare	181	1	4
Wike	Chris. Empson, Robt. Birkby and Wm. Pollard	46	18	8
Wadsworth	John Greenwood, Henry Cockroft and Wm. Cockroft	101	12	0
		£2639	12	3

A BRADFORD ATTORNEY AND HIS CLIENT.

Mrs. Bolling to Mr. Hemingway.

LONDON, DEC. 1761.

DEARE SIR—

I hop thease will finde you and Mrs. Hemingway and thim all in good helthe and I bege pardon for not riting before now but in Deed I have been greatly horred since I got home I had a very fatiguin journey up to London got a verry bad could and greatly horred ever since I came heare I had scase got settled when my sister Miss Beckwith got marred to Cornall Peper a verry worthe and agreeable man which hath ingaged me verry much so that I have scase had the time to doe anything but I hop you will be soe good as to excuse me and not impute it to neglecte for I doe never forget my friends I returne you and your lady thanks for all your favers when I was in the countre but perticklarly for your shays you was so good as to send me to Leeds I hope it got safe back which I shall be glad to heare and that you are in a better state of helthe than you was in when I left Yorkshire and that Mrs. and Miss is both in good helthe And now as New Yeares Day draws near which is the time my tenants pays thare rents the nue stile I hoap they will all pay you at Mannigam the playse you know we apointed when I was in the countre and as Mr. Peter Watkinson knows where they all live if you be soe good as to rite a litell note to give them notis and send it to him he will give it to the tenants I hop they will all pay thay rentes and if they do pay there rentes as I hop they will I beg the faver of you to pay to Mr. Peter Watkinson the sum of ten pounds for which he sent me a bill up heare for and like wise some bills I believe he will have pade for me to some workemen that hath been doine some repares for me at Chellow and at Mannigam and for a ham my sister Loblay hath sent me, and to Mrs. Northend for sixteen yards of stuff she sent me at eighteen-pence a yard, that is one pound and fower shillin, and when it sutes you be so good as to send me a bill for the reste of the money if the tenants all pays. As to Hill I leave hit to you and all the reste of my affares to do juste as you think beste I have been greatly ingaged since I came here with my sister's wedin to Cornal Peper and laste Friday Mr. Loblay came here from Garmany and on Sunday my brother Cornal Beckwith came heare from the same place. His stay heare will not be so long but whilst he stays I shall be intirely ingaged I have sent you a barrill of oysters directed for you to be left at Mr. Northends carridge pade I think they will be at Bradford the same day you will get this which I beg the faver of you to excepte of I think I need say no moar but I leve all things to be ordered a you think beste as I am sensable you will do as you think beste, and shall conclude with my beste respeeks to you and Mrs. Hemingway and Miss wishin you and them a merry Christmas and many a happy new yeare when they come and beleeve me deare Sir your obligedge frend and most humble servant to command

ANN BOLLING.

To Mrs. Bolling.

JAN., 1762.

DR. MADAM

Yours of last month and also your kind present of oysters for which I return you many thanks and assure you I can say with truth they were the best I have had in the country.

I attended the receipt of your rents the 1st instant when all the tenants paid except Wm. Hill, and his, after a good deal of threatening I got yesterday. Enclosed I send you two London bills val. £30 and also my account, by wh. you will see that you are at present debtor to me 8/4½. I am glad to hear you got well to London. Since you writ, it seems, Mr. Lobley sent you anor. ham, for wh. I have paid 13/-. The turn which public affairs has taken surprizes everybody,—that when 'twas apprehended we had been at the eve of a war, to have fresh enemies come upon us is very hard, and the worset trade here which has gone so well is now almost entirely stopt on this account. Enclosed you will find a letter from my daughter and one fr. Mr. Dineley, wh. please forward him. We shall always be glad to hear from you, and remain Dr. Madam, yr. obliged humble servant

H. HEMINGWAY.

To Mrs. BOLLING, *at* Mr. JONES'S *in Red Lyon St. the second door from Chappell St., Holborn, London.*

THE ROYALIST COMPOUNDERS

OF BRADFORD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

By T. T. EMPSALL.

(Continued from page 180).

IN my last paper on the Royalist Compounders of Bradford and Neighbourhood (see page 173) I dealt chiefly with Bradford persons only. In these we shall, naturally, feel most interested. But in the surrounding districts, there were many gentlemen, some of considerable position, who displayed more or less interest in the Royal cause in the civil struggle, and these I have to deal with in this paper.

As was observed previously, several of those so-called "Delinquents" scarcely deserved the name, so trifling and unimportant were their offences. Of this class was Anthony Slater, Windhill, clothier, whose petition to the Commissioners

"Sheweth, that your petitioner living in the County of York, was compelled by the Earl of Newcastle's forces to be an assessor for the raising of moneys for that army against the Parliament, which he could not otherwise avoid without ruin to himself and fortune. That being not sequestered till last July, he honourably prays that he may be admitted to a favourable composition with consideration to his estate.—Signed, ANTHONY SLATER."

An official certificate accompanies this appeal, which states that Slater had taken the National Covenant before the Vicar of Calverley, Mr. Waugh, on the 11th May, 1645. And to make further amends for his "heinous offence," he had subscribed the same "heere (London) again, for more satisfaction the 22nd day of September, 1646, and the negative oathe heere on the same day." By this we learn that Anthony had been at the trouble and expense of going to London to have a personal interview with the magnates at Goldsmiths' Hall, with a view possibly of creating some impression of his innocence and so alleviate his punishment. Two statements of his properties and effects are preserved, one official, the other made out by himself, but they are almost identical, and shew that "he was possessed in Fee to him and his heires in possession of certain lands and tenements lyinge and beinge in Gilstead and Idle, in the Parishes of Bingley, Otley, and Calverley, of the yearly value, before these troubles, of £38 9s. 10d. Personal estate he hath none." Following this statement is one signed by Walker, the secretary of the Commissioners, and Jerome Alexander, who say that the petitioner craves an allowance of £10 a year annuity granted to Thomas and John Slater, his brothers, to hold for 11 years yet to come, as by deed dated March 17th, 1642, appears. And to it is appended another by Slater himself, in which he says that in addition to the above he is indebted for the payment of "childer's portions in the sum of £100." The fine imposed on him was £100, a sum greatly in excess of that of most other, and much more guilty parties, if the above statement of the value of his property and his liabilities were correct. For, based upon them, at least a fourth, instead of the usual sixth, was extracted from him. But probably Anthony, like many others in the same case, was, shall we say pardonably guilty of some concealment, which was discovered subsequently by the authorities, and he was made to smart for it, as was the fact in numerous other instances. He died in 1653, and by his will which was executed in 1647, only a year subsequent to his composition, he appears then to have been possessed of personalty only, having it would seem disposed of his real property, the small farm on Gilstead Moor which yet bears his name although the old house has been swept away long since, and the land at Idle, in the brief period between. Thus the will shows a very different state of things to the petition, and as it is brief and not uninteresting I will venture to give it. After the usual introduction it proceeds :—

"Mind is that Elizabeth my now wife shall have her right and reasonable part (thirds) out of the residue of my goods and chattels according to the Law of the Realme and Custome of the Diocese of Yorke. I give to Sarah Slater,

daughter of James Slater deceased, the sum of £40, which is owing to me by James Slater, her brother, by bond. I give and bequeath unto James, Alice and Susan, three children of Elizabeth Slater, my sister, late wife of William Greenwood deceased, every one of them £20 a piece. I give unto Thomas Slater, my brother, the sum of £20 after my decease if he be living. I give and bequeath and my will is that Isabel Slater, daughter of John Slater deceased, the sum of £20 within three years after my decease if she be living, and if not to her children when they reach the age of 21. I give to George Hargreaves 40/-, and the children of John Hargreaves, his brother, 5/- a piece. All the residue of my estate, goods, cattels and chattels I give to my executors Thomas and John Slater my nephews. Signed, ANTHONY SLATER."

Sir Richard Tempest, of Bolling Hall, was a delinquent of a different stamp to the preceding, he having been in actual arms against Parliament in support of the King. But as both John James in his History of Bradford and Whitaker have informed us considerably on this man's life and character, I shall only add such further particulars as have come to light by subsequent enquiry. He was the last Tempest of Bolling, and hence from the demise of the estate by Tristram Bolling in 1502, to Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell, who had married Rosamond, his daughter, to its alienation, it had been in the possession of that family about 150 years. This last baronet was born in 1620, and therefore not 22 years old when hostilities commenced in this quarter by the first attack on Bradford. He at once embraced the Royal cause, and although comparatively young and inexperienced, what was lacking in these respects was supplied by zeal, every possible aid and encouragement he could afford being given to it. On the second siege after the battle of Adwalton, the Earl of Newcastle took up his quarters at the Hall from whence he directed the movements of his forces. It is not unlikely the Earl would make that place his rendezvous on the first attack, as Tempest admits being in arms against the Parliament and affording aid to its enemy on both occasions. Apparently, however, he does not appear to have gone beyond the immediate district militantly, nor continued very long in that attitude either, because very early in the struggle he saw or affected to see the weakness of his party and abandoned it, living quietly at home surrounded by Parliamentarians whose protection he solicited and enjoyed. Not long afterwards we find a number of leading Bradfordians of the time together with one or two others circulating the following document bearing their signatures :—

"This is to certify to all whom it may concern that Richard Tempest hath ever since he laid down his arms, which was about August, 1644, and submitted himself unto Lord Fairfax and received his protection, hath not at any time gone into any of the King's garrisons, but hath lived at his own house, constantly obeying all orders and ordinances of Parliament, and hath been and is ready to pay such fine as may be imposed upon him, and hath taken the othe of the 5th April, 1645, before the Committee at York. In testimony whereof we the undersigned certify.

Anthony Garforth.	William Hargreaves.
John Cowper.	Henry Currer.
William Higgin.	Nicholas Shuttleworth.
Christopher Hartley.	Richard Hammond.
Henry Mitchell."	

This was evidently done at Tempest's solicitation with a view possibly of softening the asperities of his situation, and also to show the rising authorities his then peaceable disposition and his ready acquiescence in their requirements. Having now obtained complete supremacy, the Parliament begun to pay some attention to those who had been opposed to it with a view to a reckoning for the same. Hence we find some, about whose delinquency there could be no doubt, actually anticipating the requirements of the Commissioners by publishing statements voluntarily of their properties on which they hoped composition would be based. The following is Tempest's own schedule, written apparently in haste to show his sincerity, and as it is the most ingenuous and clearest of numerous others on the same subject, and shows moreover the extent and value of his original inheritance, the document is given entire.

"*Summary of ye worth of my estate before ye Warres.*

BOWLING.						
Demesne ...	150	0	0			
Colemine there	28	0	0	£206	13	4
Watermill ...	20	0	0			
Chief Rents ...	8	13	4			
ALLERTON, before ye trobles.						
Demesne ...	50	0	0			
Old Rente ...	3	0	0	54	0	0
Colemine ...	1	0	0			
WADDINGTON.						
Demesne ...	50	0	0			
Old Rente ...	5	2	8	88	9	
Rack Rente ...	23	6	8			
Water Mill ...	10	0	0			
BRACEWELL.						
Demesne ...	148	0	0			
Mill...	5	0	0			
Old Rente ...	9	5	8	173	2	4
Free Rente ...	0	3	4			
Tithe	10	0	0			
Rack Rente ...	0	13	4			
BRADFORTHE.						
Water Mill ...	100	0	0			
Rack Rente ...	4	0	0	104	8	4
Free Rente ...	0	8	4			
KNARESBORO.	Rack Rente ..			0	13	4
BROUGHTON.	Free Rente ...			2	0	0
GLUSBURNE.	Free Rente ...			0	10	0
CLITHEROWE.	Rack Rente ...			4	0	0
	Total			£633	16	8

This is a true and full particular of all my estate, for which I desire (to compound) and do affirm that I am not a *recussant* (the historians say he was), nor a Member of ye House, nor a lawyer, nor comprised in any exceptions.

RICHARD TEMPEST."

Later than the above are many other statements of his property, all of which differ in amount, and some of them are considerably less than his own. At the foot of an official copy, is the following note, "out of his lands he craves an allowance of £1000 debt due to Sir Matthew Lister and Sir Martin Lister upon a statute entered into by the compounder the 17th May, 1642, upon which the lands were extended in May, 1648. and whereupon there is now due £500, and six years interest as he (Tempest) deposeth." That £1000 should be solicited in reduction of his assets looks rather odd in face of the statement that half of it had been liquidated. Like most other active Royalists, Tempest had many relatives, and friends also, engaged on the other side. Both Sir Matthew Lister, President of the College of Physicians, and Sir Martin his nephew, the eminent naturalist, of whom this money was borrowed when the war commenced, were members of a zealous Parliamentary family of Thornton in Craven, the head of which at that time was Sir William Lister, who gave shelter and support to whole troops of distressed Roundheads in the early part of the struggle, and had his mansion razed to the ground by the Cavaliers in 1643 for doing it. Rushworth, the Parliamentary Historian, to whom Tempest left the bulk of his property, almost entirely ignoring his own family, was his cousin through marriage, although, how or by what alliance, has not yet been ascertained. Possibly this relationship might have been an advantage to the latter, for as Whitaker observes, the former had the power and often exerted it to modify the punishment inflicted afterwards on many Royalists. Tempest's fine was £1748, and to raise the money my impression is that Bolling was disposed of, at any rate this is much more likely than that it was lost at a game of cards, as alleged by contemporary gossip. When he petitioned Parliament in 1649 for a favourable composition Bolling was then in his hands. The following year Sir Henry Saville came to the Hall, presumably having purchased it. But judging from what we now know of the man, his dissolutcness, iron will, implacability and vindictiveness, there cannot be much surprise at anything he did or might do. His will which is highly historical may be regarded as a faithful reflex of his character, is as follows :—

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Richard Tempest of Bracewell, sonne and heire of Sir Richard Tempest, late of Bracewell, aforesaid Knight deceased, (1639) being weak of body, but perfect memory and understanding, doe make this my last will and testament in manner following :

"First, I bequeath my soul to God that gave it and to the mercy of Jesus Christ my only saviour, my body I bequeath to the earth to be buried in a decent manner.

"Item, I give as a token of my love to Sir Edward Rhodes, Knight, £40 to be bestowed on a ring for the use of my cousin, Mrs. Hannah Rushworth the elder, and the like sum to be bestowed on a ring for my cousin, Mrs. Ellen Yoward, who came over to France to see mee in my sadd condition there.

"Item, I give to Alexander Sherborne the sum of £20 as a token of my love.

"Item, whereas I passed my estate in the County of York to Sir Edward Rhodes and John Rushworth, Esq., or their heirs, in trust, now my will is that the said trust be absolutely void, and by this my will I doe declare of no effect after my decease.

"And I doe hereby give, devise, and bequeath the Manor of Bracewell and all my lands in Bracewell, and all those other lands settled for my wife's jointure, unto my beloved cousin, John Rushworth of Lincoln's Inne, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, without any manner of trust whatsoever, otherwise than for the payment of the particular debts in the schedule hereunto annexed, which estate I doe settle upon him, my said cousin John Rushworth, in requital of that unfeigned love which he hath showed to mee, bothe heere in England and in all my extremities, and redeeming mee out of a sadd condition in France when all other friends failed me. And I doe recommend to my executor and overseer of this my will, to have a care of that the five and twenty hundred pounds porcon due to my daughter, Elizabeth Tempest, be raised with all speed that maybee out of the Manor of Waddington, and that Mr. Yoward may also have the money due to him raised also, for security of which Waddington is also engaged. I had a purpose to have made some addition out of the revercon of Bracewell to my daughter. Elizabeth Tempest's porcon, but being given to understand shee is likely to be married to Mr. South much against my will, out of which respect I cannot consent to add anything hereunto.

"And of this my last will, I make the said John Rushworth sole executor, and Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knight, the overseer of this my will, to whom I bequeath £10 to be bestowed on a ring for his use. And all former wills I doe hereby renounce, revoke, and make void.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale, 14th day Nov., 1657.

RICHARD TEMPEST.

In the presence of

SAM HARTLIB.
JOHN THOMPSON.
HENRY GASCOIGNE."

"A schedule of debts appointed by my last will dated 9th Nov., 1657, hereunto annexed, to be paid.

Imprimis : To	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Elizabeth Kendricks of Paddington	20	0	0
James Acry, Taylor in Drewry Lane...	50	0	0
Mr. Dale, my present Landlord	32	0	0
Mr. Shenstone, Taylor in Blackfriars...	16	0	0

RICHARD TEMPEST.

The will proved att London befor Judges for Probate of Wills, Dec. 18th, 1657, by othe of John Rushworth, Esq., sole executor."

Tempest evidently died at his lodgings in London, 30th Nov., 1657.

In this strange and final disposition of what remained of the Tempest properties, to the almost entire alienation of his own family, Whitaker attributes the basest motives to Rushworth as being the instigator of it. But judging from the tone and temper of the document itself, which is entirely in the testator's own handwriting, and the weighty reasons emphatically given therein for the change, that eminent topographer has surely done injustice, not wilfully it is hoped, to a man scarcely less distinguished than himself by public service. From causes we are not acquainted with, possibly the chief being his many weaknesses, the baronet and his family rapidly became estranged from his mother's death in 1645. She seems to have been a tie that held them together in spite of the disintegrating elements then in operation. By her will, "as a remembrance of my love unto my sonne's wife, my daughter-in-law, Francis* Tempest, I give all my diamond buttons.". . . . "the reste of all my goodes and estate I give to my sonne Richard Tempest, whom I make my sole executor." Up to that time there was apparent harmony, but it ceased then, and the breach widened so rapidly that in the space of a year or two all affection and sympathy had disappeared. Throughout the serious troubles he had shortly afterwards to face,—his overwhelming obligations,—his flight,—and his distress, Tempest himself points emphatically to his only friend and deliverer, Rushworth. What the "sadd" affair in France of which he speaks so plaintively was, it would be interesting to learn, as it seems to be from this and other accompanying circumstances, that the apparent heartlessness and wrong to his family springs, rather than to the influence exercised over him by anybody. To be altogether abandoned by his wife in his helplessness, whatever might have been his faults, must inevitably affect the mind of such a man and provoke retaliation. But how it happened, if it is true, that he died within the Rules of the Fleet, that is a prisoner for debt, it is not easy to understand, because judging from the will, he had considerable means at his disposal at the time. If he had not, and Rushworth had these debts to pay, it is equally difficult to see how, as is asserted, there could possibly fall to him such a heap of wealth by being residuary legatee. The Bolling properties had been alienated long before Tempest's death, as stated above, to the Savilles, for previous debts, and the cash necessary to meet the Parliament's claims for his delinquency, and hence as early as 1650 we find that family in possession and living there. Waddington would hardly be sufficient to pay his daughter Elizabeth's "porcon," together with the mortgage of Mr. Yoward, whatever that might be. Therefore only Bracewell and some small estates elsewhere would be left to meet a host of outstanding claims, which from what we now know of his circumstances, may be easily imagined if not named.

Although Rushworth does not properly come within the scope of this paper, yet as he occupies such prominence in the closing scene of Tempest's career, and his memory in consequence having been loaded with opprobium, it would be difficult to pass him by without some further notice. Little, unfortunately, is known about the man beyond his eminent public services, to which, as well as to his honourable character, all his contemporaries, on both sides who have noticed him at all, bear ample testimony. If not of Yorkshire birth his parents were, and were probably born not far from Bradford either, as the facts would certainly prove if we could ascertain them.* The evidence also of his close relationship to both Tempest* and Fairfax goes a long way to confirm this opinion.

And as to his character, the appointment of him by Tempest as his sole executor, and the legacy left him by the Parliamentary General Fairfax twenty years afterwards, not to mention numerous other tokens of a kindred nature by other persons, bear ample testimony to his eminent worth. In state affairs no man was more trusted during the Commonwealth. As Anthony-a-Wood, who must have known Rushworth intimately, says, "he was upon the stage continually, an eye and ear witness of the greatest transactions, and was at the Council Table when great causes were tried before the King and Council, and while in his office of secretary to Fairfax, he obtained or might have so done what wealth he pleased, which had he husbanded well would have supported his necessities in his last days," If therefore he had been half so mean and sordid as his modern detractors assert, these opportunities would not have passed unimproved, nor the results wasted with inevitable poverty at the end of it. In the eyes of Whitaker, a greater fault of Rushworth was his Puritan proclivities,

*This settles a doubtful point as to her name common to all the pedigrees in the various Editions of Whitaker's *Craven*. The lady also left "to my coozen Lyster, the Captain, (in the Parliamentary army afterwards) a diamond ring of vallew of £5 if he be living at the time of my decease." Lister was slain at the battle of Tadcaster in 1643. The will was made in 1639.

*In the Bradford Church Burial Register is the following. "January 6th, 1622. Richard Rishworth, Bolling Hall, Gent, in eclesia." This was probably John Rushworth's father.

which that writer always emphasizes with a frown. One merit, if it may be so regarded, he concedes to him as stated above, namely, that having considerable influence with the Parliamentary authorities he exercised it on behalf of his friends. Two notable instances of this may be adduced, in one of which it is rather surprising some trouble did not accrue to himself therefrom. The original fine levied on Tempest was £1056, based on the statement of his possessions given above, in the drawing up of which Rushworth had certainly some concern. But before the money was raised further enquiry was instigated, with the result of almost doubling the penalty. The other case was that of Stephen Tempest of Broughton, who, like his cousin, was in actual arms on behalf of the King. For this his property was entirely confiscated, but by influential appeals the Parliament was subsequently induced to restore it on payment of a modified composition.

Before dismissing Tempest, the question of his birth, and one or two other matters more or less depending thereon, it may not be uninteresting to notice. They are not of much consequence certainly, but accuracy in local biography is desirable, especially where notable families are concerned, if that is obtainable. It has been stated that 1620 was the year of the Royalist's birth, or rather it should be said he was baptized at that time, birth dates being seldom given in those days. The entry in the Baptismal Register is as follows: "March 21st, 1620, Richard, son of Sir Richard Tempest, Bolling." Eighteen years afterwards we find this: "Jany. 7th, 1638, Richard, son of Sir Richard Tempest, Bolling." Of course the first of these entries was the Royalist, who was denominated "Sir Richard" at the baptism of his son, the second one. This must be an error in the Register, unless the title had been conferred on him in the meantime, or what is more likely, purchased at the great sale of such appendages by Charles I., but of which there is no record, by the older baronet who was still alive. Then again, our hero being born in the year named, he must have entered the bonds of matrimony at the ripe age of 17. But further, the pedigrees give him a son, Charles, born in 1637, one year before Richard, and this of course makes his nuptials still earlier. He had also two daughters subsequently, the eldest being Elizabeth named in the will as about to be married to Mr. South, all the others dying in infancy. She was born in 1642, and therefore when her father died, only 15, yet preparing for matrimony, which we must admit was a natural, if not the principal ground of his objection. And after all she was only following the precocious example of both her parents.

Matthew Broadley, a native of Hipperholme, was a Royalist of another class. He attached himself to King Charles more from motives of interest than choice. On this account he presents a striking instance of what enterprise and courage can do to win success under changing and difficult circumstances. Like sundry other youthful contemporaries of the same parish, he elected to seek his fortune in London, where greater scope for his energies might be found, than his own poor and unappreciative neighbourhood. And his choice proved very judicious, as we learn that by it success was attained far beyond his anticipations. If William Ainsworth, the parson of Lightcliffe, when he found that Popish mendicants by their begging, and pipers and ballad mongers obtained a better livelihood than such as he by their preaching, had emulated Broadley's example quietly, without the above and sundry other strictures on the character of the neighbourhood when he made his exit from it, his flock might have been less irritated, and his future lot more propitious than contemporary records seem to indicate.

Broadley at home was a hawker or dealer in trinkets and jewellery, and he continued that business in the metropolis but in a more genteel sort of way. And rapidly amassing wealth, he added in course of time the lucrative business of scrivener or money lender, to the aristocracy chiefly, and at times even to the King himself. By the advent of the Civil Wars, however, he like most other city tradesmen suffered considerably, and business being at a standstill, after placing his stock in safe custody, he shut up his shop, and by his character and influence with the ruling authorities, obtained the office of Purveyor and Paymaster General to the Royal Forces, which post he held till the surrender of Oxford to Fairfax, when the Parliamentary Party became supreme. With Fairfax, Broadley would probably be well acquainted, and this circumstance might help him to obtain the following somewhat liberal permit all the more readily: — "Suffer the bearer hereof, Mr. Matthew *Bradley*, of Halifax in Yorkshire, who was in the city and garrison of Oxford at the surrender thereof, and is to have the full benefit of the articles agreed to upon the surrend, to quietly, without interruption, to pass your guards with his servants, horses, arms and goods. and all other necessaries, and to repair unto London or elsewhere at his pleasure, &c. Dated 24th June, 1646."

Broadley, it will be seen, was not in arms on the King's behalf, he only fed the army and paid its wages, which doubtless he had often the pleasure, in part at least, of raising by his own means. And this sort of business under his

circumstances might really be undertaken without prejudice or motives of hostility either way. Whether this was Broadley's position in the case or not we have no evidence to show, but the fact of being thus engaged rendered any appeal for consideration hopeless. And hence within six months of his return to London, we find the usual preliminaries of delinquency had been instituted, and the following somewhat interesting but equivocal statement of his belongings or worth, supplied through the officials to the committee at Goldsmiths' Hall :—

"The Delinquency of Matthew *Bradley* is that he was Paymaster of the Forces raised by the King against the Parliament, and was at Oxford at the surrender thereof, and therefore to have the benefit of those articles, as by Sir Thomas Fairfax's certificate doth appear.

"1st. The delinquent hath neither taken the negative oath nor the Covenant, but prays to be spared from them.

"2nd. That he is possessed of the remains of a tearme for 15 years yet to come of a messuage and tenement in Wood-streete, London, holden by demise of the Dean and Chapter of Paul's, at £20 per annum rent, and was worth before these troubles over and above the rent £7.

"3rd. That he is possessed for 11 years yet to come of and in another messuage situate in Jewry, which he demised from Sir Peter Osborne, Knight, at £10 per annum which will not now pay that rent.

"4th. There are owing to him in debts from several persons £250, bonds for which he saith are in Cambden Howse, and whether they *have received* the money or *noe* he knoweth not."

At the foot of this with date 18th March, 1647, is a certificate that the fine is levied at a tenth on the above properties, amounting to £35,

The money in the shape of debts said to be due to him was not dealt with at this stage, but stood over for further consideration. And hence there follows a subsequent Petition in Broadley's own hand, repeating the above particulars and giving the names of his debtors, one of whom was Captain Travis Conigsby for £200, half of which, he says, was out of date. The other debtors were John and Thomas Lambert for £50, which was payable "att a day long since passed and now desperate."* He then alleges "This is the sum and full particular of my estate, real and personal, for which I desire to compound, and doe submitt unto and undertake to satisfie such fine as by the Committee for the Commissioners for delinquents shall be imposed upon mee to pay in order to the freedom and discharge of my estate."

The cuteness and jealousy of the Commissioners was laid to sleep by this reiterated statement and appeal of Broadley, the fine of £35 was adhered to and paid, and Broadley died in the early part of 1650. By his will, made a short time previously, he appoints an alleged wife and a nephew executors, and when it was proved, grave doubts were entertained of the lawful union of Mr. and Mrs. Broadley, and the nephew too was the subject of some controversy as to whether he was such, or the son of the testator. But graver still was the discovery at Doctor's Commons that only a small portion of Broadley's property had been discovered to the authorities, as it led to the reopening of the whole affair, not with Mrs. Broadley, as she was either dead or in concealment, but with a person called Martin, who claimed to be Mrs. Broadley's executor.

The next stage in this business is interesting, because it shows among other things, that there had been an intervening discovery and settlement, which it seems had not turned out exactly as this *honest* executor anticipated. And it exhibits, moreover, a phase of Matthew Broadley's character, dead and gone as he was, poor man, not of the most straightforward and ingenuous sort.

"The Humble Petition of Thomas Martin, executor of Anne Bradley, widow, deceased, who was administratrix of Matthew Bradley, deceased.

"Humbly sheweth that the said Matthew Bradley compounded for part of his estate at a 10th. and paid a fine for the same. But your petitioner being made an executor by the sayde Anne Bradley, in trust for Matthew Bradley his childe, finding that the sayd Matthew Bradley had not compounded for the whole of his estate, namely, a debt of £1000 due from the late King, and £450 due from Sir Robert Howard, and some other debts *voluntarily* discovered to the Commissioners. He therefore hopes that it may please the Honourable Commissioners that a fine for the said debt of £450 and other debts, may not be sett at a sixth, as has been inflicted contrary to the Articles at Oxford. Nevertheless the sayd Petitioner payd a moiety of the sayd fine on £450, but the sayd £1000 due from the late King was not compounded for, being esteemed as desperate by the sayd Commissioners. And now your petitioner finds the sayd debt of £450 is desperate also.

"And there being given by the sayd Matthew Bradley to Hipperholme, in the parish of Halifax, £500 out of the King's debt towards erecting a Free School there, as by the sayd will may be seen. And also £700 in legacies, there is therefore resting to the sayd Matthew Bradley, the infant, not £50 when everything was payd."

After reading this an impression arises that matters are now assuming a desperate shape for all concerned, and that Martin had made too clean a breast of it. There remained, however, a lower deep still, more had yet to be revealed, and with these further revelations, such apparent contradictions are made of previous allegations,

*A note is added here by some one to the effect that the committee had received those debts, and the bonds given up to the parties.

that the gossip, or scandal it might be said, which got abroad afterwards, seems to a great extent justified. In the document above we see the lad is called Broadley's son, but in the following petition, which is slightly abbreviated, he is denominated nephew, and a very notable charge also is made in Martin's relation to the business. He there states that he was appointed executor by Broadley himself, who had died "att ye howse of Sir William Udall, att Wickham in Hampshire," (probably not having a home of his own), "and that he had left some specialties and evidences concerning *part* of his estate in stranger's hands, appointing your petitioner, by his last will, executor, and that some of the said evidences being come to your petitioner's hands are yet uncompounded for." On receipt of this, the officials, no doubt wondering what other "find" there might yet be in store, commenced another investigation which resulted in the discovery of a Bill of Sale for £200 on a diamond, and a debt due from Sir William Udall (at whose house Broadley died) of £123, and £100 in a chest all in gold. But anent this liability of Udall's, Martin alleged "that Sir William pretends an account against the testator's estate of £33,000, to which the executor is liable." Of the money found, half of it he said the testator had given to his nephew and the other to a *neece*. With regard to Udall's small bill the Commissioners settled the claim summarily by putting it into the fire or amongst the waste paper, of which by this time there must have been a tolerable heap, and nothing further is heard of it. On the other hand no claim was made on the money found in the chest, and the King's debt, he having been in the grave some time now and no prospect or desire of a successor, was finally written off as altogether valueless. Reckoning up the remainder, the sum was found to be £1,457, and on it a fine of one-sixth was attempted to be levied, amounting to £252 10s. This was in March, 1651, a year after Broadley's death. But Martin would not be dealt with in this way, and petitioned repeatedly against the exaction, each time exhibiting the Oxford Articles in justification, and succeeded at length in getting it reduced to one-tenth, or £167 10s. This, of course, was in addition to what Broadley himself paid, and after all, considering the mess in which the affair was involved, it must be regarded as a somewhat lucky escape. But really the authorities, the law, the system, or whatever else was supposed to control such matters, does not appear to have exercised, in this case at any rate, that amount of vigilance we might expect, else why the dodging, prevarication, and inefficiency displayed in it? And this impression is strengthened by what subsequently transpired.

The repayment of Charles' loan was secured by the bonds of Sir William Waters, Sir Thomas Chamberlain, and Richard Spencer, Esq., all three men of substance, and all along this was well known to Martin, but he adroitly concealed it. And when he had got sufficiently clear of the sequestrators, by lapse of time, he sued the gentlemen for the money and got it. At Hipperholme they were partially aware of Broadley's bequests, especially in regard to the small property there, which consisted of an old house and 6 acres of land, given to his brother Isaac, of Halifax, subject to a payment of £5 per annum to a Free School at Hipperholme, if sufficient additional funds should be obtained to erect one. It may be noted here that this little estate was not mentioned in Broadley's own schedule, and when it became known to the officials, Martin induced them to pass it by as of no consequence, on account of the ground rent payable to the manor of Wakefield, and its general worthlessness. For educational purposes the sum intended to accrue from it seemed at the time too small to bother about, and when, many years afterwards, further monies were likely to be obtained for the same project, it was with the utmost difficulty Isaac could be induced to acknowledge his obligation.

The substantial aid out of the King's debt, which Broadley intended should supplement his other bequests, was not unknown in this quarter, but it had been long considered as hopeless, and now well nigh forgotten. Indeed, it is doubtful if ever anything more would have been seen or heard of it had not Captain Hodgson, of Coley, a trusted officer of the Commonwealth, on one of his visits to London in 1659, heard from Cromwell and others probably, something about Martin's success. This induced him to make further inquiry into the matter, when he became convinced that prompt action was necessary, if the share (£500) designed for the school was to be secured. Accordingly on reaching home again, a number of friends were invited to confer with him on the matter, when means were devised and action entered on for the recovery of the endowment. Obstinate resistance was made to the claim, but the effort was crowned with success, and to this, and this mainly, is due the foundation of Hipperholme Grammar School. But although Captain Hodgson rendered such useful service at the birth of that institution in obtaining this boon, his name I believe does not occur at all among those who are recorded as its original promoters, nor does Watson in his history of Halifax, in the long chapter relating to this subject, even mention him. Of course the Captain was a very earnest Parliamentarian, and that was enough for Watson to obliterate his memory. As to the name not appearing in the

school records, possibly something may be due to the fact that the Restoration took place immediately after the action ascribed to him.

Langdale Sunderland was one of the most sincere and disinterested supporters of the Royal cause. But he was only one of a number of men who sprung from the same limited district, who were equally or even more zealous in their estimation of the right or the wrong of things, although differing widely in their views. Indeed, almost the entire male population thereabout, seem to have been fully conversant with all the burning questions of the time, had, in fact, chosen sides in the event of hostilities, and were ready at the warning call to shoulder musket or pike, and march almost simultaneously as substantially was the case, to face each other in opposite camps. Each leader, of whom well nigh a dozen names have survived, were persons who became more or less prominent in that dreadful struggle, and all had a certain following. Sunderland, although not the most conspicuous, was in social position the most notable of them. It was a remarkable local phenomenon, not easily accounted for, and yet possibly there were districts quite as limited in other parts of the kingdom, and as enlightened and earnest too in the religious and political questions then in agitation, which, not having the fortune to be recorded, are now less known to us.

Sunderland was a member of a family which, judging from its history, was decidedly Protestant, for both he and his father signed, somewhat reluctantly however, as it seems, the great roll of Protestations sent up to Parliament early in 1642, against the abuses then complained of, the Popery scare included, which Catholics would not put their hands to. On his mother's side, however, he was connected with an influential family of that persuasion, and his uncle, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, one of the most irrepressible leaders among the Cavaliers, was an uncompromising adherent of that ancient faith. And some suspicion attached to Sunderland on this account, which he knew and felt all along, although he stoutly maintained that loyalty alone, uninfluenced by any creed, was the motive which led him to his uncle's side in the conflict.

In his appeal to the Commissioners, dated 16th April, 1646, it will be observed there is no reference either to Catholicism or recusancy, as was the case in most other documents of this kind, where there was no ground of suspicion that way. The absence of this, in his case, arose probably from a desire not to suggest the matter, or more likely still, to avoid identification with his distinguished relative Sir Marmaduke, whose very presence among the Royalists, notwithstanding his indomitable courage and daring, was a serious weakness to them all through. It might be said also, that the temper of the petition, and his early retirement from the field, do not sustain the character ascribed to him. But what was the prospect of continuance? Defeat he could see was inevitable, and therefore wilful ruin to all whose resources were not unlimited, and hence he accepted what appeared to him only a lesser evil.

"To ye Honourable Committee of Compounders with Delinquents sittinge att Goldsmith's Hall.

"The Humble Petition of Langdall Sunderland, sheweth that your petitioner was unhappily persuaded to take uppon him the command of Captain of a troop of Horse under the command of the Earl of Newcastle, in which service he continued untill December, 1644, and being then convinced of his error, did lay downe his armes, and hath quietly lived at Fixby,* in Co. York, since November last, under the power and obedience of ye Parliament, and ben conformable to all orders and ordinances sithence.

"That hee is heartily sorrowful for his error, and humbly submitts to ye mercy of Parliament, and prayeth he may be admitted to a favourable composition with consideration to his estate, which is truly presented to you in particulars here annexed. LANGDALL SUNDERLAND."

Appended to this is a certificate of the truth of the above statement from Major Adams. There is also added the further remark that Sunderland, after laying down his arms, had been confined at home by a "dangerous sickness under which he had layne for the space of a yeare and upwards."

From the particulars of his estate supplied by himself to the authorities, the following is abridged: —

"That he is siezed in Fee of lands, &c., in Northowram, of the annual value of £80, out of which his late father had received for many years £18 from several tenants.

"Also he is siezed of lands, &c., in Hipperholme and Shelf, of the annual value of £150, out of which his father had £34 for several years before these troubles from several tenants.†

"In Wyke he had farms and lands worth per annum £9.

"At Outstropp and Estrington lands valued at £80.

"And that he was entitled to a reversion after the death of his mother, in lands at Cave, Recall and Northowram, of the annual value of £200.

"His personal estate, cash, &c., he says, had been valued by the sequestrators at £13 8s.

"He then craves an allowance for certain *ceasures* payable yearly out of the said lands of £40.

*He married Elizabeth, daughter of Squire Thornhill, of Fixby, just before the war broke out by whom he had Brian and some other children. Secondly, Elizabeth Hippon, of Featherston, and from this union sprung the Sunderlands of Bradley, near Skipton.

†It is not easy to see how these payments made by the tenants to his deceased father years before, could affect the values of the properties.

"And also alleges that out of the land above *menconed* he had to pay a sister's porcon of £1200.

"And this, he concludes, is a true and just particular of all my estate, reall and personall for which I desire to compound."

A duplicate of the above, minus the particulars of his father's receipts and the sister's portion, is supplied to Parliament by Secretary Lenthal and others, and to it is affixed the fine of £878, or about one-tenth of the whole, a fairly reasonable sum considering all the circumstances. Langdale's sister Ann, the only one he had, died unmarried, and if this happened before composition was paid, it may account for the omission above named.

Lenthal's document is dated 24th July, 1646. A week afterwards this memorandum is added: "Paid all ye first payment and paid July 31st, 1646."

By the first part of this note we see that delinquents could pay their fines by instalments, but taking the whole of it, there is a little perplexity as applied to Sunderland's case. It might mean that after paying a portion he suddenly afterwards came into funds somehow, which enabled him to liquidate the whole within seven days. No doubt Joshua Horton was a ready customer for his ancestral properties at Coley and Northowram, but much more money was realized from the sale than was needed for this purpose. His neighbours and friends, however, did not know this, and hence the lamentation of the entire parish at his sufferings, and still more for the loss of such a worthy man. The surplus, which amounted to about £5000, he invested in the Manors of Acton and Featherston, then owned by Thomas Beckwith, a Catholic and Recusant, and there he removed and lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1698.

The speculation was a good one, but sundry troublesome circumstances incident to both the past and present owner followed, involving great risk and anxiety. When the transaction became known, the public naturally concluded that Sunderland had not been so closely shorn by the authorities as was generally reported, and the Government suspected him, either of concealing his resources, or of collusion with Beckwith, a "Papish," to dodge the State out of £115 a year sequestered from this very property for some years past on account of his recusancy. Sunderland had therefore to show that the transaction, so far as he was concerned, had been straightforward and honourable. To do this he supplied the Commissioners with a long and interesting memorial, shewing that he had writings to certify the reality of his purchase, and that the fine on the previous owner of £115 a year, he himself had paid "till Beckwith died about July last," (1625) and that therefore the fine should cease, and he himself left in peaceable possession. After this, the contention lasted two or three years by most voluminous correspondence, the upshot being the appointment of a Commission to sift the matter thoroughly. Its report is a somewhat lengthy affair also, and what is rather singular, the principal witnesses were either Sunderland or Beckwith's relations. The following is selected from the proceedings.

"Edward Hanson* of Woodhouse, near Brighouse, deposeth that Beckwith was reported a Papish Recusant, but whether correct or no, he did not know, but that he was witness of the sealing and delivery of the deed of sale, and payment by Sunderland of half the purchase money, and that the price paid or to be paid, was a valuable consideration to the same, and knew that Sunderland sold land and mortgaged very near as great value for purchasing the said estate as it was worth, and that the conveyance and bargaine were reall to the Petitioner and his heirs and assigns for ever, and not in trust."

The next witness was Mrs. Sunderland's brother, John Thornhill, Gent, who said that he could only repeat what Hanson had deposed, "only that he speaketh not of the Petitioner's sale of other lands, nor particularly remembers what was paid for Acton."

"Edward Ashton, of Morley,† could not deny that Beckwith was a recusant, but declared emphatically that the sale to Sunderland was *bona fide* from beginning to end."

Then both Hanson and Ashton were cross-examined on behalf of the Commonwealth, in which they admitted that "Sunderland had been in the service of the late King against the Parliament, but had compounded long since."

This enquiry terminated here, broke down in fact, for want of stronger evidence. But the Commonwealth was not beaten easily, and its vindictiveness and activity was extreme in some cases. Another commission was subsequently appointed with secret instructions to enquire if Sunderland was not a Catholic, and if these estates were recoverable by any member of Beckwith's family. The same gentlemen among others were interrogated on the question, and with pretty much the same results as before. Ashton declared that Sunderland was reputed a Protestant. Hanson said that he did not know he was a Papist, and Thornhill refused to say anything. This was unworthy of Thornhill, being so near a relation, as it might have intensified rather than allayed suspicion. However, no further proceedings appear to be recorded, and my impression is that the prosecution ceased at this point, and that Sunderland,

*Sunderland's brother-in-law.

†He married one of Beckwith's daughters, and was ancestor of the Franks of Campsall.

who survived it more than forty years, enjoyed these acquisitions unmolested in honourable and dignified leisure, with occasionally it may be a pang on reflection of the painful but unrequited past, although emerging from it all practically unscathed, and a decidedly wealthier man. The King had doubtless read that "heartily sorrowful" appeal to the sequestrators for leniency, and after this it would be hopeless to expect, if he wished, a glance of the royal optics towards him. Still it may be suspected that a tinge of disappointment is faintly reflected in what is regarded as his own sentiment written on his tomb in Featherston Church, "Veritas—in terris peregrina, in cœlo civis." Featherston was his residence at the close, Brian his only son and heir by his first wife, living at Acton and Nostell. But Langdale Sunderland had acquired more wisdom, or had much less faith in the stability of human things, than to place over the portal of any edifices he subsequently possessed, the inscription we find written most conspicuously above the main doorway at High Sunderland:

"Omnipotens fayit, stirps Sunderlandia sedes
Incolet has placide, et tucatur jura parentum,
Lite vacans, donec fluctus formica marinos
Ebibat et totam Testudo perambulet orbem."

As happened to this earlier inheritance, although enjoyed by generations of the family, the whole of these later estates were alienated by his grandson Peter to the ancestor of the present owner some thirty years after the founder's death, and now the swiftest "tortoise" in a long life would hardly be able to find a direct living representative of this once distinguished and opulent family. Sunderland, it may be added, acquired much more property than the Acton and Featherston estates, which was situate chiefly at Bradley, Baildon and Morton. This was distributed among the five children he had by his second wife, and by his will, a strict injunction was laid on Brian not even to attempt to disturb this settlement.

There are many documents among the composition papers relating to other subjects of a locally historic character, which are more or less interesting on account of the information given on various matters peculiar to the times. Documents, for instance, concerning recusancy, for which alone many persons suffered heavy penalties; local broils in which the influence of Parliament or the Protector is solicited to procure a settlement; or it may be a puritan outburst of indignation against a minister whose conduct is regarded as not being in harmony with his calling. Of the latter kind is a case, which I may be excused for adding at the close of this paper, relating to the Rev. Christopher Place, Minister of Clapham, who, if the allegations against him by the people there were nearly correct, they go a long way towards supporting the complaints of the period about the scandalous ministry.

The accusations are as follow:—

"1st. That Christopher Place, minister of Clapham, is a man of profane and ungodly conversation.

"2nd. That he is a frequenter of Tipling Houses.

"3rd. That he is oftimes most shamefully drunk.

"4th. That he hath been so oftimes overtaken with drink that hee hath fallen from his horse, and hath beene found soe lyinge upon the ground, not able to rise or goe home, or to get to his horse's back but by the helpe of others.

"5th. That when hee is drunk hee is quarrelsome, and hath fought with several persons, for which hee hath beene constrained to good satisfaction to the parties by him abused.

"6th. That when hee is overtaken with drinke hee will urge others to drink whatsoever hee commands them, and if they refuse then hee doth threaten to buffet them.

"7th. That hee is an horrible swearer.

"These articles will be proved to be true by many Godly christians of Clapham, who are very much greeved at the ignorance and the ungodly conversation of the said Pastor."

What was the fate of Mr. Place after this, does not appear, and as there has not up to the present been any attempt at a history of Clapham, no enlightenment can be obtained from that source.

A brother of Christopher's—Robert Place—was charged at the same time with recusancy, but only one brief note relates to him, the substance of which amounts to an admission of the crime. Having no property of his own, however, except what he enjoyed through "his now wife, formerly called Pudsay, who was also a Papish," and who was then suffering by sequestration to the small extent of two-thirds of it for her offence, the prospect of getting more from that quarter would not be very encouraging, and consequently nothing further appears to have been done in the matter.

NOTED BRADFORD LAWYERS.

I.—THE HEMINGWAY FAMILY.

Paper read before the Society, November 13, 1885,

By William Cudworth.

The paper compiled under the above heading consists of a brief account of Samuel and Henry Hemingway, father and son, who were of some repute as attorneys in Bradford in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were by no means the earliest Bradford lawyers entitled to the dignity of a paper in a journal devoted to local biography, such names as Midgley, Cockroft, Sagar, Illingworth, Lister, and others occurring in legal evidences before the time of the Hemingways. Unfortunately material sufficiently ample is not to hand from which to compile any notice of any of them worthy of the name.

Thanks to Col. Fitzgerald and his Bradford agent, Mr. Geo. Belk Smith, the Bradford Antiquarian Society have been permitted to inspect the papers left by Samuel Hemingway and his son, the accumulation of a century, which for nearly that length of time have lain unmolested in an upper room at Boldshay Hall, and from their contents this paper has been prepared. It, however, makes no pretension to completeness, many matters connected with the history of both the subjects of it needing further elucidation, if opportunity were afforded for more ample research.

In the Southowram poll tax of 1666, there is the entry:—"Samuel Hemingway and Anna his wife, and Henry, John, Joshua, and Samuel, their children, £0 6s. 0d." The family correspondence shows that other children, namely, Abraham and Daniel, were subsequently born. There was therefore a family of six sons born to Samuel Hemingway and his wife Anna. In the year 1604, it also appears that Henry Hemingway, clothier, of Southowram, purchased "Ireland," or Southowram Hall, a farmstead, now a portion of the Shibden Hall estate, for £140. Here Samuel Hemingway, the attorney and subject of our present sketch, was born in 1664.

Samuel Hemingway is said to have served his legal articles at Brighouse, but of this no reliable information is to hand. We next meet with him when about to enter the marriage state in the year 1701. He was then residing at Esholt, and was acting in the capacity of agent to Sir Walter Calverley, besides practicing on his own account. The following extracts not only narrate their own story, but serve to indicate the location of the newly-married pair:—

"Articles of agreement concluded —— day of ——— 1701, between Margaret Atkinson, of Idle, widow, and Samuel Hemingway, of Esholt, gent.

"Whereas a marriage is intended (by God's permission and leave of the Church) to be shortly solemnized between the said Samuel Hemingway and Mary, daughter of the said Margaret Atkinson, she the said Margaret upon consideration thereof doth covenant and agree with the said Samuel Hemingway, his assigns, &c., by these presents that if the said marriage shall take effect, she the said Margaret will truly pay to the said Samuel Hemingway, the sum of £140 as a marriage portion with the said Mary, which money shall go towards the discharge of a certain security or mortgage made to John Strickland by the said Samuel Hemingway of a messuage called "Ireland," and certain lands and tenements in Southowram, in the said County of York.

"The said Samuel in consideration hereof, doth covenant, after taking possession of the said property, to settle it to the uses of himself during the term of his natural life, and next to Mary his wife, if she should survive him, in the proportion of one moiety to his wife and one moiety to the heirs of he the said Samuel Hemingway and Mary his wife, and failing such issue then to the right heirs of him the said Samuel, for ever, &c.

"And for the true performance of this covenant, both the said parties bind themselves, their heirs, &c., in the penal sum of £300, to be paid upon default of either party to the other."

"This indenture made the —— day of ——— 1701, between Margaret Atkinson, of Idle, widow, and Mary Atkinson, her daughter, spinster, witnesseth that in consideration of the

natural affection she hath for her daughter, she the said Margaret, hath demised and letten for the yearly rent reserved and paid by the said Mary, all that messuage or tenement in Idle, wherein the said Margaret doth live, together with all outbuildings, &c., and two closes of land called *Great Apperley* and *Pighill*, and also those several closes of land in Eccleshill, commonly known by the names of the *Two Apperleys* and *Harrison Pighill*, Greengates, now in the occupation of the said Margaret Atkinson, saving always one room with liberty of ingress, egress and regress to the said Margaret Atkinson, her assigns, &c., unto the said Mary Atkinson and Samuel Hemingway, of Esholt, her intended husband, yielding and paying to the said Margaret the yearly sum of £10 as rent. Provided that if at any time the said rental shall not be paid within twenty days after it is due, that then it shall be lawful for the said Margaret to enter and distrain upon the goods and chattels found upon the said premises; and in further consideration of the love, &c., to her daughter Mary, she Margaret Atkinson, doth assign to her all the goods and chattels then in her possession, quick and dead. Provided further that if at any time the said Margaret shall be mindful to relinquish her uses of the said room, she may have in lieu thereof part of the outbuilding called the Wainhouse, to be fitted up for her habitation at the joynt charge of the said Margaret and her daughter."

Situated at the extreme corner of the township of Idle is the hostelry known as the George and Dragon, which is the property referred to in the last-mentioned indenture. The initial stone let into the front of the building contains the date 1704. That was the period of its enlargement by Samuel Hemingway, three years after it had come into his possession. There is a Latin inscription cut into the mantel piece of a little room in the Inn, the interpretation of which may be given thus:—"Not for the purpose of making a show, but for necessary uses, Samuel Hemingway and Mary his wife, enlarged this house, A.D. 1704. These things are cherishing: victuals, drink, warmth, shelter, which of thou possess remember gratefully to and give thanks to God." The old George and Dragon was doubtless the old Ford-house before the erection of Apperley Bridge.

Samuel Hemingway was a sample of the attorney of the olden time (there were no "solicitors" in those days). He was apparently his own clerk; was very careful to preserve every scrap of documentary evidence, however trivial its purport; was mindful of keeping down office expenses by economising every inch of paper left vacant by his correspondents, even to writing round the address on the cover; while his charges for professional services were ludicrously small compared with those of the present day. In addition to his private practice, he was land tax collector, steward to Sir Walter Calverley as lord of the manor of Idle, &c., besides acting as confidential adviser to such valuable clients as Joshua Field, of Heaton, and others.

Samuel Hemingway had two children, a son and a daughter. The latter was married to Thomas Holt, younger son of Christopher Holt, Vicar of Calverley, who left one child, Mary, married to John Hodgson, of Bradford, son of Samuel Hodgson, of Bolton. The son, Henry Hemingway, calls for subsequent notice.

Mary Atkinson, wife of Samuel Hemingway, died before her husband, at Boldshay Hall, in November, 1725, and was interred at Calverley Church.

The various items of expenditure incurred in connection with the funeral are somewhat curious, and as remnants of old-time customs may be reproduced. One of these is to this effect:—

"Received of Samuel Hemingway five pounds and two shillings for an entertainment at my house, found and provided for him at his wife's funeral by me, JOHN CUTTELL.

"This was for dinner and drink for sixty persons, and besides Jack was a day out with the gray horse and panniers to him at Leeds with cloath, and to bring meat therefrom to Calverley, worth three shillings more."

The various items of this account are as follow, with notes added by the sorrowing husband as to several doubtful charges:—

"Disbursed by John Cuttell at funeral dinner of my wife, 16th November, 1725:—

A backloyn and inlift of beef	7	6
A hinder quarter of good large veal ...	4	6
Two very large legs of mutton	5	0
A shoulder and neck of mutton	2	6
A shoulder of veal for sweet pye and breast of veal roasted...	2	0
A loyn of mutton roasted	1	6
A fine large ham 7/-, and six boyled pullets 3/-	10	0
Two geese bought dressed, one 1/2, the other 1/6	2	8
Two geese more at home	2	6
Half a dozen ducks, said fatt	4	0
Three couples of rabbits, at 9d. a couple	2	3
Six pullets roasted	4	0
Codd or fresh lyng for two dishes of fish	2	0
Capers, cowcumbers and other pickles ...	5	0
Two pounds of prunes for stewing... ...	0	6
Apples for sweet tarts 1/6, gooseberries 6d.	2	0
Raisins and currants	1	6
A stroak of wheat and grinding	3	0
15 lbs. of butter, at 5d. per lb.	6	3
Salt for laying on the beef at Leeds and using at home 9d. Pepper and other seasoning 9d.	1	6
Perhaps two chines of beef to the boyled veal, and for turnips, carrots, cabbage to the boyled mutton, and perhaps something of salletting to the roast mutton	2	6
Perhaps two beast tongues to the boyled mutton	1	8
Bread for all uses and cheese to tarts ...	5	0
Drink for 60 persons 4d. a piece one with another, but too much	20	0

Charges and trouble of seeking in and buying provisions. riding and expenses	5 0
Coals for fires, roasting, boyling, heating ovens, and fuel	5 0
Lend of dishes, knives, forks, salts, plates, flagons, jugs, pots, pans, &c.	5 0
Linen goods, table cloaths, napkins, towels, and washing	5 0
Cook's wages, 2 days and ½, 2/6, other women servants and waiters, 2/6, man servant and another to help about the stables, 2/6	7 6

"John Cuttell said he counted all twice, and were 63 or 62. But I could not believe it, or near 60 beside ourselves, but forced to let it go, as had nobody to wait or count them.

"MEM.—To profit by mistake and be more careful in like case for future, and to bargain myself exactly how many relations to come, and how long to be served with drink."

The decease of Samuel Hemingway occurred on December 4th, 1733, at Boldshay, he being 68 years of age. A great feast was provided by the son, Henry, at the burial of his father, such as the latter had paid for on the death of his wife, that being in accordance with the custom of the period. The total sum expended was £10 11 4. A few quotations, however, may be of interest, viz :—

"For a piece of beef, weight 21 pounds	9 6
Three ducks	1 10
To David Hall, clerk of Calverley, 1/6 for himself, and 2/- for Mrs. Holt and Joshua Robinson, made affidavit about burying in woollen, but Mrs. Holt would take nothing	3 6
To John Carr, saxton, for tolling the bell, 1/-, and 1/- for making the grave ...	2 0
Mrs. Tildsley for biskits	17 6
To John Akill for the coffin	20 0
To Mrs. Shaw for two gallons red port...	15 0
To Mrs. Curtis for a gallon and a half of white wine	9 0
Gave 8 persons 1/- each instead of gloves	8 0

The custom of burying in woollen was still in vogue, according to the statute passed in Charles II. for the protection of the woollen manufacture of Great Britain. A fine of £5 was inflicted for any infringement of this statute, which was repealed 54 of George III.

We have no evidence when or by what means Samuel Hemingway became possessed of Boldshay Hall, whether by absolute purchase or fore-closure. He was an extensive mortgagee, and it is not improbable that in this way he obtained possession of the freehold in question.

Boldshay is probably one of the earliest pieces of enclosed land in Bradford. It is situate at Bunker's Hill (why so named has never yet been satisfactorily explained). In the survey of Bradford, taken in 1342, it is said :—"There is also a parcel of land called Bolleshagh, containing 30 acres by estimation, besides 10 acres at an inferior rent and valued yearly at 10/-, besides 40d. for the inferior land." This extract proves that Boldshay was among the first places in Bradford that were cultivated. It is assumed by James that the ancient wood mentioned in Domesday record, reached from Boldshay to the extremity of Cliffe Wood, and would cover the whole slope above the Parish Church, in extent about two miles long by one mile broad.

Mr. James also says in his History of Bradford—"Boldshay (that is Botl, a residence, and Scau, a woody slope) is mentioned in 1345 with its thirty acres of land. It seems to have descended with the Manor to the Crown, as I found from the pleadings in the Duchy Court that there was a suit respecting it in the 13th of Elizabeth, between George Waterhouse (claiming the reversion of it by conveyance from Richard Tempest) and Hugh Charnley claiming it by grant from the Queen when Sir John Tempest was steward of the Manor.

"In the same suit there was a contest respecting a right of way through Barcar-End Street to the City of York, but I am not able to state any particulars afterwards. Boldshay belonged to Sir John Maynard, owner of the Bradford Rectory. It then became the property of Henry Hemingway, an attorney, who resided there in the middle of last century, and in his line it still continues."

In Sir John Maynard's survey of the Rectorial tythes of Bradford, made in 1638, the second item runs thus :—"Mr. Sherburn's land, called Bollshay, 30 acres, the tythe whereof comes to £22 10s. 0d."

There is an evident error in James's version of the above, as we have seen that Samuel Hemingway, the father of Henry, lived and died at Boldshay Hall, and further evidence is at hand that it was also his property. The following memorandum shows the latter to have been the case :—

"24th November, 1715. Memorandum. I received of Samuel Hemingway twenty shillings this day, and paid it same day to Mr. Wm. Rawson at James Wrays in Bradford, for two years' free rent out of the said Samuel Hemingway's lands at Boldshay, due to the Lord of the Manor of Bradford on or about Michaelmas day last past, and I desired of the said Mr. Rawson an acquittance for it, but he said he gave no acquittances but only crost his book, which last thing he did before my face, and said Mr. Hemingway stood acquitted till that time. Witness my hand, WILLIAM DAWSON."

Evidence that Boldshay Hall was the property of Samuel Hemingway is abundant from the correspondence of the family, some of which exhibits various members of it, and especially Samuel Hemingway, in no very favourable light.

In June, 1716, Samuel Hemingway applied for and obtained a loan of £300 at 4½ per cent. interest, from his brother Joshua, of Owston, Notts.

clerk, on security of Boldshay Hall and all those closes of land called the Calf Close, the Great Close, (divided into two closes called the Near and Far Ing), Laith Close, Wheat Close, Cross Close (or Lower Storrheys), the Middle Storrheys, and the Upper Storrheys, which Samuel Hemingway held on lease of 999 years, amounting in the whole to 54 days' ploughing.

In 1725 a suit was brought in Chancery by Joshua Hemingway under peculiar circumstances, remembering the close relationship of the parties concerned in it, wherein Joshua charged his brother with having, in 1722, mortgaged to William Horne, of Yeadon, the very same property which he had given as security to his brother Joshua, the contention being that no money whatever had been paid by Horne, but that the mortgage had been effected to deprive Joshua Hemingway of the benefit of his supposed security, *he not having registered his mortgage at Wakefield*, as had been done by Horne. Joshua being, as he said, ignorant that such a formality was needed, pleaded that he should not be allowed to suffer from the effects of his brother's sharp practice, and especially as Horne's mortgage, if any, had been executed several years after his.

On the other hand, Horne contended that there was as much money due to him as the capital messuage at Boldshay and other security was worth, although Joshua had said that no money had passed between them. Samuel Hemingway also swore that his brother Joshua never lent him any money, and that no mortgage was ever effected between them! Further, that Boldshay Hall formed the dower of his wife Mary, and would not carry anything further.

Joshua, the plaintiff, hereupon made rejoinder that his brother must know in his conscience that he *did* borrow the money from him; that he *did* effect a mortgage; and that the alleged second mortgage was only a *ruse* to terrify him and force him to compound with his designing brother. He therefore prayed that the Court of Chancery would not allow him to be deprived of his rights, but would order that his case had been made out, and that he had a lien upon Boldshay Hall and lands, William Horne's second mortgage, or Mrs. Hemingway's dower notwithstanding.

The result of this suit was that Joshua Hemingway was worsted. From the correspondence it would appear that a feud existed for years between these unbrotherly brothers, chiefly owing to money transactions. Both Samuel and Joshua Hemingway dealt extensively in mortgages, Joshua lending money to his brother the lawyer, who sought out investments. The result of the Chancery suit brought up a bill of charges, in which Samuel Hemingway brought in his brother as his debtor for services rendered over several years, of which the following are samples:—

"I charge him for being entertained at our house, and charge of himself and horse and lodging attendance for several days and nights at Apperley Bridge and Boldshay, in ten years last before the two last at £5 per annum, one with another, and was sometimes over twice in the year. I am sure our folks said he was great trouble, he was so uneasy and furnishing every one of errands about him, but come to particulars:—

"May and June, 1716. Several days and nights, but went and came among relations to and fro, here and there, about mortgage, and going over to Halifax to seal it and disbursed 2/6, and more trouble and charges, yet never had a 1d. for writing things, and was for his benefit more than mine.

.

"7, 8, 9, and 10 Jan., 1720. Two days and two nights, himself and horse, but horse gone out of grounds, and such labour seeking and such uneasy deed as never was known, sending to Adwalton and myself and Abraham towards Calverley, Farsley, Pudsey, and found her under Pudsey delves, the extraordinary hussy, would not had the trouble for £10. = £10.

.

"13, 14, 15, and 16 Jan., 1722. Brother Joshua at our house again about his money, came at night, and day after with him at Bradford getting gold changed at Duffield's. On 16th he went to Shibden. Was this time four nights at our house and as many days, and I think gave little or nothing, tho' I had infinite trouble with him.

"28 and 29 May, 1722. Himself and wife part of two days and one night, and I think two horses. I should not matter much but were cross and quarrelled with our folks. So 2/6.

"5th Jan., 1723. Brother Joshua came for his interest and had drink and dinner, and after went into Shibden. No trading at all this time, but returned again 9th Jan. with Henry, and he and Daniel staid all night and entertained as well as hee could, but fell out and never likely to be friends again, I doubt. Two days and one night this time."

From the following letter it would appear that the Hemingways had been good customers of the lawyers, and were rather fond of going to law with each other. The admixture of sanctity with worldly affairs was another characteristic common to several members of this family. Long before his removal to Boldshay Samuel Hemingway wrote the following letter to his brother Joshua, with whom he was then on apparently good terms:—

"ESHOLT, Nov. 20, 1698.

Dear Brother Joshua,

I had writ you long before this but I have been from home. Brother John and I are still wading in law, and are likely to be. I do not like to boast, nor to put my confidence in my strength, but hope by the grace of God I shall avoid the danger of sticking fast, and I

ought not to wish harm to anybody, even an enemy; so I can do no less in charity than pray that he might be sensible of it beforehand, that it might not take him unawares. My admonitions having been ineffectual. I have heard a report that you and he have made an agreement about some money he had of you, as that you had sold it to him for a yearly sum for your life, and that after your death the principal would come to him and his, and that he had given you some sort of assurance out of the lands at Shibden, which, if so, it is well if it be rightly drawn, or so as it evidently appears how it was. It is well if he do not give you a rub and a cast again, for I find he is as ready at law as a dog is to biting. I pray you may be safe, having had no intelligence about your affairs, nor any letter but one in which you told me you had lent him £100 on the farm in Shibden, and a few lines after about £50 which you desired me to lend you, but was not in my power nor likely to be shortly, for I have lent all my money I had in my hands or to come in. As to your security out of brother John's lands I know not but it may be good. As for what you offerred about wills, I think my estate is not so much worth. I shall take care that my brother John or his have not any part of it, so I shall have fewer to consider. God grant you the enjoyment of contentment in all conditions, as we have known both better and worse, and that God would so order his corrections of us in this world that we may hope for better things in the world to come. Tho' we are far distant, yet do not think but I have constant remembrance of you, and wish you health and happiness, who am your affectionate brother,

S. HEMINGWAY.

For his brother, Mr. JOSHUA HEMINGWAY,
Vicar of Egmanton, near Taxford, in Nottinghamshire.

If space permitted, letters might be quoted giving considerable insight into the life of the period during which Samuel Hemingway lived, but the following must suffice. It is a curious letter, but without date, and was evidently sent to a friend in London :—

"I writt lately about a wigg to Mr. Bottomley to which have had no answer, and fearing he may be out of town would beg the favor of you to go to a coffee house directly over against St. Ann's Church in Soho, and inquire of his lodgings, and if he be not willing to undertake the trouble that you would be so good as do it for me, or if he be gone out of town that you would take and open the letter for him which I suppose was left at the coffee house. I would have it a long full-bottomed wigg and as light as the lock enclosed. I shall not stand at any price to have it right good and handsome, tho' it be 30/- or more. I would have it with what convenient speed you could, and when it is bespoke if you would kindly let me know whereabouts the price will be I will immediately return the money. I wrote some time ago to Mr. Archer, a potter in Holborn, where I lodged, about some glass for window sashes, but did not hear whether he had my letter, so would entrust you to go thither and present my service whether he can furnish me with the glass, that I may have time to get it elsewhere. You must to him, and desire him to let me have a line consider that I am very tall, so would have the wigg long enough, and to go to Mr. Welch, a shoemaker in Chancery Lane, and bespeak me six pair of shoes, whereof three pair of Spannish letter, and three pair of other leather, with good strong single soles, to be ready as speedily as he can, and either that he would send them, or you would do it by the Bradford Carrier. S. H."

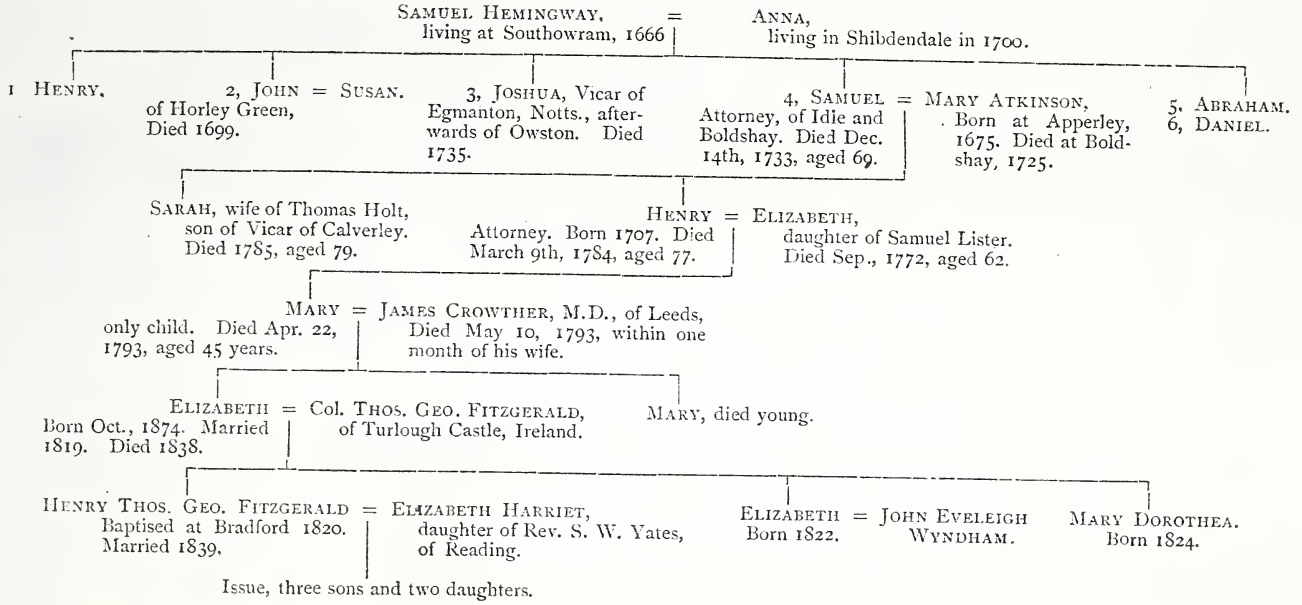
We must now notice Henry Hemingway, the only son and successor of his father Samuel. He was born in 1707, and married in 1740, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lister, Esq., of Horton House.

Samuel Lister, of Horton, married Martha Midgley, of Scholemoor, in 1706. He died in 1752, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, married to Henry Hemingway, attorney, of Boldshay Hall; and a son Samuel Lister, who married for his first wife, Mary Midgley, of Scholemoor, and for his second wife, his cousin Dorothy Lister, of Shipley. By neither marriage had Samuel any children. He died in 1769. His will, however, bore date 1761. After making provision for his wife Mary, he bequeathed his estate in trust to his friend Benjamin Bartlett, of Bradford, with a provision that a sum of £200 should be paid him for his trouble in realising his many outstanding mortgages, and in seeing to the discharge of his debts. The residue of his estate he devised to "Samuel Lister, Esq., of Horton, Gentleman," during the term of his natural life, and in default of heirs male, to his niece, Mary Hemingway, with a proviso that in case of her marriage she and her husband should take the surname of Lister and reside at Horton House. In the event of these conditions not being complied with, the estates would devolve upon Japhet Lister, of Halifax (brother to Jeremy Lister, of Shibden Hall), and his heirs male.

The "Samuel Lister, of Horton," was the son of John Lister, of Manningham, and was an attorney. He married Mary, the daughter of Dorothy Stapleton (one of the Sharp family), but did not come into the Horton House property, nor did Mary Hemingway, as Samuel Lister, as we have seen, married again Dorothy, his cousin, and under her marriage settlement she enjoyed the estates, married Mr. Hodsden, and it was only upon her death in 1814, that Elizabeth Crowther, daughter of Mary Hemingway, entered into possession as heir-at-law of Samuel Lister.

Much litigation followed in respect to Samuel Lister's property, to which subsequent reference may be made. Meanwhile the following pedigree of the Hemingway family may be consulted :—

Pedigree of Hemingway.



Henry Hemingway was apparently as industrious a lawyer as his father had been. Judging from the large number of documents in his own handwriting, and the absence of any reference to wages in his accounts, he must also have been his own engrosser and clerk. His practice was of a varied character, but he had several good clients. He was evidently a careful spender, and kept an account of every penny required to meet his household and office expenses. These items are curiously jumbled together, the following being a few of them :—

1735-56.	£	s.	d.
Paid Thos. Dobham for new wigg ...	1	3	0
,, Jos. Wood making my light coat and breeches	0	10	6
,, Pound of candles	0	0	4½
,, Henry Smith ¼ lb. of coffee ...	0	1	1½
,, J. Bailey for quarter lamb ...	0	1	2
,, Abm. Wells for gall. of old wine	0	7	0
,, Ben Pullan's wife for new pan (in exchange for old one) ...	0	1	4
,, John Wood for pare of new shoes	0	4	0
,, Mr. Bartlett his bill about my wife	2	2	0
,, Ben Jowett for pound of worset	0	3	6
,, Jas. Green for a day's wage ...	0	1	3
,, SisterNorthend for ½lb. Bohea tea	0	4	6
,, Thos. Barnick 3 lbs. fish	0	0	6
,, J. Singleton for my black waist-coat mending...	0	0	9

The following letters, also relating to household matters, reveal incidents which read somewhat strangely in the light of our present day experience :—

Henry Hemingway to Mr. Bartlett, Apothecary, London.*

MAY 19, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

On Thursday last the box with the silks arrived all safe, and Polly Holt's† greatly pleases. I wish my wife's had been equally so, that you might not have had so much trouble about it, but after she had so earnestly charged Mr. Booth against getting a *garnett* colour—as her last new coat is a garnett—she takes the freedom to return the silk by the carrier who goes hence for London on Wednesday next, directed to you, enclosed in which box you will find a pattern which she could wish to be exactly imitated in the colour of the ground and flowered the colour of the flowering, and the expense not to exceed the expense of the garnett, but if less it will be right. If no such thing can be had, and the gentlemen refuse to take this again without chusing another, then a plain satin as near the colour of the pattern as possible, the price as above. I am very sorry you have so much trouble about this affair. My wife and daughter joins me in our most respectful compliments to yourself and Mrs. Bartlett.

H. H.

To Mr. BARTLETT, *at* Mr. John Blake's, *at the Beehive in Gracechurch Street, London.*

BRADFORD, DEC. 9, 1774.

To Mr. Denison, London.

SIR.

We want four candlesticks for the table, and two smaller ones for the tea table, and snuffers, and wish to have them of the plaited sort and most fashionable make, and we desire you'd inquire the prices, but not send them until you hear again. We have plenty of this sort of Sheffield ware, but I rather chuse them from London where I apprehend the best of them are.

P.S.—On second thoughts we desire to have the candlesticks of silver, and desire they may be as neat as you can meet with. Be careful in sending them down. My crest is a griffin's head, which please get engraved on.

HENRY HEMINGWAY.

Henry Hemingway was equally as litigious as his father had been, and he had abundant scope for the display of his legal prowess in defending his interests. He was in frequent conflict with the assessors of property in Bradford as to his assessment, which he contended was higher than that of more eligible property. A famous case of appeal was heard on the subject in 1766, the evidence given affording valuable information as to the worth of property in Bradford at the period. For eight years he was at law with the executors under the will of Samuel Lister, named above, the principal being Benjamin Bartlett, the Quaker apothecary, in respect to the share of the estate demised to his daughter Mary under the will.

Henry Hemingway died in 1784, aged 78, and was buried at Calverley Church. The mural tablet containing the record of his death, states,—"He was a man of exemplary integrity, and a sincere Christian."

* Formerly an Apothecary in Bradford.

† Hemingway's niece, Mary Holt, daughter of late Thomas Holt, of Bradford, and grand-daughter of the late Christopher Holt, Vicar of Calverley.

LOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF SEEBOHM'S "ENGLISH VILLAGE COMMUNITY."

Paper read before the Society, December 12th, 1884.

By JOHN LISTER, M.A.

THE heading to the 1st chapter of Mr. Seebohm's interesting book is :—"The English Open Field System Examined in its Modern Remains;" and he opens the subject with the observation, that "The distinctive marks of the open or common field system once prevalent in England will be most easily learnt by the study of an example."

When the thought first struck me of endeavouring to translate, as it were, Mr. Seebohm's clever work into our local dialect, I entertained small hopes of having the satisfaction of finding in our nineteenth-century-spirited district any existing, visible traces of this old-world system of land cultivation. Still less did I anticipate that these traces would discover themselves at a place no more remote from Bradford than Wibsey. But, nevertheless, within earshot of the Low Moor steam hammers, and within the glow and gleam of the Low Moor furnaces, is to be seen and studied a most valuable and instructive example; for at Wibsey, as in the case of Mr. Seebohm's illustration—the township of Hitchin—"The ruthless broom of an Inclosure Act,"—to quote Mr. Seebohm's expression :—"The ruthless broom of an Inclosure Act has never swept away the remains of its open fields."

A map of the township, including the hamlet of Odsal, made in 1829, shews all the divisions into which its fields are cut up, and—as the author of the "English Village Community" says of Hitchin—presents "almost the features of a spider's web."

It will be observed that a great part of the township of Wibsey is divided up into little, narrow strips. Although these strips have by exchange and purchase been gathered into the hands of one or two owners, and now are principally the property of the Low Moor Company, and of Mr. Adam Hall Hardy, they still retain, to a large extent, their original individual appearance, and are, even to-day, if I am rightly informed, frequently let separately. The name given them both in past and present times is *lands*, and they are let out as local phrase runs. "by the *land*," at so much, that is, for each *land*.

The English versifying translator of "Palladius on Husbondrie," who is supposed to have lived a little after the time of Chaucer, uses this term, when he writes :—

"Vij bushels on an acre lande bestowe."

These strips, or lands—features of open fields all over England—were parted from each other by green *balks* of un-ploughed turf, and these latter are also thus described by the translator of Palladius' treatise :—

"The balké that they calle, un-ered lande
And overheled, behold that there be none."

In the Wakefield Court Rolls we find mention made of these *balks* and the purpose they served, under the date 1438, when John de Northende was presented for having in the previous year ploughed up and destroyed certain boundaries called "balkes," situated and placed between the *lands* of the tenants there, to the injury of the tenants and in contempt of the lord.

The *lands*, or strips, as Mr. Seebohm calls them, vary in size even in the same field, but, unlike those at Hitchin, in place of being normally of an acre's area, are at Wibsey, as they were, I believe, in most other town fields in our neighbourhood, roughly sized half-acres and roods. The length of the statute acre being a furlong of 40 rods in length, the rood strips or lands, at Wibsey, are, roughly, 40 rods long by 1 rod in width, and the half acre *lands* consist of two of these roods lying side by side. The *lands* in the common fields of Wibsey are, in fact, as elsewhere, rudely cut half-acres and roods, of the most convenient shape for ploughing; the *furlong*, which is, normally, their length, being the *furrow-long*, that is, the length of the drive of the plough before it is turned on the headland. Mr. Seebohm also observes that the use of the Latin word *quarantena*, for furlong, indicates that, by very ancient custom indeed, 40 rods has been the generally recognized length of the furrow. The rod itself, however, has varied much in its length in different places, our local rod or perch, for instance, being 1½ yards longer than the statute one.

The strips in the open fields were and are in our neighbourhood, as I have said known as *lands*, and in Latin documents are called *Seliones*, corresponding with the French word "Sillon," a furrow. When, however, instead of being arable, they were strips of meadow, they often bore the name of *doles*, from the A. S. *dael* a share. Thus, in a deed for the sight of which I am indebted to Mr. Croft, dated 1693, we find that Thomas Fox and Jeremy Lee of Birstall, granted *inter alia* to Richard Holroyd, of Heckmondwike, a parcel of land called Arborwell-*dole*, lying amongst a parcel of land called the *Doles*. It appears from the deed that Arborwell-dole measured about 1 rood.

In Scotland and Ireland the strips in the town lands are termed *rigs*. It will be noticed that on our plan the strips lie in groups side by side, and that the fields are by these groups broken up into large divisions. These latter are, or were, called *Furlongs* or *Shots*, and this grouping of the *Lands* in *Furlongs* is an invariable feature of our English open field system. A common field-way or *gate*—as Northerners were wont to call it—generally runs along one side of the *furlong* and the ends of the strips, but, when this is not the case, then there is a strip running the length of the *furlong*, inside its boundaries, and across the ends of the strips, or *lands*, composing it. This piece at the ends of the strips and their furrows is the *headland*—in old Latin deeds called *Forelanda* and *Forera*.

When the strips meet abruptly at an angle to each other, or abut in the same manner upon a boundary, they are sometimes called *Butts*. Corners of the fields, which, from their shape, could not be cut up into acre, or half-acre strips, were at times divided into tapering strips, and thence called *gore-acres* or *gore-butts*. A house at Lightcliffe, named Gawbut Hall, probably derives its appellation from a *gore-butt* in the open field to which it adjoined. Little odd scraps and bits of land were called Auysland, No man's land, Jacksland, or Gillsland, as the case might be. Then there were what were called *rains* or *rëans*—waste bits of fenny or woody ground within the common fields.

The open fields may thus, as at Wibsey, be readily recognized by their acre, half acre, or rood strips, *lands* or *doles;* by the *balks* separating these strips from one another; by the *furlongs* or *shots* into which they are divided, by the *headlands* and *field-ways*, the *butts*, *gore-acres*, and odds and ends of no man's land which are their distinguishing features.

Mr. Seebohm, in his second section of his 1st chapter, passes from the outward marks indicative of the open field system to the matter of ownership. Here, as he justly says, a "most inconvenient peculiarity presents itself, which is by far the most remarkable and important feature of the open field system wherever it is found."

It is this; that neither the strips, nor furlongs represented a complete holding, or property. The several holdings, on the contrary, were composed of a multitude of strips or lands, scattered about on all sides of the township, one or more in this furlong, others in that, intermixed, cast about in what at first sight appears a most unaccountable and order-lacking manner. The extent to which this was the case at Wibsey, even so late as 1829, will be realized by reference to the map, which is a copy of one made in that year. It shews the ownership of the lands in the Common Fields of Wibsey, and on it also will be found a list of the various and numerous tenants to whom and by whom the individual *lands* were at that time let and occupied. It will be seen that the number of holdings in this Odsal field alone amounted in 1819 to forty-five, and that although one tenant in several cases occupied more than one *land*, still these lands did not, in a single instance, lie together, but were scattered all about the field. In 1829 this field was shared by three proprietors, Mr. Beaumont, The Low Moor Company, and Mr. John Booth, whose various portions are respectively distinguished on the map. At the present time the whole of Odsal Field is the property of the Low Moor Company, to whom, in the person of Mr. Laurence Hardy, I am indebted for an inspection of the Company's Plans, and also for the particulars, taken from their Reference Book, of the measurements of the *lands*, and the names of the tenants who formerly occupied the fields. I wish at this point, also, to record my gratitude to Mr. Woodhead for the information and explanation he has afforded me regarding the old customs and the old plans, and to acknowledge with thanks the valued assistance I have received from first and foremost, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Kilner, Mr. Lush and other inhabitants of Wibsey and its neighbourhood.

After the perusal of Mr. Seebohm's book, it was a genuine pleasure to me, I can assure you, in walking over Odsal Field, for the first time in my life, to find the strips, or *lands*, all *in situ*. Yes, you may still count every *land* in the field, mark the *headlands*, and readily, distinguish the *furlongs* in which the *lands* group themselves. Old inhabitants tell me that about fourscore years have gone by since this Odsal Field was last ploughed. The *lands* or *ridges* in the field,—for they are ridges and *proud* ones too—to use our expressive dialect adjective—are, on the average, about 7 yards in breadth by something like 173 in length, and therefore about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, in other words, 1 rood in area. Several single rood lands, however, as will be seen by referring

to the measurements given on the plan, have been thrown into two, but it is quite evident that the strips were originally all plotted out as single roods. To the fact that strips of this size were common in the open fields of the parishes of Bradford and Halifax early deeds give abundant testimony, and, although, under the present absurdly costly system of conveyancing, it would be worth no one's while to purchase so small a quantity of land as an acre for purely agricultural purposes, in the 12th and 13th centuries we find that even single roods and half-roods were frequently the subject matter of a Deed of Feoffment.

If you enquire, as I have done, of the older inhabitants of Wibsey and Low Moor, you will be pleased, doubtless, to find that they still retain many of the terms of what may be called the dialect of the old common field system. One of these terms, as I have already mentioned, is *Land*—as the designation of a rood or half-acre ridge or strip. *Butts* is a term yet inteiligible to the Wibsey farmer, and *Rains* or *Rëans*, is applied by some of the inhabitants to the pieces of waste, uncultivable ground lying scattered up and down amidst the townfields. I must own that no one I have yet spoken with has recognized the term *balk* exactly in the sense of an unploughed turf boundary dividing off the land of an occupier from that of his neighbour. A *gore-acre*, I must needs also confess, seemed to puzzle the subjects of my interrogatories considerably. Nor is it at all to be wondered at that with the decease of this obsolete system of agriculture, the dialect that it originated to express its peculiar ways and customs should be found to be rapidly dying away. I was, indeed, agreeably surprized to learn that so many of the good old terms yet lingered on.

It was, apparently, the custom in these, as in other parts, to cultivate the land on the three-field system:—fallow, wheat or rye, and spring crops as barley, oats, beans and peas, following each other in regular rotation. Each field bore two crops of a different kind in turn and then lay fallow. And here I may be pardoned for observing that *Burnet* or *Burnt Field*, once one of the town-fields of Horton, probably in my opinion, derives its name from *bernet*, which according to Mr. Sidney Herrtage, the Editor of the MS. of "Palladius on Husbondrie," to which I have already referred, represents the old corrupt reading for *vervacta*, which, being interpreted, means fallows ploughed in spring.

* "Bernetes that ben made, in Janyveer
"Goode tyme it is for to repete hem heer."
[*i. e.* in March.]

The fields at Wibsey are called by the names of the *North Field*, on the east side of which is Acker Lane, probably the old field-way to the Acres or Ackers; the *South Field*; the *Nether Field*; the *Little Field*; the *Rough Field*; *Odsal Field*; and the *Rake Lands* and *Hill Lands*. In a deed, dated 1767, to which I shall presently have occasion to refer, mention is made of the *Byer-dole Fields*, but no enquiry on my part has as yet been successful in identifying its locality. The name seems now to be quite unrecognized at Wibsey. Perhaps the Rake Lands and the Hill Lands went formerly uuder this designation. James mentions a Byer-dole Field apparently within the Manor of Bradford. As hamlets, as well as towns, or villages, had their common fields, it is possible that the Odsal Field and two of the other Wibsey fields belonged properly to the hamlet of Odsal. Odsal Field may possibly have been the "small enclosure in the Rodes (*i. e.* Royds) in a place called Jordansal," concerning the unlawful approvement *i. e.* enclosure of which a *Quo Warranto* writ was issued against Hugh de Swillington, Lord of the Manor of North Bierley, in the 8th year of Edward I, and in which place also, in the 24th year of the same king, Margaret de Nevile, apparently as Lady of the Manor of Royds Hall, which had descended to the Neviles from the Longvilliers family, claimed, against William de Swillington, the right of common of pasture.

From dilligent enquiry amongst the elder generation of Wibsey folk, I learn that the three-field system of cultivation has not existed in their days, nor in those of their immediate ancestors. On the contrary, I am told by persons who have witnessed it, that in the same town field, while one *land* was bristling with corn, on another might be seen the mower and the haymakers, while again, on adjoining *lands*, cattle were busy browzing. The consequences were, according to my informants—as may be readily imagined—frequent "tratches" among the occupiers of the different *lands*, the constant and unpleasant repetition whereof at last led to the almost entire abandonment of this joint system of tenure and occupation. Another cause of unpleasantness was wont to arise when, —to use a nautical term—half-a-gale blowing, the spread, or cocked hay of the owner or occupier of one *land* was blown on to, and scattered by the violence of the wind over a neighbour's *land*, on which latter *land* also the operations of the hay harvest were in progress. One can readily realize that, under such circumstances, the open and common field system of cultivation was one that exercised in an heroic degree the virtues of christian patience, longsuffering, and forbearance.

The holder of an ancient tenement in Wibsey also enjoyed, when the Three Field system yet survived, the right of common of pasture in the

* Palladius on Husbondrie, p. 105, l. 48.

Pasture Field or Fields and in the other Town Fields also, after the hay and corn were mown, reaped and carried, for a fixed number of cattle; the number being proportionate to the size of his holding. This right of common of pasture was and is still at Wibsey, as in other places in the northern Counties, called a *Cow* or *Cattle-gate*, and one *Cow-gate* at Wibsey is held to cover 3 acres. Odsal Field being computed to contain thirteen *cow-gates*, its area therefore is about 39 acres, which is within an acre, be it remarked, *en passant*, of the area of the enclosure called Jordansal, wherein Hugh de Swillington trespassed on the rights of pasturage appurtaining to the commoners of the Manor of Royds Hall.

In addition to this right of pasturage, or *cow-gates*, in the Town Fields, each ancient tenement holder had, until quite recently, a right of common of pasture in the Wastes or Commons—a right which in this case extended also to a class of residents in the township, or manor, whose holdings did not come within the category of "Ancient Tenements."

During the preliminary stages of the late Enclosure proceedings, this right was claimed by at least one inhabitant of Wibsey of this class. I have been favoured with a sight of this gentleman's title deeds, and in a marriage settlement, dated 1701, find that together with certain "rooms, parts and parcels of buildings, lands and grounds," there are granted to the trustees of the settlement "three *cattle-gates* or pasturage for three cows," in the commons and wastes of Wibsey.

Such are the existing remains at Wibsey of what Mr. Seebohm calls "the shell" of the English Village Community, in other words, the open field system of land tenure. For an explanation of that system we must needs have recourse to documentary evidence. Of the great value of such evidence in solving or elucidating many highly interesting social and economical questions, and of the desirability of our turning our attention—as members of an Historical and Antiquarian Society—to the quest and study of such evidence, permit me to quote the words of one of the most prominent and enlightened representatives of the legal profession of our times—Sir Henry Sumner Maine. In the sixth lecture of a course delivered at Oxford, constituting the volume afterwards published, entitled "Village Communities"—a most interestingly instructive work—this distinguished man says:—

"Another purpose will have been served if some of those who have attended here are induced to help in adding to our knowledge of ancient English tenures. In spite of the information collected by the Select Committee of 1844, we know far too little of common and commonable fields, of Lammas lands, common meadows, and limited rights over wastes, and generally of Manorial Customs. Yet forms of property, savouring of the old collective enjoyment, seem to occur so frequently that almost anybody has the opportunity of collecting facts which may have an *important* bearing on our enquiry. The speculative interest of the subject I need scarcely enlarge upon, but these ancient joint holdings have a further interest as constituting not only some of the oldest, but some of the most lasting phenomena of English history."

The first document cited shall be one relating to the township from which we have taken our existing example of the open field system, and it is to be found among the *Hemingway* MSS. It is the draft of a release dated 12th November, 1767, made between Thomas Littlewood, of Horton, weaver, and John Littlewood, of Bradford, weaver, whereby the former releases to the latter all his right, &c., in a messuage in Wibsey, in the township of N. Bierley, with barn and two gardens thereunto belonging; also in a close of land called Woodroyd; also in $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land situate lying and being in a certain common town field in Wibsey, called the *South Field;* also in two *Gates* or pasturage for *two* cows in the *Common Town Fields* of Wibsey; and in the 12th part of a woody ground called the Spring Wood, otherwise Crowland Wood, Helliwell Syke Wood, and Whayland Wood, lying and being in the south east ends of *Byer-dole Fields* in Wibsey. Also Thos. L. releases all his interest in 1-12th part of all other the waste grounds and parcels of waste lands lying and being within the said Byer-dole Fields. Also in 1-12th part of all the woody ground lying and being in one great close, or pasture, called Odsall, in Wibsey, and of all such other lands and parcels of land lying within the same close, or pasture, as now are, or heretofore have been, used or occupied as parcel of the wastes of the Manor of Royds Hall; and of all other the waste land lying and being within the said field called Odsall, or within any other the *Common Town Fields* within Wibsey aforesaid: Together with all and singular houses, &c., &c., woods, underwoods, trees, *offices*, the *office of Pindarship*, when the same shall happen, common of pasture, Turbary, &c., and appurtenances whatsoever.

Now in this Deed—which for the purpose of our present enquiry is a very instructive one—we are informed that John Littlewood's purchase consisted of house, barn, garden and a close held in severalty, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres unenclosed in the Common Town Field—the South Field—and an undivided 1-12th of all the woods and waste pieces of ground in the Byer-dole Field—a name I cannot, as I have said, after very diligent enquiry, identify at the present day; together with 1-12th of the wastes, &c., in Odsal Close, and the other town fields of Wibsey, and pasturage for two cows in all the town fields. It is to be observed that no right of *cowgates* or

pasturage for cattle is specified in the commons and wastes; for the waste pieces of land named are pieces and parcels lying *within* the common fields, which wastes, &c., are now by the inhabitants of Wibsey called *Raines*. Again, it is noticeable that the $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres all lie in one town field. From this it might be presumed that the "Three field system" of culture had, even in 1767, become extinct; but this presumption in the want of positive corroborative evidence can hardly with safety be ventured upon, and the circumstance that Odsal is spoken of, at this time, as a *pasture*, would incline one, perhaps, to conclude that the other fields were under the plough, in meadow, or in fallow. The right of pasturage in them would thus only be realized after the hay was mown, and before the new grass began to spring.

Want of further documentary evidence suitable for our present purpose, obliges me reluctantly to leave Wibsey, and turn my attention to Elland.

Here two Deeds, of which the more recent is dated 4th October, 1712, will, I think, throw no little light on the system we are exploring. I shall not weary you with quoting this document in full, but shall simply give such extracts as appear serviceable to the occasion.

The document in question is the Foundation Deed of the Brooksbank Charity School, at Elland, whereby Joseph Brooksbank, citizen and haberdasher of London, conveyed to trustees a messuage, or tenement, with a barn, an orchard, a yard, and a croft in Westgate, and four *selions* of land in a field at Elland called Longmans*lands*, or Lowmost town-field; one *land* being in number the thirtieth, another the thirty-fifth, another the thirty-fourth, and another the forty-fifth; and also four *lands* in the Middle or Stainland-steel-field; one *land* lying in the lower *shutt* [shot] there from the footway in number the thirty-third *land*, and two *lands* lying in the upper *shutt* from the marshes in number the sixteenth and seventeenth *lands*, and from the footway to Stainland "the sixty-second *land*; and also four *lands* lying in the High-town-field; one *land* lying from the *Lid-gate* in number the eleventh *land*, ranging clear through the field, and commonly accounted for two *lands*; and two other *lands*, lying from Oyl mabb top in number the fifteenth and sixteenth *lands*."

There are several points to be noticed in this Deed:—

1. The term *selions*.
2. The term *land*.
3. The systematic numbering of the *lands* or strips from certain distinctive boundaries or landmarks, such as the Stainland Footway, and the *Lid-gate*.
4. The term *shutt* equivalent to *furlong*.

Mr. Seebohm explains *selion* as the *acre* or *half-acre* strips into which the open fields were divided, but in the examples given by him of villein services in Huntingdonshire, I find that the *selion* was the measure of the villein's day's ploughing between Easter and Pentecost. Is it not possible that in this neighbourhood the selion may have been the measure of a local day work with a plough? It is also to be noticed that the term *selion* is used as an equivalent for *land*.

The word *lid-gate* opens up a rare vein of speculation. It is evidently one of the dialect words dear to the "Open Field system." In Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary it appears in the form *liggat*, and is explained to mean, "a gate, so hung that it may shut of itself." The author of this dictionary further adds that the A. S. *hlid-geat* signifies "a false gate, a postern gate, a back door" and for this meaning he quotes Somner, but he continues, "I suspect that Lye gives the meaning more truly, when he renders *hlid-geat*, *valvæ*, *i. e.*, folding doors. The term seems to be formed from *hlid-an*, operire, to cover."

There are *lid-gates*, or *lid-gets*. in Clayton, Midgley, Hipperholme and many other townships, all occupying positions adjacent to the situations of the town fields.

In this deed also we have the term *shutt*—a local rendering of *shot*--A.S. *Scot*. a division used as an equivalent to *furlong*, which, it will be remembered, was a cluster of furrow-long strips, or lands.

The other Elland document to which I have referred, is dated 1633, and is a settlement made on the marriage of John Ramsden, of Hytrees, in Greetland, in the township of Elland. By this deed, or I should rather say deeds, (for there is a deed of Bargain and Sale and a deed of Feoffment.) Sir John Savile, of Lupset, grants to the said John Ramsden, a messuage situated, like the one named in the Brooksbank Trust deed, in Westgate, with barn, garden, and croft adjoining, and twenty-one *selions* of arable land and pasture usually enjoyed with the same messuage, as they lie in the West Fields of Elland; namely, two *selions* in the Stonielaw field, being in number the fifty-ninth and sixtieth *selions*, lying between the lands of William Savile, Bart., and the land formerly of John Wilkinson, and abutting "on the ends of certain *selions*, formerly belonging to Gilbert Smithe; one *selion* of land, lying in the High field, on a certain *furlong* there, (*Stadium* in the Latin deed) called Oyles, being in number the eighth *selion*, lying between the lands of the aforesaid William Savile, Bart., and the lands formerly

Gilbert Wilson's." I will not make myself tedious to you by going through the particular description of each individual *selion* that went to make up the total of the twenty-one conveyed, but I have drawn out a list of them, exhibiting, in some measure, the position of each *selion* in relation to the *selions*, or *lands*, of other owners in the fields, and furlongs; and although I have not been able to find at Elland such a good example as Mr. Seebohm has discovered in the Winslow Manor Rolls of the mode in which the *lands* were distributed among the different owners, yet we may perhaps find in our seventeenth century deed some clue to the primitive system, or custom of cultivation, that dictated the distribution of the *lands* of the Elland townsfolk in what, at first blush, seems a purely arbitrary and unmethodical sequence. In the description of the twenty-one strips, or *selions*, the descriptions of their forty-two neighbouring strips are incidentally involved. Now taking the ten single selions described in the deed, (for in the case of the double ones it is probable that the original arrangement has been disturbed by sale and purchase or other mode of transfer,) we find that John Ramsden's *lands* (I use the word technically) had in four instances out of ten the *lands* of the Wilson family on one side of them, in two cases those of the Saviles, in two cases also those of John and Gilbert Smith, in one case the *land* of Thos. Brooksbank, and in one instance that of John Wilkinson. On the other side four of the next *selions* belonged to Gilbert Smith, one to Gilbert Wilson, two to John Wilkinson, one to Edmund Whittell, one to William Savile, one to Boothroyd. Thus *four* times out of *ten* the *lands* of the Wilsons adjoin the Ramsden *lands* on one side, and *four* times also out of *ten* those of Gilbert Smith adjoin the same *land* on the other side. *

Thus there appears to be something more than accident in this circumstance, and the interpretation thereof is to be sought and found in the iv. chap. of Mr. Seebohm's work. In the ancient laws of Wales, Mr. Seebohm discovers a key, which as he says, completely fits the lock, and explains the riddle "of the Open Field system." These laws, representing, to a large extent, ancient Welsh traditions, were originally collected and codified in the tenth century. Following humbly in Mr. Seebohm's steps, and for a reason like to that which impelled him—namely the absence of Yorkshire, nay English documentary evidence,—I shall be obliged, presently to quote some of these Welsh laws in order to understand even the elements of the Open Field system. But before doing this we must make an effort to glean a few scraps of information from local sources touching the agricultural customs and methods of cultivation pursued by our Yorkshire forefathers in the fourteenth and preceding centuries. In this quest we must turn chiefly to the Manor Court Rolls, extents and surveys of Manors, &c. But these documents, while they give us much precise information regarding the services due by the township folk, and the relations of the villeins to their lords, alas! throw very little light indeed on the manner in which the village community pursued their common labour in their common fields. Still, we must carefully pick up whatever scraps fall in our way, and be thankful for the smallest fragments.

In the second chapter of his book Mr. Seebohm discusses the question of the number of oxen that went to compose the full village plough team, and comes to the conclusion that eight oxen formed the normal number. We have to ask ourselves whether our Yorkshire records justify this conclusion. In the survey of the Manor of Wakefield, made in 1314, of which portions of a copy, are given in Watson's *History of Halifax*, I find that some of the free tenants of "Hipperholme were tied to give to the lord for a whole plough fourpence, and for as many oxen as they should plough with, two oxen, in one yoke, one penny." Thus as, for the *whole team* these tenants had to pay fourpence, and one penny for two oxen, the Hipperholme plough was evidently drawn by eight oxen, and from other evidence it appears quite certain that the village plough team in this neighbourhood never consisted of less than that number of oxen.

This may also be conclusively inferred from the fact that in this part of the world eight bovates or oxgangs, that is to say the land ploughable by eight oxen in a year, made up one carucate. Those tenants who possessed a carucate of land had to plough with eight oxen their lord's desmesne lands, or (in Wakefield Manor) pay four pence in lieu thereof; those, whose holdings consisted of a less number of oxgangs than eight, paid ½d. for each oxgang. But it was not merely the lord's desmesne that was thus tilled by the corporate service of the tenants; they yoked their oxen together, in proportion to their holdings, for the purpose of ploughing their

* At Shibden Hall the following short will of one of the Isotts of Horbury, which will serve to further illustrate the manner in which the *lands* were interspersed in the *open fields*.

[William Isott's daughter, Mary, married James Lister, of Shibden Hall, 25th May, 1699.]

"My mind and will is that William Isott att my Decease and my Wife Decease yt He have ye Robinroyd close, and ye Headland leading to it; also half an acre in ye Millfield, ye Nether half acre in ye Millgate; allso 3 rood in ye Stonebridgfield upon ye Cramland shut, his own two upon ye North, and two lands from ye Cramland balke. Allso I would have Japhet Isott, my Son to have half a rood of Middow in ye Clarkwell grave next but one to ye Goodalling hedge. Writ by my self ye 6th of April, 1668.

JOHN ISOTT."

own acres. I have said in proportion to their holdings, but in the earliest times it would appear that the phrase should be reversed and that I ought rather to say that the *lands* or *acres* were dealt out to them in proportion to the oxen that they furnished towards the village plough-team.

In the Manor of Wakefield there were formerly two kinds of ancient copyhold land, viz : *oxgang* land and *rood* or *royd* land. The former was the more ancient and the more severe. For instance the privilege of felling wood growing on their lands was allowed to the roydland tenants but not to the oxgang ones. The oxgang tenants are described in the Court Rolls as holding *per virgas*, by rods, and, in most Manors, the normal holding consisted of two *bovates* or *oxgangs*, was termed for this reason a *virgate*. I have not yet found in the Wakefield Court Rolls the term *virgate*; the *bovate* in place of the *virgate* of the Midland and Southern Counties seems to have been here the normal holding of a villein. The fact that our neighbourhood was never much of an arable country may account for this, the *virgate* of thirty acres being perhaps considered in those days too large a tract of land to be profitably cultivated by one occupier in a mountainous and naturally infertile district. At any rate *bovates* are the normal holdings in the Wakefield Court Rolls, and these appear to have consisted of fifteen acres, scattered in *selions*, *lands* or *doles*, in half-acres and roods, in the three, or more, common fields of our towns, villages and hamlets.

Each tenant of the Manor possessed a house standing in its own toft, garth, yard or fold, as it was variously called, with a small *croft* adjoining, these he held as the lawyers would say in *severalty*, and his *bovate* would lie distributed, like Sir John Savile's selions at Elland, in acre, half-acre, or rood strips, in each of the three fields. Often also he held, by grant from the lord, a certain number of acres of *royd-land*, this being land that had been cleared of wood or, as it was termed, *assarted*.

The *cottarii*, cottagers, or tenants of Bord-lands, too had their smaller holdings in the open fields, and it is one of the complaints made against the landlords of his time by Sir William Forrest, priest, that whereas, in the good old days—"all days when past are good,"—the poor man enjoyed together with his cottage, a close, right of common on the waste, and land in the *field*, nothing was left to him in Edward vi. time but the cottage and a small plot of garden.

I may perhaps be permitted to read this interesting passage in full. It is an extract from the "Pleasaunt Poesye of Princelie Practise," by Sir William Forrest. "Preeiste," temp. Edw. VI. After declaring that bad landlords go straight to hell, for they shew favour and take away the closes and lands in the common field attached to cottages, and yet charge the same rent, he proceeds :—

"Anoother disordre of oppression,
Adverte this wone whiche is muche odyous,
A lorde geavyn to private affection,
Lettinge the pooareman an olde rotten howse,
Whiche hathe (to the same) profyttes commodious
As *Cloase*, and *Common*, with *Lande* in the feelde :
But noate well heere howe the pooareman is peelde.
The howse shall hee have and a gardeyne plott,
But stondé he muste to the reperation :
Close, *Comon*, or *Londe*, fallithe none to his lott ;
That best might helpé to his sustentation.
The whoale rent payethe hee for his habitation,
As thoughe hee dyd thappurtenauncis posssesse,
Such soare oppression neadethe speadye redresse."

It is time now to seek out seriously the solution of the problem presented by the singular disposition of the strips or lands in the common fields, and to read this riddle we must turn to those ancient laws of Wales to which I have already alluded.

According to these laws, which, as I have said, date back to the tenth century, the team in the village plough, as in England and Scotland, was assumed to be made up of eight oxen. One of the laws directs :—that "those who join in the co-ploughing must bring a proper contribution, whether oxen, or plough irons, handing them over during the common ploughing to the charge of the common plough-man and the driver, who together are bound to keep and use everything as well as they would do their own, till, the co-ploughing being done, the owners take their own property away." "How was the produce of the partnership to be divided?" asks Mr. Seebohm. "This too is settled by the law, representing no doubt immemorial custom. The first *erw* ploughed was to go to the ploughman, the second to the irons, the third to the outside sod ox, the fourth to the outside sward ox, the fifth to the driver, the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh to the other six oxen in order of worth ; and lastly the twelfth was the plough *erw*, for ploughbote, *i. e.*, for the maintenance of the wood-work of the plough ; and so it is stated, 'the tie of twelve erws was completed.'" Thus as Mr. Seebohm remarks, among other points, we gain a "ready explanation of how when the common tillage system died out, and the strips included in a hide or carucate, (the two being identical) instead of varying with each year's arrangements of the plough teams, became occupied by the villein tenant year after year in permanent possession, there would naturally be left, as a survival of the ancient system, that now meaningless and inconvenient scattering of the strips forming a holding all over the open fields, which in modern times so incensed Arthur Young, and made the Enclosure Acts necessary."

That this scattering of the "lands" forming a holding was found inconvenient long before the days of Arthur Young and the Enclosure

Acts is evident from numerous local documents; one of which, dated 1483, I will ask leave to read to you, as it is not only of interest in reference to our present subject, but also as a sample of the well of local English speech, pure and undefiled, of the fifteenth century.

"This endentur' made on corpus evyn xp̃e in ye yeir of or lord god a mlccccIxxxiij testefying that Wiłłm Wilkynson of halyfax Johñ Wilkynson of ye same Johñ haylay of Ovynden Wilhn lyst of ye same John qwitley of ye same Willm Wekers of ye same town and all yr (their) child' yt are waxyn and cōyn to aghe has made an eschange and cosyd stan (certain) landes wtin ye townfeld of Ovynden and it for to remāe and abied for ev' mor' to yā and to y' heres und² yis forem yt is to say yt John qwitley sałł have a stan of land lygand in ye south syde of ye byrk feild in Ovynden to hȳ & hys heres for ev' more made be assent of husałł and William lystr for to have a nod' porcion of land jonyng a pon ye sayd Johñ qwitley to hȳ and to hys heres for ev' mor' and Johñ Wilkynson a nod' stan of land jonyng a pon Wiłł lyst' for ev' mor' to hȳ and to hys heres for ev' more and yt John Haylay sałł have a nodr stan of land jonyng a pon Wiłł Wilkynsoñ to hȳ and to his heres for ev' more and yt Wiłłm Wekers sall have a nod' porcioneł of land jonyng a pon John Halay to hȳ and to his heres for ev' mor' and ev'ie man for to com to yr awne land on ye comon and yt no man sall wex nor noye anod' and comon on his awne and also yt Wiłł lyst Johñ Wilkynson John qwitley and y' heres for to have a lafułł gait ov ye sayd Johñ Wilkynson Wiłłm Wilkȳson and John Halay wt y' muke and y' corne to and fro ye denfeld wich is all y' meyn feilde And if so be yt y' be any of hus yt brekes yis cose and wiłł not kepe it ev'e man yt brekes' or y' heres or any in y' name for to forfet and pay to ye tod' xlti ti st' ling and lafułł money of England and it for to be payd at ye day of brekyng & ev it be brokyn In witnes heir' of yies endenturs ev ych on of hus has put to or seals Thes witnes Johñ Bairstow of Brounshirst Johñ Rydyng Johñ Brodle Robt Bairstow of halyfax grene Wiłł Elyngworth Johñ Dughty John Stokkes Johñ Best Wiłłm Dughty Wiłłm Kent Ric' Elyngworth and od' moo wretȳ at Ovynden on corpus xpe evyn eft' ye decese of Kyng Edward ye ffourt and qwat cose some ev' we make it for to be kepyd eft' yis forom of yies endenturs."

A *sertan* of land is an expression I have not met with in other deeds, and the term *Meyn-feild*, applied to the Denfield, is worthy of note, signifying that that field was common to all the parties. This term is, I find, used even in the year 1803, in the Elland Enclosure Award, where it is recited that there are in that township several *open fields* or *mesne* enclosures called High-field, &c. It would appear from the foregoing deed, that while the Denfield remained common and *mesne*, the strips in the Birkfield were by virtue of this deed exchanged for mutual convenience sake among the owners and allotted in *severalty* for evermore to the parties named and their heirs.

Another deed of the time of Hen. viii., will perhaps serve to exemplify the frequent exchanges of lands that were occurring at this period, when the primitive system of co-tillage and its rules of distributing the acres had long become a thing of the past. It is endorsed :—

Exchang' of certen Landes
Betwext Mathewe Oglethorpe
and Richard Haldesworth.

"This indentr made the last day but one of January in the xiiith yeir' of Reign of Kyng Henry the viiith betwix Mathew Ogylthorpe Gentylman upon ye one ptie and Riȼ Haldworth of Hypom upon ye odir' ptie wittenessith that ye seid Riȼ grauntes and agreez that ye seid Mathew and his heires and assigñ shall have & occupie forev' all thoys landes of ye seid Riȼ lygeyng in a feld called Northegge upon ye west pte of a lane leydyng betwix Hypom and Shelfe Pyttes and vi roydes of land lygeyny in the west pte of Sowtheggc in exchoñge, also the seid Mathew grauntes and agreez that the seid Riȼ and his heires and assigñ shall have and occupie forev' as mych landes of ye seid Mathew lygeyng in ye seid feld called Northegge and one acr' of land lygeyng in ye seid feld called Scalwell acr' and halfe an acr' of land in the same feld lygeyng upon west pte of ye seid acr' in exchoñge for ye seid landes And eyd' of thaym to have mesur' for mesur', And ye seid Riȼ to have a royd of land lygeyng in ye same feld to boyte To be had to hym and his heires and assigñ for ev' In wittenes wherof pties befor' seid to ptes of thies indentures enterchañgeablie hath set to thair' sealys Giffen day and yeir' above seid."

At this time, and indeed from the time of Hen. VI., the Wakefield Manor Rolls shew that it had become a common thing for individuals to buy and sell whole *closes* of land which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had been *mesne* or *common*. These seem to have been acquired by these individuals by that system of exchange of lands of which I have just given examples. A., for instance, who had a bovate, or fifteen acres, of land scattered about in strips in the various open fields, or mesne closes, of his township made such extensive exchanges with his neighbours B., C., D. and E., that by gathering his fifteen acres together into one field or close he became the owner of that whole field in which previously perchance he had held only five acres. But his proprietorship was, I believe, in such a case limited, for in what was called the "open time," after the hay and corn were—to use an old local term—"inned" and housed, his fellow townsmen did not quietly forget the right of common pasturage, which, as representatives of the primitive land cultivating community, they tenaciously clung to. Even when the Lord of the Manor granted portions o wastes or commons to one of his tenants, the right of pasturage was, apparently, safe-guarded and reserved. Thus I find, in the Wakefield Court Rolls, that in 1429, John Otes, of Halifax,

Glover, took of the lord half an acre of the lord's waste in the greaveship of Hipperholme, with the legal "provided always" that the aforesaid half-acre of land should lie open every year, at the open season, after the hay and corn had been mown, reaped and carried in.

From the characteristics and peculiarities of the Open Field system, Mr. Seebohm, in his book, proceeds to examine the services rendered by the villeins at different periods, and it will not be amiss for us to attempt to follow, modestly, in his wake, and endeavour to trace to their sources the *services* by which our Yorkshire forefathers held their lands under the Common Field and the Manorial systems.

I was asked, not long ago, by one of the hardest working members of our Society to explain a term that he had lately met with in a seventeenth century deed—a term, which is certainly a very singular, and, at first sight, a very unintelligible one. Certain tenants in the deed referred to, in addition to the rent which they had covenanted to pay, also undertook to render to their landlord "three boyne hens yearly." The object of our present endeavour, therefore, shall be to fathom the depth of meaning lying in this odd phrase. We shall find, I think, before we have gone very far that the *boyne* and the hens are two distinct things, and that the scrivener who drew this lease, owing to the break-up of the old feudal system, had unwittingly jumbled together two services that, under the predominance of that system, were as unrelated as possible to one another.

Now *boon-days* is still, as I am informed by an officer of our society, a living term in the mouths of men in the neighbourhood of Leeds; it being one of the covenants in some of the leases, on the Harewood estate, that the tenant shall, on a certain stated number of days, lead coal from Leeds with horse and cart. The days which have to be spent in this service are called *boon-days*.

In a lease, dated 1710, of the Lodge Farm, Calverley, for an abstract of which I also stand indebted to the gentleman just alluded to, I learn that the tenant had not only to pay a rent of £30 per annum, but had moreover, to lead coal two days in the year, and these days are afterwards referred to in the deed as *boons*.

Regarding the render of *hens*, the most recent mention thereof that I have lighted upon, is in "a breef collection of dues rents and services accustomed to be paid and performed to the Lord Arch Bishopp of Yorke his Grace by the tennants and coppiholders within the Manor of Wistow 1711," contained in a book written by William Storr of Scalm Park, from which extracts have been published in the Journal of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Among the services we read:—"For every head of a whole oxgang the tenant pays yearly two hens between Michaelmas and Shrove-tide, for each of which the lord allows three halfpence; he also leads two loads of wood from any part of the woods to Cawood Castle, for each of which the lord allows one penny. These services are only due when the lord keepeth house in this country."

It is also stated that "the tenants pay swine tax"—the "pannage," "tack" or "thistle-take," as it was variously called of the middle ages.

It will be observed that, in this extract, we have the render of the *hens* as one service (if such it may be termed) and the *boons*, in the shape of leading wood, as another, and perfectly distinct thing.

Again, in an indenture of lease, dated 1648, made between James Oates, of the Marsh, Northowram, Gentleman, and Joseph Rawnsley of Northowram, Clothier, Rawnsley covenants to pay a yearly rent of £6, and also to render to Oates two "fatt henns at Shrovetide," (a tide whereat our grand-sires were wont to amuse themselves with throwing at and threshing these inoffensive birds,*) "and two days work in harvest yearly." The deed is endorsed "yearly rent, *boones*, and covenants."

In a lease, dated 1628, a close called Northhey, in Shelf, is let at a rent of 40/- per annum, with one "*sickle-boon*" or "day-shearing in corne harvest (upon demand), and one fat hen at Christmas yearly during the said term." These two renders, the harvesting and fat hen, are afterwards referred to in the deed as "the said *boone* and *average*." Now as regards the day work with the sickle in harvest, *boon* is the right and correct term, but in calling the tribute of the fat hen an *average*, the draughtsman of the lease shews, I imagine, that he did not know exactly, the signification of the terms he was employing, for "average," a word which we shall have occasion to refer to presently, meant, originally, something very different from a "fat hen."

Let us next, by proceeding in a crab-like manner, see if we can get any fresh light thrown upon the meaning of the "boyne hen." In the Record Office, in London, is an inquisition taken in 1570, after the death of Richard Wood, of West Park House, in the parish of Bradford, yeoman. The Jurors find that the said Richard Wood held his land of William Rookes, by:—*a.* Fealty; *b.* Rent of 20d. per annum; *c.* a certain service called *a sickle-boone*, or a fixed payment in lieu thereof; *d.* a certain service called a *plow-boune*, or vjd annually; *e. one*

* "At Shrovetide to shroving, go thresh the fat hen."
Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

stubbing-boune, or ijd ; and *f.* suit of Court of the Manor of Roydes halle.

Thus at Wibsey—for West Park House was there situate—where we learnt the characteristics of the Open Field, we also gain some farther insight into the meaning of a *boon* : and are informed that it is a certain service, and may be designated Sickle, Plow, or Stubbing Boon according to the nature of the work that had to be performed. Looking up the word *boon* in our dictionaries we find it, in its A.S. form, *bene*—a word made doubtless familiar to us by its use in the plaintive query said to have been addressed to the mother of the ill-fated boy of Egremond : "What is good for a bootless bene ?"—to signify a prayer—a prayer, however, much akin to a command in the mouth of an old feudal lord. Boon work was in fact extra work, that is work over and above the ordinary week work to which the villein tenants in the early times were subject, which had to be performed when demanded by the lord. Its nature will, I trust, grow more and more clear to us as we carry our thoughts back to remoter times.

Let us then look back to the first half of the fourteenth century, and examine four important documents belonging to that period. These are the two Extents of the Manor of Bradford made in 1311 and 1342 ; the Survey of the Manor of Wakefield taken in 1314, and that of Almonbury in 1340. Would that all these four most valuable MSS. were printed in extenso ! No undertaking would reflect more credit upon a Yorkshire Historical or Archœological Society than this.

For the Bradford Inquisition of 1311, my authority is Mr. James, whose version is a copy—not apparently complete—of a copy to be found among the Hopkinson MSS. According to the finding of this Inquisition there were in Bradford in the year 1311 :—

> "Certain villains, who held twenty-three oxgangs of land in bondage and rendered yearly at the feast of St. Martin four shillings for every oxgang.
>
> "And the same villains do work in autumn which is worth yearly for every oxgang threepence."

Then follows a statement of the rents rendered by tenants-at-will, by burgesses, and by farmers, (firmarii,) followed by a list of the freeholders, five of whom also, out of a total of thirty-two, are set down as owing work in autumn to the lord.

The Survey of the Manor of Wakefield made in the year 1314 comes next in date. The original of this very valuable document has either perished, or is hidden away in some obscure corner. In an old parchment document in my possession it is referred to as "a very accurate survey," and it is a thousand pities that it can not be unearthed. Mr. Watson, the Historian of Halifax, saw a copy of it when he was making collections for his work, in fact he speaks of this copy being in his own possession, but he made a very poor use of it. A well-written copy was also formerly existing among the Wilson MSS., which are believed to have passed by sale into the hands of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, of Cheltenham. I scarcely like to quote Watson's extracts from the survey as reliable data, they are in some places so obscurely worded, and it is no easy matter to disentangle from the jumble in which they appear in his pages the different classes of tenants and their services.

In the greaveship of Fixby and Rastrick (which is the only instance in which our Halifax historian gives anything like full details) we find that "on the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, in the year of our Lord 1314" there were, besides the freemen and the farmers, thirty-four *Nativi*, or holders in villenage in that greaveship, none of whom held so much as a whole bovate of oxgang land and two only—who each respectively possessed 1½ bovate and ¼ bovate—had more than ½ bovate apiece. Although they are not in the account distinguished from one another, it is possible to gather that there are, at least, two classes of tenants included among the thirty-four *Nativi*. They may be distinguished by the different size of their holdings, and by their being liable or not to repair the Mill Dam at Wakefield. This latter duty falls only upon 15 out of the 34, and of these all but one—a certain John Seele—hold at least one ½ bovate apiece. None of those, free from this obligation, were tenants of so large an amount of land. These 15, therefore, who toiled on the dam were *Villani* proper : the smaller holders, who on account of the insignificance of their tenure were often exempt, belonged to the class sometimes styled *Cottarii*, sometimes *Bordarii*. Of these 15 *Nativi*, 8 paid rent and repaired the dam ; 3 paid rent and paid for *Pannage* or *Take* of swine, and repaired the dam ; 1 paid rent, did one day's reaping, and plowed as he plowed his own land, or gave 4d.—as a commutation—for a whole plough team, and 2d. for half, and repaired the dam ; 3 paid rent, did reaping to the value of 1d., and repaired the dam.

I may remark that "*tack*" or "*pannage*" was the privilege of feeding swine on acorns, ground nuts, &c., in the manorial woods, and, it was originally customary to render in consideration of this privilege to the lord every tenth pig. This payment in kind, however, was at an early period commuted into a money tribute.

To continue—the *Cottarii* or *Bordarii* in Rastrick were 19 in number, of whom, if the copy of the survey be correct, 17 paid rent without rendering services, 1 paid rent and *tack*, and 1 paid rent and also 1d. in lieu of reaping. I should not like to lay much stress upon the non-mention

of the mill dam in the case of these small tenants, as in a Wakefield Court Roll, dated 1315, I find that a certain *Bordland* tenant, who held 5½ acres, had to perform this service, and also to assist in the chace in the old Park at Wakefield, though it is expressly stated, and it is worthy of note, that he is to be exempt from serving as greave, from tallage, and all other services.

Our next local document is a Survey of the Manor of Almonbury—an appanage of the Earldom of Lancaster—made as I have said already, in the year 1340.

The *Nativi* in Almonbury were in that year 9 in number, and the list is headed by Claricia le Hunt who held 1 messuage and 1 bovate of land at the yearly rent of 2/5. She paid also 12d. for pannage at the feast of St. Martin, according to custom, also 2 hens at Christmas, value 3d., and 20 eggs at Easter value 1d. It is not stated that she was bound to assist in repairing the mill dam, perhaps this service was excused in favour of the fair sex.

The other bond tenants appear—their names and holdings are unfortunately not specified in the source from whence I have drawn this information—appear to have been under obligation to do their duty by the dam, material being provided by the lord; and to attend or escort, some of them I take it—like Bradford Northrop—the lord between his hunting ground at Marsden and his castle of Pomfret, either personally, or with one horse and man. It seems to me singular, in the light of the Wakefield Manor custom, that the *liberi tenentes* should, in the case of Almonbury, have been obliged in some instances at any rate to repair the mill dam. This is, however, stated in Dr. Walker's contribution to the Yorkshire Archæological Society's Journal, entitled "Almonbury in feudal times." The Dr., with the survey or rather copy thereof before him, tells us that "Thomas de Okes held one messuage and one bovate of land at the annual rent of 6/-. His services were to repair the mill dam, *along* with the other *freemen* and *nativi* of the Manor, from the lord's timber."

Before we examine the second Bradford Extent it will perhaps be a relief to pause awhile and endeavour to "inwardly digest" the information furnished us by the documents we have consulted on this subject of the services rendered by the *villani*.

Comparing the three surveys now examined we find that, in both Bradford and Rastrick, the *villani* paid rent and did reaping work—boon work apparently—in autumn for their lords, commuted in the case of Bradford into a money payment of 3d. per oxgang and in Rastrick 2d. per oxgang. No mention of the mill dam work is given by James in his extract from the 1311 inquisition, but we know, from other sources, that this was as strictly required at the hands of the tenants in bondage in the Manor of Bradford at this period as ever it was in those of Wakefield or Almonbury.

The Almonbury Inquisition recalls to our minds, in its record of the tribute paid by Claricia le Hunt of 2 hens at Christmas value 3d., and 20 eggs at Easter value 1d., the similar payment in kind mentioned in his "Book of Remarks" by William Storr.

Let us now look at the Survey or Extent of the Manor of Bradford, taken in 1342, of which a very small abstract has been made by Mr. James in his History, and a very full and interesting one by our esteemed President in Part I. of our Journal.

In Bradford proper, at this date, it appears that there were only 2 *nativi*, John Riens and Agnes Thomsy. John Riens held a messuage and bovate, for which he paid 3/-. He also paid 3½d. in lieu of performing *boon-work* in harvest time. He also paid for *pannage* under the name of *thistle-take* 12d., at the feast of St. Andrew, yearly. In common with other bond-men, he had also to repair the mill dam. Besides this, his was the special task of providing grindstones for the lord's corn mill. He was granger of the mill, "had the reversion of the office of woodward, and, when called upon, had to execute the manorial carrying service, named 'averagium,' a word derived from *averia* or *affri* beasts of burden."

In Manningham there were, Mr. Empsall tells us, in 1342, fifteen villein tenants, but as their holdings were small, and as there is no mention of their being under obligation to repair the mill dam, I take it, they belonged to the *Cottarii* class. They paid 8d. per acre rent, and also 3 farthings per acre for pannage. No services are named in the extract as performable by any except by Northrop, whose *boon-labour* at harvest time had been commuted into a fixed yearly payment of 8d., and who was, as is so well known, bound with lance and dog to accompany his liege lord on his annual progress into Lancashire. I ought to add that, in a bill filed in the time of Hen. VII, against the King's auditor, the customary tenants of Manningham alleged that they had done several services for their oxgang land, which they had held 300 years, *such as repairing the lord's mill dam*, and carrying stones to repair the same, so that, perhaps, I have assumed too much from the omission of the mention of the mill dam service in the extracts from the Extents, in supposing that the villein tenants of Manningham, with the exception of Northrop, belonged to the Cottarii class.

It is somewhat singular that, in neither the

Bradford nor Wakefield Surveys, is there any mention of the A.S. *gafol* or payment in the shape of *hens* and *eggs*, of which mention is made in the Almonbury Inquisition. However, as our sources of information in the two former documents are limited, especially in the case of Wakefield, it will not do to assume that there was no such tribute rendered in those Manors by the *villani* to their lords.

The result of our examination of all the four Extents or Surveys may be summarized thus :— The tenants in villenage in the first half of the fourteenth century had to pay to their lords— 1. An annual rent. 2. A certain sum in lieu of performing work in Autumn—*Boon work*. 3. In certain cases they had to contribute hens, eggs &c., at Christmas, Shrovetide or Easter. 4. They had to pay a certain fixed sum per acre, under the name of Pannage, Tack or Thistle-take. 5. They had, in certain cases, to discharge the service of *Average*. 6. They were bound to repair the lord's mill dam

I have not mentioned such duties as doing suit at the Lord's Court, and grinding all the corn grown on their lands at the lord's mill, as these things were customary in all Manors in all times, but it may be well to add the following extract from a Survey of the Manor of Wakefield, made at the end of the reign of king Edward iii. "All the *Nativi* shall be taxed at the lord's will, and shall give *Heriots*, *Merchet*, and *Leyerwite;* make the mill dam, and pay suit to the mill, and grind to the 16th vessel, and pay suit to the Lord's Court."

Failing early local documents it is now expedient to compare the services rendered by our villeins in the reign of the Edwards with those of the *gebur*, by which name the villein was known in the tenth century. By a similar comparison, Mr. Seebohm, very satisfactorily in my opinion, proves that the condition of the A.S. tenant in bondage was immeasurably more servile and miserable than that of his successor in the middle ages, and shews, indisputably, as in his preface he proposes to shew, that the theory that "English Economic History begins with free village communities which gradually degenerated into the serfdom of the middle ages," is a theory quite unsupported by facts.

"The gebur's services are various, in some places heavy, in others moderate. On some land he must work at week work two days at such work as he is required through the year every week, and at harvest three days for week work, and from Candlemas to Easter three. He shall pay on Michaelmas Day x *gafol* pence, and on Martinmas Day xxiii sesters of barley and two hens ; at Easter a young sheep or two pence ; and he shall lie from Martinmas to Easter at his lord's fold as often as he is told. And from the time that they first plough to Martinmas he shall each week plough one acre, and prepare himself the seed in his lord's barn. Also iii acres *bene-work* and ii to *grass-yrth*. For his *gafol-yrthe* he ploughs iii acres, and sows it from his own barn. And he pays his hearth penny. Two and two feed one hound, and each gebur gives vi loaves to the swincherd when he drives his herd to mast. On that land where this custom holds it pertains to the gebur that he shall have given to him for his outfit ii oxen and i cow and vi sheep, and vii acres sown on his yard land. Wherefore after that year he must perform all services which pertain to him. And he must have given to him tools for his work, and utensils for his house. Then when he dies his lord takes back what he leaves."

Now in this heavy statement of the work and services required at the hands of the *gebur*, we shall at once recognize, I think the *boynes* and the *hens*, although they are almost lost among the other numerous duties and tributes of the unfortunate gebur.

Of the week-work mentioned in this record, which consisted of 2 days a week throughout the year, in August 3 days, and from Candlemas to Easter 3 days,—of this heavy burden we have hardly caught a trace in our Manor Extents.

The *gafol-pence*, paid at Michaelmas, of course corresponds with the rent of the fourteenth century. The 23 sesters of barley, and 2 hens at Martinmas, we recognize as the antecedents of the 2 fat hens mentioned in documents of the 17th and 18th centuries. The 3 acres "to bene," are the *plough boons—reaping boons—stubbing boons*, and *boon days* of later times.

Thus have we attempted to trace up to the tenth century the services rendered by the tenant in bondage—the occupier of the bovate and half bovate in the open fields—services, the terms of which, have, in some instances as we have noticed, descended by singular survival to our own days. Mr. Seebohm's object is far more ambitious than this, and he tracks the lineage of villenage and what he designates its "shell"—the open field system—to Roman rule and Teutonic Romanized institutions.

His book is one that will well repay the reader, casting, as it does, quite a new colour upon the Manorial system and its origin. It is a book that has made its mark in the world, and the speculation and enquiry aroused by its appearance are not likely to die down until our knowledge of the English and Village Communities of other lands has been sensibly extended and corrected.

Meanwhile there is much —very much—to be done locally, in collecting information about the subject that it has been the aim of this paper, in some small degree, to illustrate. The history of land tenure is not a purely Antiquarian study. It belongs to the science of Political Economy, and one can scarcely learn too much about the ancestry of a question of the day, upon the true and right solution of which depends the future happiness and welfare of this wonderfully constructed commonwealth of old England.

NOTE.—On p. 255, b., line 21, read 1829 in lieu of 1819.

The list of tenants referred to on p. 255, b., line 16., is here given, viz. :—

No.	Owner.	Occupier.	Contents. a.	r.	p.
1016.	Low Moor Coy	James Moor	0	2	2
1017.	Thos. Beaumont	James North	0	2	36
1019	,, ,,	John Tordoff	0	0	27
1020.	,, ,,	Joseph Tordoff	0	0	29
1021.		Sundries	0	0	28
1022.	Thos. Beaumont	John Wood	0	0	26
1023.	,, ,,	J. & B. Illingworth	0	1	39
1024.	Low Moor Coy.	Joseph Muff	0	1	32
1025.	Thos. Beaumont	Jas. Tordoff	0	0	37
1026.	Low Moor Coy.	John Wright	0	1	3
1027.	Thos. Beaumont	Widow Overend	0	2	16
1028	Low Moor Coy.	James Muff	0	1	30
1029.	Thos. Beaumont	Wm. Overend	0	2	16
1030.	Low Moor Coy.	John Wright	0	2	1
1031.	John Booth	Sam Pearson	0	1	16
1032.	Low Moor Coy.	John Thornton	1	0	31
1033.	Thos. Beaumont	Jas. North	0	0	24
1034.	Low Moor Coy.	William Peel	0	0	25
1035.	Thos. Beaumont	Jacob Wood	0	1	33
1036.	,, ,,	J. B. Illingworth	0	2	3
1037.	,, ,,	Ann Tordoff	0	2	8
1038.	,, ,,	Joseph ,,	0	1	36
1039.	Thos. Beaumont	Jacob Wood	0	2	1
1040.	,, ,,	James North	0	2	39
1041.	Low Moor Coy.	John Wright	0	0	32
1042.	Thos. Beaumont	,, Wood	0	0	54
1043.	,, ,,	,, Tordoff	0	0	58
1044.	,, ,,	Jas. North	0	0	37
1045.	,, ,,	John Wood	0	1	0
1046.	,, ,,	Joseph Tordoff	0	1	7
1047.	John Booth	Sam Pearson	0	1	26
1048.	Low Moor Coy.	John Wright	0	1	23
1049.	John Booth	Sam Pearson	0	1	32
1050.	Thos. Beaumont	Joseph Tordoff	0	0	35
1051.	,, ,,	John Wood	0	0	38
1052.	,, ,,	Joseph Tordoff	0	0	33
1053.	,, ,,	James North	0	1	7
1054.	,, ,,	J. & B. Illingworth	0	1	5
1055.	Low Moor Coy.	John Wright	0	1	2
1056.	Thos. Beaumont	,, Tordoff	1	1	11
1057.	Low Moor Coy.	,, Thornton	1	0	19
1058.	Thos. Beaumont	Jacob Wood	0	5	27
a.		Sundries	0	0	12
1059.	,, ,,	John Wood	1	0	38
1060.	,, ,,	Wm. Overend	0	3	14
1061.	,, ,,	John Tordoff	0	2	13
1062.	,, ,,	J. & B. Illingworth	0	1	16

MANNOR OR LORDSHIP OF IDLE, A.D., 1584.

A SURVEY of the MANNOR of IDLE made in the twentie-sixth year of Queen Elizabeth, to the use of Anthony Thorald, Esq., and Anne his wife; and of William Reyner, Gentleman, and Cecilie his wife, coparceners and coheirs in the mannor aforesaid. Taken and sworn before a Jury in that behalf appointed.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 200.

(John Bucks tenure of Idle Mills continued) soccs and services to the same mylnes apperteyninge, together with the moity of two gardens and one crofte adjoyninge to the sayd messuage cont. di Rod. The moity of one close of pasture called Mylne Close conteyninge 2 acres. The moity of one close of medowe called Rociiffe Inge, and the wood close conteyninge 2 acres, 15 perches. The moyty of one close called Thackley Inge conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rod, 5 perches, and the moyty of one close of medow called Longe Lands cont di ac. with common of pasture to the sayd messuage belonginge and renteth pr ann, ad festa St. Johis Baptista and St. Andrew appste Equalit. Whose interests ye sd John and William now hath and are holden by indenture att 37s. 6d. pr ann.

NOTE.—Some parcels of ye Ground above sayd are of late recovered from Nicholas Hobson and the said John and William Bucke make title to some part more as is aforesaid in the margint.

IDLE MILLES HOLDEN BY ENDENTURE.

John and William Bucke aforesayd doe lykewyse hold ther by vertue of one Indenture of Lease under ye hands and Seales of Anthony Therold, Esq., and Anne his wyfe and Sicile Oglethorpe widdowe date ye 26th June Anno Regni Elizth xiii° for ye tearmes of 21 years fro date of ye sayd Indenture, the other moity of the messuage or Tente aforesayd, and the other moityes of the sayd Water Corne Mylne and the sayd Fullings Mill with all mulctures soccks' &c., together with the moitie of the sayd gardens and crofte conteyninge di Roods. The motie of of the aforesayd close of pasture called the Millne Close cont. 2 acres. The moity of Rocklif Inge and wood close cont. 2 acres 16 perches. The moitie of Thackley Inge conteyninge 1 acre, 1 rod, 5 perches. And the moytie of one close of medow called Longe Lands cont. di ac with common &c., and renteth pr ann at Fest pr dicta, 34s. 4d.

Summa totalis of Idle Mylnes with ye tenements which is annexed, £3 11s. 10d.

NOTE.—That the rent reserved in the former Indenture is more than the rent reserved in the second Indenture by 3s. 2d. pr ann, and yet when they be both collected the sum thereof be equal, as is also all other rents there to our knowledge. It is most likely that the sd 3s. 2d. is either the olde of the tenement besides the Mill, or the rent of some part of the ground to the same belonging lyinge in Idle Fields, whereof the said tenants have recovered some part, and some that resteth yet in question as is aforesaid upon Nicholas Hobsonne and therefore requisite to be enquired upon. *

TENANTS IN THORPE

George Swaine late held there by vertue of one Indenture of Lease to him thereof amongst other things by Sir Ingram Clifford, Knight, dated the 12th November, Anno Sexto Regni Edw. vi, for ye tearme of 41 yeares, to commence and take place at ye day and date of ye sayd Indenture, one messuage or tenement in Thorpe near Idle, with a barne and other buildings, and one orcherd, a garden, two little crofts adjoyninge called Lath Crofts conteyninge 3 rod qr, and one oxgang of land and medowe to the same belonginge conteyned in ye severall parcells followinge, viz.: one croft of medowe called Farr Crofte conteyninge 1 ac, 2 rod, et qr. The Calfe Crofte adjoyninge, 1 ac, 1 rod, et di. One close called Intak conteyninge 3 ac, 2 rod. Two closes medowe called Saltases conteyninge 4 ac, 1 rod. One close arrable called Carte Royde conteyninge 1 ac, 2 Rod, di. One close arrable called Apperley conteyninge 2 ac, di rod. One close medowe called Little Brode Inge conteyninge 1 ac. One close arrable and woode ground called Hoysteds conteyninge 2 ac. One close pasture called Awkerde Royde

* It may be stated here that to make the above transcript as complete as possible, the oldest survey of Idle extant has been collated with one of somewhat later date, and notes, such as the above are extracts from the latter which do not appear in the earlier copy. When the Manor of Idle became the property of the Calverley's more than 150 years after this survey, the Buck family was still in possession of this Mill, &c., and claimed the whole as copyhold, which led to considerable litigation and ultimately to compromise

conteyninge 2 ac, di. One close arrable and meddowe called Awker Royde Inge conteyninge 1 ac. 3 rod. One close devyded in two called Hanginge Rode conteyninge 5 ac. One close called Mylne Holme conteyninge 2 ac. One close of barren pasture called Idlawe conteyninge 3 ac, 3 rod. And one close called Stubbings conteyninge 4 ac, 1 rode, with common of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr ann at Fest Jno Baptiste et St.-Andrw apo: equis porc. [Tenure by Indenture for tearme of years forfeited.]

NOTE.—The water hath worne away a great deale in these groundes through negligence of ye tennant a thinge very needfull to be provided for.

The sayd George Swaine committed a haynous murdur within ye sayd Lordship of late, and thereupon fled the country leavinge hys wife and his sonne's wife (only of all ye premissis above sayd) his house, orcherd, the garden and Idlawe Close. The Reste of his sayd farme, he had turned and morgaged to sundry persons and for sundry termes before ye sayd as by ther severall conveyances thereof yt may be further proved.

The following particulars, referring to another transaction in which a member of the Swain family was concerned, have been unearthed from the archives of the Record Office by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, Lincoln's Inn :—

Robert Swain, of Idle, instigated by Baildon and twenty-nine other persons (whose names are given and who seem to have been principally from Idle and Baildon), "being weaponed wth staves, swords, and daggers, and other weapons as well invasive as defensyve," on the 13th of January last (1592 or 1593) assembled together in a riotous mannor, takinge upon themselves a secrete and pryvie searche for semynarie preistes;" they took with them George Walker, constable of Idle, and the said William Hudson, constable of Baildon. "Aboute eleaven or twelve of the clocke in the night tyme" they came to the houses of the Baitsons at Windhill, and threatened to break in if the doors were not immediately opened. Hearing that Swain was leader of the party, "a man well knowne, contencious, troublesome, and wholie geven to movinge of strief and debate, who for his lewd behaviour is comonlie represented and called by the name of Robyn Hoode, delightinge in the steppes of his progenytors, whereof some of them have been wilful murderers, others lewd lyvers, and the most of them like unto himself of such bad conversacion and evill disposicion as that the whole Countrie hath them in greate contempte and obloquye," the Baitsons opened their doors, Swain and his followers promptly seized them and carried them to Idle, and left them there "under sure garde." Swain then hurried off to Murrowes's house in Baildon, and brought Murrowes to Idle much in the same way. The next day Murrowes and the two Baitsons were taken "unto the mansion house of Mr. John Savile, esquier, dwellinge at howlie." When before the Justice, they expected "to be charged for semynaries, or that he wold have opened some matter of treason or Fellonye" against them, but, to their astonishment, Swain only charged them with having "cut down, coled, and carried awaie certen of his woade and tymber." The three prisoners said that they were only servants acting under the directions of Cage or his officers, and that Swain had lodged a Bill of Complaint before the Counsel of the North at York against themselves, Cage, and others. Mr. Savile then reprov d Swain, and dismissed Murrowes and the Baitsons, "to the great greife of Swain to be thus disapointed of his wicked practizes, and is a stomakinge and cause of hart burnynge unto the said Roberte Baildon against Murrowes to see all their fraudelent and myschevous devises so overthrown." The Bill of Complaint prays that Baildon and the others may all be summoned by the Court of Star Chamber and punished.

Unfortunately the defences of the various defendants are lost, and the judgments of the Court of Star Chamber are also missing, so that we cannot tell what the result was.

FOR TEARME OF LYFE.

Tristram Lyllie and Margarett his wife doe hold in Thorpe for tearme of their lives as by a coppie of the Court roule appeareth, dated 26th June, Anno Regni Reginæ Elizth et xix°, the moitie of one messuage or tenement there; and one barne and other buildings situate upon the sayd moytie with one garth and croft adjoyninge cont. 1 ac. 1 rod. qr. One close of pasture and wood called Somer Carre conteyning 6 ac. 1 rod. One close of pasture called Broom Close, cont. 3 ac. et di. One close of medowe called Hole Ing, cont. 1 ac. And one close of arrable land, called Wheat Close, cont. 3 ac. 1 rod. with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth per annum ad Festa Prescripta 5/-.

John Greenhall, junr., holdeth ther pr termino vitæ suæ ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script ejus dat xxiiito die Marcü Anno Regni Elizth nunc Regina Anglia et vito, the moytie of one messuage or tenement in Thorpe, and all barnes and other buildings situate upon the sayd moitie, with one crofte adjoininge, called Lath Crofte, cont di ac. One close of arrable or pasture, called Scole Rowe, cont 3 ac 3 rod di. Two closes of arrable and pasture lyinge together, called Barre Close and Nether Hole cont 4 ac 2 rod qr. And one close arrable and meddowe called Hole Inge cont 3 rod. And one close of arrable land devyded in parcells called Mickle Close cont 3 ac 3 rod, with common of pasture to the same belonging and renteth per ann. ad Fest prescript 5/-. [These were both one tenement.]

Edward Fowytt holdeth ther for tearme of his life post mortem Rogeri pred sui ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script ejus dat secundo die Octobris Anno Regni Eliz. dei gratia Regina Anglia, &c., one messuage or tenement in Thorpe, neare Idle and one barne and other buildings, with one garden and a crofte thereunto adjoyninge, conteyninge 1 rood di, and . . oxgang of land and meddowe to the same belonginge, lyinge in ye fields there and conteyned in ye parcells followinge, viz., two closes of pasture and arrable land, called South Roydes, conteyninge 10 ac 1 rod. One close of arrable land, called Thorpe Garthe, conteyninge 3 rod di qr. One close of arrable and meddow called Nether Garth, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod di. One close arrable called Fall Clyff, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod di. One close arrable and meddowe called Apperley, conteyninge 1 ac 3 rod qr.

One close of meddow, called Hanginge Rode Inge, conteyinge 1 ac. 2 rod. One close of pasture called Hanginge Royde, conteyninge 3 ac. One close pasture, called Browne Royde, conteyninge 4 ac. 1 rod di. Four other closes of land and meddowe, called also Browne Royds, conteyninge 5 ac 3 rod. One close meddowe, called Brodinge, conteyninge 1 ac. One close arrable called Mylneholme, conteyninge 1 ac 3 rod. One close, called Idlawe, conteyninge 1 ac 3 rod di qr. One close arrable, called Highfield, conteyninge 1 rod di 8 perches. And one close called South Flatts, conteyninge 2 ac di, with common of pasture to ye same belonginge, and renteth pr ann as pr scriptu, 10s. 8d.

NOTE.—That although the sayd Ed. Jowytt be admitted tennant after the death of hys father as is aforesayd, yet ys ye Lord to have a fyne at ye change accordinge to ye custom. The deed aforesayd not withstandinge.

Edward Greenhall holdeth in Thorpe pr termino vita sucæ ex admissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr scriptu ejus dat 24th marcii Anno Regni Eliz. dei gratia, &c., 6th, one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings, with one orcherd, one garden and a crofte adjoyninge, 1 rod. And . . oxgange of land and meddowe to the same belonginge conteyned in ye parcells following, viz., one close of meddow, called Cole Pitt Inge, conteyninge 5 ac 1 rod. One close, of pasture, or arrable land, called Saltise, conteyninge 2 ac. 3 rod di. Ffive closes of pasture and arrable land lyinge together, called William Royds and Brown Closes, conteyninge in all 15 ac 3 rod. One close, meddowe, or arrable, called Apperley, conteyninge 1 ac di rod. One close, called Pighill, conteyninge 3 rod. One close, woodie and arrable ground, called Sinder Carr Inge, conteyninge, 3 rod. One close, arrable, or pasture, called Milne Holme, conteyninge 4 ac 10 perches. One close of arrable land, called High Field, conteyninge 2 ac di rod. One close of arrable land, called Oldfield Close, conteyninge 1 ac di rod 7 perches. One close arrable land, called High Field, conteyninge di ac. One close of meddow ground, called Leafleake, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod di qr. And one close of coarse pasture, called Idlawe Close, conteyninge 3 ac, with common of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr ann at ye Feasts aforesayd, 10s. 6d.

Edward Allanbridge and Jenett, his mother, the wife of John Allanbridge deceased, doe holde in Thorpe, at ye will of ye Lord, one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings, with one garden, one orcherd, and one crofte adjoyninge, called Lathe Crofte, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod qr, and . . . oxgange of land and meddowe to the same belonginge, lyeinge in the fields there, and conteyned in ye parcells followinge, viz., three closes of pasture, called South Royds, conteyninge 9 ac di. Three closes of pasture and arrable land, called South fflate, conteyninge 6 ac. One close of pasture, called Kilne Greene, conteyninge 3 rod di. One close of meddowe, called Great Inge, conteyninge 3 ac 3 rod. One close of meddowe and arrable land, with some woods, called the Pighill, conteyninge 3 ac 3 rod. The meddow adjoyned to South fflatte, called South Inge, conteyninge 2 ac di. One close of meddow, called Calfe Crofte, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod di qr. One close, called Apperley, conteyninge 1 ac di rod. And one close of arrable, called Milne Holme, conteyninge 2 ac 3 rod qr. One close of arrable land, called Old Field, conteyninge 4 ac 3 rod 5 perches, with common of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr ann 10s. 6d.

Sum total of the Tenants' Rents in Thorpe for yeares, for life, and alsoe at will, 51s. 8d.

WROSE.

Wrose ys a Towne Hamlett scituate within the Lordshipp of Idle, whose grounde ys not enclosed as ys the grounds of Idle and Thorpe aforesaide, butt lyeth for the more parte in common fields, which are devyded into sex several parts, nowe knowne by the names followinge, viz. :—

East Feilde	Feilde a Dure
Newe Earth	or Feild at doore
Stonepitt Feilde	Ock Banke
and Long-flatt	

The contents of the common fields in Wrose.

And they have common of pasture by bitt of mouth for their cattell in the pasture or wood called Apletre Woode, and likewise in the spring called Strope Syke when the same ys withoutt daunger or hurte of cattell. The saide groundes for the more parte ys verie barren groundes, and severall contents are as foloweth, viz. :—

EASTFEILDE AND NEWE EARTH.

The Eastfeilde and New Earthe beinge both measured together, including all wast wais and balks, conteynes 34ac, of which thar ys tilable pr estimate 22ac, 3 rods.

STONEYPITT FEILDE.

The Stoneypitt Feilde doth conteyn by measure, includinge wast waies and balks, 15 ac, 2 rods, of which ther ys tillable by the tenants pr estimate 10 acres.

THE FEILDE-A-DURR.

The feilde-a-durr or feilde at door including all wayes wast and balkes, dothe conteyne by measure 25 ac, of which ther ys now tillable by ye tenants ther pr estimate 12 ac, 3 rodes.

OCK BANKE.

The Ock Banke ineluding &c., doth conteayne

by measur 12 ac, 3 rodes, of which ys tillable pr estimate 8 ac, 3 rods.

THE LONGE FLATT.

The Longe Flatt conteyneth by measurers 17 ac, of which ther ys tilable by the tenents pr estimate 13 ac.

THE APLETREE WOOD.

The Apletree Wood lyeth between ther feilde or among ther feildes and meadowes ther, so as they use to lay ther same for ther cattell sotim with our feilde, and some tyme with another as they pasture or fallow the sayd felde, and the same conteyneth per estimate as aforesayd.

THE STROPE SYKE.

The Strope Syke ys more presentlye enclosed and copyed as afore appeareth, and the same conteyneth pr estimate 2 ac.

Thomas Sowden, the elder, holdeth ther for tearme of his lyfe ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit pr script ejus dat annis Reg. et Regina Philippi et Marie, &c., iiii. et v., one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings, with one orchard, and one other garden thereunto adjoyninge, conteyninge 1 rod. And certeyne other land to the seyd messuage belonging, conteyned in the severall parcells followinge. viz., certeyne closes nearr unto the seyd tenement, called the crofts, conteyning all 8 ac 3 rod. One close, called Town Inge Closs, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod 13 perches. One closse, called the Prickin, conteyninge 1 ac. The Higher and the Lower Stubbins, conteyninge both 6 ac 1 rod 4 perches And one part of seaven in the Towne Inge, conteyninge pr estimate 1 ac. And of land and meddowe in all ther commonfeilde ther by estimate 18 ac, after the rate of two dais plowinge in the feildes, together with sufficient common on the mores ther. And renteth pr ann at the feast of St. John Baptist and St. Andrew the apostle by even porcon, 13s. 4d.

John Swayne holdeth ther for tearme of his life ex dimissione Ingrami Clifford milit defuncti pr prescriptu ejus dat Annis Regnor Regis et Regine, one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings, with one orchard, one garden and two crofts, lyinge on the east syde of Thomas Walke, his howse hereafter named, and the other on the southe syde, conteyninge 1 ac. And divers other inclosures of land and meddow, with certeyn land lyinge in the common feildes there to the same belonginge, conteyned in the parcells followinge, viz., one close, called Colehill Bank, conteyninge 1 ac. One close, called Newby Strawpe, conteyninge di ac. One close called New Inge, conteyninge 1 ac. One close, called Braacre Ing, conteyninge 4 ac di 4 perches. One close, called Stubbing, conteyninge 5 ac 1 rod. One close, called Northshay, conteyninge 3 ac 1 rod 7 perches. And one close, called South-shai conteyninge 3 ac 16 perches. And three parts of seaven in the Towne Inge, conteyninge by estimation 3 ac. The moity of one close neare, between him and John Stevenson's, conteyninge 2 rod di qr. And two daies worke in the Yat-flatt, meane betwcene him and the sayd John Stephenson, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rod 8 perches. And of land and meddow in all the common ffeilds therby estimacion 13 ac di, with common of pasture in Appletree Wood and other places, as ys aforesaid, of Thomas Sowden, and renteth pr ann at ye feasts aforesaid, 15s.

Thomas Walker houldeth there one messuage or tenemente, one barne and other buyldings, with one orcharde, one garth and a littell crofte adjoyninge, conteyninge 3 rodes di. And twoc oxeganges of land and meddowe to the same belonginge, and conteyninge in the severall parcells followinge, viz. :—The West Crofte devyded conteyninge 1 ac. One close called Towne Inge Close conteyninge 2 ac. One close called the Parke conteyninge 1 ac, di rod, 18 perches. Two closes called the Stubbings conteyninge 6 ac, 1 rode di. One close of wooddie grounde called the Car conteyninge 5 ac, 1 rode di, 4 perches. One close called the North East Royde conteyninge 4 ac, 2 rodes di. One close called the Littell Royde conteyninge 2 rodes di. One close called the East Royde conteyninge 3 ac, 1 rode, 9 perches. One part of seaven in the common Towne Ing cotcyning by cstimation ac. And in the common feilde of land and meddow by Appletrce Wood accordinge to his rate in the feilds, together with sufficient common in the mores there, and renteth pr ann, 12s.

The sayd Thomas holdeth there one other tenement in revercon after the death of Jennett Walker, after named, for the tearme of 21 yeares by vertue of one lease for other grants made unto him by Sir Ingram Clifford, Knight, deceased as by the same it doth or may appeare.

John Stephenson houldeth there one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buildings, with one garden and orchard, and twoe oxgangs of land and meddow to the same belonginge, lyinge in the feilds there and conteyned in the parcells followinge, viz. :—One closse called Towne Close conteyninge 1 ac, 2 rods di. One close called Head Inge conteyninge 1 rode. One close called Smithersoor conteyninge 3 rods di. One close called Barnard Inge conteyninge 4 ac di. One close called Car Butts conteyninge 1 ac di. One closse called South Stubbinge conteyninge 4 ac di. One close called North Stubbinge conteyninge ac di. One close of woddie ground called the Car conteyninge 2 ac. One close called the Dirlinge Close conteyninge 5 ac. Twoe parties

of seaven in the Towne Inge conteyninge by estimation 2 ac. The halfe of one crofte meane betweene him and John Swayne conteyninge 2 rodes, di qr. And three daies worke of ffyve in the Yeat Flatt, occupied by him and the afore named John Swayne, conteyninge 1 ac, 3 rodes di. with 12 pearches. And of land and meadowe in the common feild thereby estimation 15 ac di, with common of pasture in the Appletree Wood accordinge to the quantitie of his land in the ffeilds, together with sufficieant common on the mores ther, &c., as is aforesayd of Thomas Sowden. And renteth pr ann at the ffeast afore sayd by even porcions, 15s.

Jennet Walker relict of William Walker defunct houldeth ther one messuage or tenement, and other buyldings, and halfe an oxgange of land, and meadow to the same belonginge conteyned in the parcells followinge, viz. :— One close called the Pictin (Peahen) conteyninge 1 ac, 1 rode. One close called West Roids conteyninge 3 rodes. One close called Mylne Roid conteyninge 1 ac, 3 rodes di. And one close called Walker Ynge conteyninge 1 ac, 3 rodes, 8 pearches. And in all the common ffeilds by estimation conteyninge 3 ac di, with common of pasture in Appletree Wood and other places as is afore said, and renteth pr ann ad festu prescripta 3s.

The Walker afore said hath the grant of the fore said premises in revercion as under this particular aforegooing maie plainlie appeare.

Richard Sowden holdeth there one cottage and twoe garthes, with common of pasture, and renteth per annum 12d.

In totall of all the rents in Wrose aforesaid pr ann, 19s. 4d.

The tenants in Wrose cannot well agree among themselves for the devision of theire common ffeilds, which is to theire great hinderance, for that there grounds lie could and bare, which doth encrease the bareness of the soile, which thing in many Divisions wold help to remide. Besides this, scasitye of water doth greatly hinder theire purpose, and yet the division, ... skilfully made, might help that inconveniensi also.

WINDELL.

Wyndell is a Hamlett within the Lordshipp of Idle, and distant west from the same, one myle or thereabouts. The groundes that belongs to the said Towne are enclosed, as is the grounds of Idle and Thorpe aforesayd, and are now devided into three severiall tennements, beside the iron smithies and the cottages as followeth, viz. :—

Thomas Hill houldeth there one messuage or tenement, one barne and other buyldings, with one garth and a crofte thereunto adjoyninge, di rode. And one oxgange of land, meadowe and pasture thereto belonginge, conteyned in the severall parcells followinge, viz, one close, called the High Close, conteyninge, 4 ac 1 rode. The Further Lea Close, conteyninge 3 ac di 16 perches. The Nearer Lea Close, conteyninge 2 ac 1 rode. The midle Close or Wheat Close, conteyninge 3 ac 3 rode di 14 perches. One close, called Beck Roid, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rode. One close, called Harly Well, conteyninge 3 ac 1 rode. One close called Rid Croft, conteyninge 1 ac. One close, called Hallinge, conteyninge 2 ac di. One close, called the Leaz, conteyninge 1 ac di 14 pearches. One parcell of ground behind the barne, called a Day Worke, conteyninge 1 ac 10 pearches. And one close called the Fall Head, conteyninge 2 ac 1 rod, with common of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr ann at the ffeast of Saint John Baptist and Snt Andrew, thapple, by even porcons, 15s. 8d

Hugh Udale holdeth there by assinment from Petter Gibson, who had his interest from Thomas Clifford, esquier, who houlds the same by vertue of one indenture of lease under the hands and seales of Sir Ingram Clifford, Knight, and ladie Ann, his wif, for Divers yet enduringe and (unexpired) as by the severall conveyances thereof may appeare; all that the moity or halfe parte of one messuage or tenement called Windell, with all barnes and other buildings to the same belonginge. And one oxgange and half and a clea [a clea is the seventh part of an oxgange] of land, meadow and pasture to the sayd moitie belonginge, conteyned in the parcells followinge, viz., the Lathe Garth, conteyninge 1 rode. The Hen Banck, conteyninge 2 rodes. The Nether Broad Closse, conteyninge 1 ac di. The Upper Broad Closse, conteyninge 3 ac 1 rode. The East Nether Broad Close, conteyninge 2 ac 1 rode 4 pearches. One close, called Laverack Roide, conteyninge 6 ac. 1 rod 16 pearches. One close, called Collinge, conteyninge 3 rode. One close, called New Inge, conteyninge 2 ac 1 rod di. One close, called the Leaz, conteyninge 3 ac 3 rode di. One closse, called Lille Closse, conteyninge 2 ac 3 rods 14 pearches. One closse, called Brear Closse, conteyninge 2 ac 2 rods di. Ffive severall parcells, called Brome closes, conteyninge 14 ac 3 rodes qr. The Great Longe Car, conteyninge 4 ac 3 rodes di. The Littell Longe Car, conteyninge 2 ac 1 rode. The Birk Roide, being wooddie ground, conteyninge 7 ac di. The Cock Gladdinge, or the Upper Inge spot, conteyninge 1 rode di. And the nether Inge spots, conteyninge 1 rode di, with common of of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr annum at the feastes aforesaide, equallye, 16s. 2d.

Peter Baytson holdeth there by vertue of one Indenture of Lease under the hands and

seales of Anthony Thorold, Esquier, and Ann his wif, and of William Reynor gentleman, and Sicele his wife, for the tearme of . . . to commence and take place the as by the said Indenture dated the . . . daye of Anno Regni Elizabethe Reigne xix more planely appeareth. The other moyetie of the other aforesaide messuage or tenement called Windell, with all barnes and other buyldinges, and one oxgange and a halfe and clea of lande, meadowe and pasture to the same moitie belonginge conteyned in the severall parcells ffollowinge, viz. :—One closse called the Farther Old Roid conteyninge 4 ac, 2 rodes. One closse called the Farr Hirst conteyninge 4 ac, 1 rode. One closse called the Woodey Hirst being wooddy grounde conteyninge 2 ac, di rode. The nearer Hirst divided in two partes conteyninge 5 ac, 1 rode. One closse or wooddie grounde called the Hie Inge conteyninge 5 ac, 3 rods di. Twoe Brome closses called Ffox Cliffes conteyninge 10 ac. One closse arrable and meaddowe called Broad Inge conteyninge 5 ac, 3 rodes. One closse being called Mere Flatt Holte conteyninge 1 rode di. The Peas lands and wood Mere Fflatts conteyninge 5 ac, 1 rode di. One closse of bushie and woodie ground called the Car conteyninge 2 ac, 2 rodes, 8 pearches, and one closse called Henbancke conteyninge 4 ac, 2 rodes, with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann, and at the ffeasts aforesayd 16s. 2d.

Note.—The said two last tenements were both one, but the tenantes agreeing of the division betwixt themselves, the first parte hath bene repoynted as the purport of the Lord Clifford and the latter of the other Lords, and presentlye are and of longe time have been so occupiers.

Richarde Wylle holdeth nere unto the Towne of Windell, two iron smithies standinge uppon the watter called Bradforth Becke, and all dams, water courses, wheels, coggs, acxes, &c., to the same smithies belonginge. And alsoe one tenemente or dwellinge howse adjoyinge unto the saide smithies, with one orcharde, one garden, and twoe littell croffts and other grounds, conteyninge in all 1 ac, 1 rode. with common of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr ann at the ffeastes aforesayd 14s. 4d. [*Marginal note:* The Iron Smithies are holden by Indenture.]

The moitie of the premisses, or rather all the premisses, were letten by lease by Sir Ingram Clifford, Knight, and the Ladie . . . Constable for divers yeares yet to come and unexpired, as by there deed appeareth, dated 23rd die Januii, Anno Regem dne Eliz., &c. [*Marginal note:* The tearme was 21 years; quere, when the same took place.]

Note.—That if the said smithies were convenyently reparred and so mantayned, and that there could be gotten iron stone within a mile or twoe of them (as it is thought there might be), the woods and springs within the saide Lordshipp might be orderley and well kept for to meynteine the same with coales, they would both yeeld a great benefitt to the Lordshipp, and doe the country great pleasure.

Cottages in Windell.

Thomas Wales holdeth there one cottage and one gardene adjoyninge, conteyninge . . and common of pasture to the same belonginge, and renteth pr ann 12d.

Robert Swaine holdeth there one cottage, one garden, the Littell Parrocke adjoyninge, called the Intack, conteyninge 1 ac 3 rodes di, with common of pasture, and renteth pr ann 18d.

William Thomas holdeth there one cottage and crofte thereunto adjoyninge, conteyninge 1 ac 1 rode, with common of pasture, and renteth pr annum 2s. 4d.

Sum totall of the rents in Windell, with the iron smithies, pr ann £3 7s.

In generall of all the rente and yearlie recepts within the Lordshipp of Idle aforesaid, besides perquisites of costs now paiable pr ann £24 3s. 4d. Ande deduct the mony dew for free rente and other services to Pautfret Castle as afore saide, 6s. 8d. And to the twoe Bailliffs there for theire fees pr ann durand bone p'lito 13s. 4d.; together 20s. Remayneth cleare to the Lord of the saide Manor, viz., to the saide Earl, for his part, £11 11s. 7d. ob., and to Mr. Thoranall and Mr. Reynes for ther part, £11 11s. 7d. ob., besides perquisites of corte, wood sales, pawnage and colemynes.

A brief collection and some of the contents of all the Lords' lands within the whole Lordshipp of Idle, both in demaynes, woods, wastes and tenants' lands, as hereafter followeth, viz. :—

In demaynes	89 ac di rood
In wood, without the tenants' estimate at 7 yards the rood...	227 ac 3 rds di qr
Is tenants' land, with the wood ground in the same, estimated according to the measure allowed by statute, besides a parcel of wood, in Wrose, called the Town Ing.....	994 ac 1½ roods
Certain wood grounds and wastes in the ffields of Wrose, which could not conveniently be estimated, severally in the particulars of the said towne, containing by estimation.....	53 ac ½ rood
In common moores and waste there by estimation.....	236 ac

Note.—That there is in the Demayne and Tenants' lands aforesaid, wood estimated after

7 yards to the rood, 52 ac 1 rood, as afore appeareth, for 3, 4, 5, so that there is of wood in all places there, besides hedges, rows and fences, 272 ac 1¾ rood.

REMEMBRANCE.

There hath been great spoil of Hollinge of late years in the said Lordship, namely that the Bailiffs there appointed to keep the wood have either negligently or otherwise, suffered them to be pilled in sumer for making of Birdlyme, a thing very needful to be enquired into, as well for trespasses past, as also to be provided for in time to come.

The Tenants within the said Lordship or Manor of Idle, are some of them holden by Indenture for years, some by Copie of Court Rolle, Warrant or other assurance for term of life; and some do rest and remanye for anything we have seen as tenants att will; many of the leases, warrants or grants which were made by Sir Ingram Clifford, Knight, uncle to the aforsaid Earle, and late possessed of two parts out of four of the said Lordship, have wee seen but few or none was shewed unto us made from othor Lords. The Leases of the Demaynes of Idle Milnes and some of the tenements in Windell, accepted so as wee could not certainly sett down what leases, grants or other assurances to the tenants there, and to have notice of all the grants made by Sir Ingram Clifford would have taken much time, and the expressing thereof in this book had been to small purpose, but if itt stand with their worships pleasure to have acknowledged what leases, warrants, grants or other assurances they have made themselves, these were it convenient by their officer to make a new at some Court held there, what leases, warrants, &c. have passed, and the dates, tenures, and determinations of the same deeds made as covenicntly can be entered in the void page left only in the latter end of this booke for that purpose.

There are many Tenements, within the Lordship, divers holts or hirsts of woods or underwoods, of which some have been cut down and springed to the Lord's uses, and some employed otherwise by the tenants for their own necessities, wherefore it were very requisite if it so stand with the pleasure of the sd lords that their commissioners and officers shd view the sd woods, and such as they think fit for the tenants use for houseboote, hedgeboote, and other things needful in and about their tenements.

There are also divers other things to be remembred there; as to provide that none of the Lords tenants to let or set any of their lands lying among the lands of Mr. Thompson, the Lord of East Eshalt, within the limits of the sd Lordship as afore appeareth, both by the map and title manerii fol. 2. without special license of the Lords officers there, and that the same division may be entered in the Court Rolls, least that the same being let for many years, there might in continuance of time, some doubt of time whether the same were in truth lands belonging to Idle or Eshalt, because some part thereof be mingled together as joint occupations might be cause of great controversies. Also it were requisite that there shd order be set down that every tenant acording to the quantity of his tenement, shd yearly either wall with stone or set with quickwood certain rood of their fence, which would in time both benefit the tenants and the Lord might the better cut the woods growing in their tenements for cole for the iron smythies, if the same shall hereafter be had in proper use with less damage to the poor tenants. With many such like things which are to be foreseen and provided for, by the commissioners or officers of the Lord, both for the benefit of themselves and help of their poor tenants, as their good descretion shall seem further meet and convenient.

To all that are to see or hear this writing Robert of Whirington sendeth greeting. Know ye that I have demised and granted to John the son of Henry of Heaton his free fishing throughout all my water of Idle as my land extendeth itself, to witt from the mills of Eaton unto the mores and bounders of . . . And likewise having granted unto the said John my free fishing in the pools near to the house Reynold the and also in with a shove and netts fitt for him, to the aforesaid fishing in the foresaid places fully to be exercised to be holden and had to the same John and his heirs, freely and quietly, and for inheritance without any complaint, or hindrance of mee and mine heirs for ever, reserving notwithstanding to mee and mine heirs fishing in the Dams of my Milnes, and in the pool made adjoining my Dams, in which pooles the afore said John or his heirs no fishing can have or claim unto themselves saving neverthless that I Robert and my heirs in all the water of Idle, aforesaid, and in the other places aforesaid, as we have been accustomed may fish at our pleasure; and for this graunt the foresaid John hath given unto mee 1 marke of silver, wherefore I and myne heirs to the foresaid John and his heirs his foresaid free fishings against all people will warrant. And least I or mine heires against this graunt hereafter shall be able to come the present writing, I have strengthened with the strength of my seale, there being wittnesses Hugh the son of Eaton. Malnafin of Hurfin, Robert of Banckes, Richard of Marchaste, Adam of Heyton, Alexander of Peeton, Robert of Herfyd of Thurneton, Nicholas sonne of Godfray of Ordsale, Godfrey sonne of Hughe of Thurneton, Thomas of Whirington, Walter of Retford clerke.

ANCIENT CHARTERS.

From the Hemingway MSS.

Transcribed, Translated and Annotated by

John Lister, M.A.

Continued from Page 217.

VII.

Sciant p*re*sentes & futuri. q*uo*d ego Thomas de Fercelay. dedi. concessi. & hac p*re*senti carta mea co*n*firmaui. Will*el*mo filio meo & her*edi*bus. uel asing*n*atis suis tota*m* ter*ra*m q*uam* emi de Simone. de Viridi. de Calu*er*lay sup*er* ouenames i*n* campo de Calu*er*lai. sc*ilicet*. duas acras ter*re*. & vnam acram & dimidia*m*. q*uam* emi. de Will*el*mo Scot. sc*ilicet*. dimid*iam* acram sup*er* les langelandes iux*ta* ter*ra*m He*n*rici cytharatoris. & vna p*er*ticata iac*et*. sup*er* beneland. iux*ta* ter*ra*m Simonis filii Iordani. & vna alia iac*et* sup*er* hutlailond. iux*ta* ter*ra*m dic*ti* Simon*is*. & vna p*er*ticata. iac*et* sup*er* Hallested iux*ta* ter*ra*m Thome de. Wudehal. & vna dimidia p*er*ticata sup*er* les Withinfurland. iux*ta* ter*ra*m Simonis filii Iord*ani*. & vna alia. dimid*ia* p*er*ticatata. iux*ta* ter*ra*m Hug*onis* Ber*carii*. p*re*ter*ea*. dedi ei. duas acras q*uas* emi de Rob*er*to p*ar*uo. iux*ta*. le brounflat. & vnam. dimid*iam* ac*ra*m q*uam* [emi] de Joh*anne* cler*ico*. inter les Sikes. tenen*dum* & habend*um* illi & her*edi*bus suis uel asing*n*atis suis c*um* lib*er*tatibus & c*om*munis. tante ter*re* p*er*tinen*ti*bus infr*a* Willam de Calu*er*lai & ex*tra* Reddendo inde annuatim mihi & her*edi*bus meis. vque d. med*ietatem* ad Pen*te*costen & ali*am* med*ietatem* ad festu*m* sanc*ti* Mart*ini* p*ro* o*mn*ibus. ser*u*iciis & ego Thomas & her*edes* mei p*re*dict*am* ter*ra*m p*re*dicto Will*el*mo & her*edi*bus suis uel asingnatis. in p*er*petuu*m* Warantizabi*mus* & defende*mus* ita. libe*re* sicud carte dic*to*r*um* viror*um* mi*hi*. testan*r*ur. Hiis. t*estibus* Jordano de Wudehal. Rob*er*to de Fercelay Will*el*mo filio suo Rog*er*o fab*ro*. Joh*anne* cler*ico*. & aliis multis.

[Seal lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know present and future that I, Thomas, of Fercelay have given, granted, and by this my present deed confirmed to William, my son, and his heirs or assigns all the land that I bought of Simon of the Green, of Calverlay, on Ouenames in the Field of Calverlai; to wit, two acres of land; and one acre and a half which I bought of William Scot; to wit, half an acre on the Langelandes, next to the land of Henry the Harper, and one rood lies on the Benelandes, next to the land of Simon Jordan-son; and one other lies on Hutlailondes, next the land of the said Simon; and one rood lies on Hallested, next the land of Thomas of Wudehal; and one half rood on the Withinfurlandes, next the land of Simon Jordan-son; and one other half rood (lies) next to the land of Hugh the Tanner (Shepperd?). Moreover, I have given to him two acres which I bought of Robert Little, nigh the Brounflat, and one half acre that I have bought of John the Clerk, between the Sikes. To Hold and Have to him and his heirs or assigns, with the liberties and rights of common to so much land pertaining within and without the town of Calverlay. Paying thereout, yearly, to me and my heirs 5 pence, a moieiy at Whitsuntide, and the other moiety at the feast of St. Martin, in lieu of all services. And I, Thomas, and my heirs will for ever Warrant and defend the aforesaid land to the aforesaid William and his heirs or assigns, as freely as the deeds of the men aforesaid do to me declare. Witnesses, Jordan of Wudehal; Robert of Fercelay; William his son; Roger the Smith; John the Clerk, and many others.

This is an interesting Deed illustrating, as it does, the ancient "Open Field" system of tenure. One acre and a half, *inter cetera*, of land is conveyed, consisting of a half acre in the Langelandes, a rood in the Benelandes, a rood in the Hutlailands, a rood in the Hallested [ing], a half rood in the Withins-inlandes, and a half rood near the land of Hugh the Tanner. This little estate—so sub-divided and scattered about through the various furlongs of the fields in these small parcels—had, as the Deed informs us, been purchased of William Scot. From the Add. MSS. in the British Museum (No. 16,588) we are able to glean something regarding the

previous history of this humble freehold and its owners. In fact, the Deed in the British Museum is the very one by which Thomas of Fercelay acquired the property from William Scott. From it we learn that William "called Scott," of Calverley, who, carefully described as the son of William, son of Avelinus Scott, inhibits in his Charter, any assignment to Jews or monks by the grantee, had granted this 1½ acre to Thomas of Fercelay. But while, in our Deed, the half acre in the Langelandes is described as near the land of Henry the Harper, in the *British Museum* Deed it is stated to lie between the lands of William the Miller and Samme (sic) the Fuller. The *perticata—roda* in the *British Museum* Deed —in the Benelands is described as lying between the land of John At-gate *(ad portam)* and that of Simon Jordan-son. In our Deed it lies near the land of Simon Jordan-son. The rood in the Hallested[ing] is in the *British Museum* Deed not near the land of Thomas of Wudehal, but between the lands of John At-gate, and those of Samme the Fuller. The rood in the Hutlailandes, also, is described as situate between the lands of Samme the Fuller, and those of William Jordan-son, in place of being near the land of Simon Jordan-son. The two half roods in the *British Museum* Deed are respectively placed between the lands of Robert the Fuller, and those of William Jordan-son, and the lands of Samme the Fuller, and those of William Jordan-son. These little differences in the two Deeds indicate that these small plots in in the common fields were frequently changing hands.

In our Deed the first two acres mentioned are stated to have been purchased of Simon of the Green, of Calverley. This purchase Deed, also in the *British Museum*, (Add. MSS. No. 16592.) witnesses that Simon of the Green (the name is in English here), gave the two acres in question, in a place which is called Ouenam, to Thomas, son of William of Ferselay, and the acres are represented as stretching toward the royd-land (*essartum*) of Roger of the Hill on the east. A Sir William of Ferselay (a priest probably), and a Robert of the same are among the witnesses to this Charter—the same Robert and his son William, perchance, who attest our Charter. From another Charter in the *British Museum* (Add. MSS. 16584), we find that a Simon of Ferseley married Alice, daughter of Robert Scot, who confirms by her Deed the gift of one acre of land with buildings, in Tyrsale, made to the canons of St. Mary of Woodkirk by her late husband.

VIII.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri. quod ego Adam Samson de Pugdesaia dedi & concessi & hac presenti mea carta confirmaui deo & sancto Johanni. & fratribus Hospitalis Ierusalem. vnam bouatam terre in Pugdesaia. scilicet illam quam Petrus filius Gunnolfi tenuit. & vnum toftum scilicet illud quod predictus Petrus tenuit, liberam & quietam ab omni seculari seruicio in puram & perpetuam elemosinam. in bosco in pano. in viis in semitis. in pasturis in pascuis. Cum omnibus libertatibus. & aisamentis predicte terre pertinentibus. Et ego Adam & heredes mei Warantizabimus prenominatam terram. deo & sancto Johanni & fratribus hospitalis Ierusalem vbique & erga omnes homines. Hiis. testibus. Ada de Roinauilla. Samsone de Wridlisfort. Ricardo de Tange. Simone de Ferselaia. Helia de Gurnsale. Galfrido de Pugdesaia. Simone de Asteburne. & multis aliis.

[Seal lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know all as well present as future that I, Adam Samson of Pugdesay, have given and granted &c., to God and Saint John and to the Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem one bovate of land in Pugdesay; to wit, that which Peter, the son of Gunnolf, held, and one toft; to wit, that which the aforesaid Peter held, free and quit from all secular service, in pure and perpetual alms, in wood, in plain, in roads, in paths, in pastures, in feedings, with all the liberties and easements to the aforesaid land belonging. And I, Adam, and my heirs will Warrant the aforesaid land to God and Saint John and to the Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem, evereywhere and against all men. Witnesses, Adam of Roinaville; Samson of Wridlisfort; Richard of Tange; Simon of Ferselay; Helias of Gurnsale; Geoffrey of of Pugdesay; Simon of Asteburne, and many others.

This Charter seems to belong to the reign of Henry III., (1216-72). The name of Adam Samson, the donor, in company with those of three of the witnesses—Adam of Roinaville *alias* Reinville, Richard of Tange, and Simon of Astburne *alias* Estburne—appear as attesting a grant of four acres of land in *Pudekescia*, made by Sigheric, daughter of Samson of Alreton, to Kirkstall Abbey. The name of Samson of Wridlisfort, another witness, is also to be found in a Charter assigned by Whitaker to a rather later date than that of Sigheric, whereby Adam, son of William, son of Samson of Alreton, gave the Manor of Allerton to the same abbey. These two Charters are dated by Whitaker about 1190, but, with all due deference to so great an authority, the character of the caligraphy, and

other little tokens in our Charter, seem to indicate that that date may be somewhat too early.*

Adam Samson, *alias* Sampson, and his family were liberal benefactors to the religious houses, and to Kirkstall in particular. Adam himself is credited, in the "Little Register of the lands" of the Abbey, with the gift of five acres of land in Pudsey, to wit:—"Three acres which belonged to Roger his brother, and which are situate in Pilet-croft, and one acre in Coldweldayle, and one toft in Fucelwell wherein are three roods of land, and one rood of land which lies towards Bercroft."† The late Mr. Simeon Rayner ‡ assigns—I know not on what authority—the date 1280 to this gift. Adam also gave to the Abbey, "all his land from the well [brook] that is at the head of the meadow [called] Moachor in Pudsey field as far, in width, as the dyke *(fossatum)* Ankerim, and, in length, from the well aforesaid up to the land of Roger le Scot towards the north, and likewise in length from the dyke, Ankerim, up to the dyke of John of Barkestone, [and] all the land which I have in Grimflat, between the land of Richard Tange and the land of my sister, Agnes." § In the "Little Register" of Kirkstall it is also recorded that Walter, the son of Adam, gave an annual rent of 2/-, issuing out of the lands of Richard of Pudsey, carpenter, and that he also endowed the monks with the meadow "which is called the Moachor Meadow." The Charter, whereby Walter confirmed his gift of the 2/- annuity, is printed by Stevens.** Adam's daughter, Dionisia, following her brother's example, also made a gift to these Cistercians of an annuity of 2/-, of which 1/- was charged upon one house and a toft in the possession of Simon, son of Claricia; 6d. upon a *royd* (essartum) occupied by Robert Thomas-son, and 6d. upon a house and one acre of land occupied by John, son of John Pye. †† Walter Adam-son was one of the favoured few to whom the privilege of burial within the precints of the Abbey was granted.

IX.

Sciant p*re*sentes & futuri. quod ego Matild*is* filia. Gilb*er*ti. de Pugesay quietum clamaui in p*er*petuu*m*. de me et he*redibus* meis. Joh*anni*. de Bradeford d*omi*no meo et he*redibus* suis u*el* asing*natis* p*ro* v*q*ue solid*is*. arg*enti* & vno bushellio auenar*um* vnam hoxganddale t*er*re. in t*er*ritorio de Pugesay & Jacet int*er* t*er*ram Will*elmi* filii Joh*annis* in aquilone. & t*er*ram Rob*er*ti Yodl*ani* et reliq*ua*.. uersus Le crimbil Ric*ardi* carp*entarii*. In Austro & vna ext*re*mitas tendit sup*er* domu*m* Auic*ie* filie tenend*um* et Habend*um* cu*m* lib*er*tatibus et co*m*munis tante t*er*re spectantibus. et ego Matild*is* & he*redes* mei p*redict*am t*er*ram p*redicto* J. & he*redibus*. suis u*el* asing*natis* suis in p*er*petuu*m* Warantizabi*mus*. Hiis t*estibus*. Jord*ano*. de Wudehalle. Rob*erto* Paiteuin Elia canitore. & m*ultis* al*iis*.

[Seal lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know present and future that I, Matilda, daughter of Gilbert of Pugesay, have for ever quit-claimed of me and my heirs, in consideration of five shillings of silver, and one bushel of oats, to John of Bradeford, my lord, one *hoxganddale* of land, in the territory of Pugesay; and it lies, on the north, between the land of John Williamson, and, on the south, the land of Richard the carpenter, and one end stretches up to the house of Avice, daughter of Robert Yodlan, and the other towards the Crimbil. To Hold and Have with the liberties and rights of common to such a quantity of land belonging. And I, Matilda, and my heirs, will Warrant, &c. Witnesses:—Jordan of Wudehalle; Robert Paitevin; Elias the minstrel (?); and many others.

X.

Sciant p*re*sentes & futu*ri*. quod ego Matild*is*. fil*ia*. Gilleb*er*ti. de Pugesay. dedi. concessi & hac p*re*senti carta mea co*n*firmaui. Will*elm*o filio Joh*annis* de. Pugesay & he*redibus* u*el* asing*n*atis suis vnu*m* hoxgandale. in t*er*ritorio de Pugesai. Jace*n*tem int*er* t*er*ram. dicti Will*elmi*. in Aq*ui*lone & t*er*ram Ric*ardi* Carpent*arii*. in Austro. & vna ext*re*mitas tendit. su*per* domu*m* Auicie fil*ie* Rob*er*ti. Yodlani & alt*er*a. vs*que* le Crimbil. Tenend*um*. & Habend*um*. illi & he*redibus*. u*el* as*ingnatis*. suis in feodo & he*re*ditate lib*ere*. q*uie*te c*um* lib*er*tatibus & co*m*munis tante t*er*re p*er*tine*n*tibus infra willam & ext*ra*. & ego Matild*is* & he*redes* mei. p*redict*am t*er*ram dicto. Will*elm*o & he*redibus* u*el* asing*n*atis in p*er*petuu*m* Warantizabi*mus* Hiis testib*us* Iord*ano*. de Wudehalle. Rob*erto* Paitewin. Elia canitore Rob*erto* ser*u*iente. & mult*is* aliis.

[Seal lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know present and future that I, Matilda, daughter of Gilbert of Pugesay, have given, &c., to

* Whitaker, *Loidis et Elmete*, vol. I., p. 125.

† See Stevens' *History of the Ancient Abbeys, Monasteries, &c.*, London, 1723, vol. II. app., p. 263.

‡ Rayner, *History and Antiquities of Pudsey*, London, 1887, p. 158.

§ Stevens, vol. II. app., p 263.

** Stevens, vol. II., p. 255

†† Stevens, vol. II. app., p. 263.

William, son of John of Pugesay, and to his heirs, or assigns, one *Hoxgandale*, in the territory of Pugesai, lying on the north between the land of the said William, and, on the south, the land of Richard the carpenter, and [whereof] one end stretches up to the house of Avice, daughter of Robert Yodlan, and the other to the Crimbil. To Hold and Have to him and his heirs, or assigns, in fee and inheritance, freely [and] quietly, with the liberties and rights of common to such a quantity of land within and without the town belonging. And I, Matilda, and my heirs will Warrant, &c. Witnesses :—Jordan of Wudehalle ; Robert Paitewin ; Elias the Minstrel (?) ; Robert the Serjeant ; and many others.

These two Charters appear to belong to the latter days of the reign of Henry III, or to the early ones of Edward I. Among the *Additional Charters*, (No. 16590) in the British Museum is one whereby Gilbert (probably the husband of Matilda), son of Roger of Pudegesay, sells his grange in that town to John of Bradeforth—probably the same local magnate as he whom Matilda denominates her lord. Gilbert would seem to have been one of the sons of Roger of Pudsey, of Tiresall, who levied a fine on lands there in the 3rd year of Henry III.* He had, apparently, another daughter, Elena, who gave (*Add Charter*, No 16677) to John-at-the-Well, of Pudsey, part of a toft there, to be held of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The William, Son of John of Pugesay, to whom, in charter IX, Matilda granted the "hoxgandale," may have been the William, son of John of Pudsey, who, according to Mr. Rayner, was witness, to Add. Charter, No. 16719, (*temp.* Edw. I), and whose father, John, is stated by our Pudsey historian† to have been the fourth son of Henry of Pudsey—lord of the Manor of Pudsey. Mr. Rayner has taken great and most commendable pains to compile the early pedigree of this family, but the circumstance, that in these remote times the name of a town or hamlet was not monopolized by any single family, renders his enterprise—at least in my eyes—not so conclusively certain in its results as could be desired. The land conveyed in both the Deeds, as evidenced by the description of the boundaries, appears to have been the same identical *dole*, and the question naturally arises, How came it to be granted by one donor to two different donees ? Both Charters, judging by the names of the witnesses, would seem to be of even date, the former, however, being a Release ; the latter a Feoffment. The circumstance, that the consideration named in the Deed of Release was partly paid in kind, viz.—a bushel of oats, is noteworthy. The term "hoxgandale," occurring in both the Charters, is surely also an interesting one. It evidently means a *dole* (strip of meadow)—"oxgang-land," though I have not met with this composite word in any other Deeds.

The name *Crimbil*, which is mentioned as the boundary of one end of the *dole*, is still preserved in the township under its modified form, *Crimbles*, and has secured a new lease of life as the designation of one of the Board Schools of nineteenth century Pudsey. Mr. Wheater—quoted by Rayner in his *History*, p. 138—derives the word "from the Norse expression *kraum bol*, the farm 'house in the nook." Altogether these two Charters are of no little interest, and are worthy of having been rescued from the long obscurity in which they have for so many centuries reposed.

The names of John of Bradford, Richard (of Pudsey) the carpenter, Robert Yodlan-son, Jordan of Wudehalle, have all figured in one or more of the Charters already given. Robert Paitewin's name will occur in subsequent Charters. Was he one of the Paitewins, lords of Headingley ?.

* Rayner, *History of Pudsey*, p. 9, and note †.

† *History of Pudsey*, p. 11.

XI.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri. Quod ego Walterus de Frithebec. & Sigreda uxor mea cum concessu heredum nostrorum dedimus & concessimus & hac presenti [carta] nostra confirmauimus Petro filio Willelmi [A]lani In maritagio cum Alicia filia nostra medietatem tocius terre nostre que fuit Gilberti de Vlekotis. & medietatem tocius redditus terre illius pro homagio suo & seruicio sine retenemento. Habendum de nobis & heredibus nostris ille & heredes sui in feodo et hereditate. libere & quiete cum omnibus libertatibus & aisiamentis prædicte terre pertinentibus. Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris ille & heredes sui. xxvi. d. per annum & obolum. pro omni seruicio. Scilicet. vijtem d. ad festum Sancti Michaelis & vijtem ad pa[sca] & tres obolos. ad Pentecosten. & v. d. & obolum. in die ascensionis domini. & v. d. & ob. ad festum Sancti Martini. Et ego Walterus & Sigreda & heredes nostri Warantizabimus prenominatam terram cum redditibus prefato Petro & heredibus eius inperpetuum. Hiis testibus. Hugone de Suilingtuna. Thoma de Thornetuna. Rogero Scotto. Ada clerico. Roberto clerico. Henrico Scot. Simone de Ferselaia. Willelmo filio Hugonis. Ada Samson. & aliis.

[Seals lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know all, as well present as future, that I, Walter of Frithebec, and Sigreda, my wife, with

the consent of our heirs, have given and granted, and by this our present Charter confirmed to Peter, son of William Alan, on [his] marriage with Alice, our daughter, the moiety of all our land which belonged to Gilbert of Ulekotis, and the moiety of all the rent of that land, in consideration of his homage and service, without reserve. He and his heirs to have [it] of us and our heirs in fee and inheritance, freely and quietly, together with all the liberties and easements to the aforesaid land belonging. Rendering there out, he and his heirs, to us and our heirs 26½d. per annum, in lieu of every service; to wit, seven pence at the feast of St. Michael, and seven pence at Easter, and three half-pence at Pentecost, and 5½d. on the day of the Lord's Ascension, and 5½d. at the feast of St. Martin. And I, Walter, and Sigreda, and our heirs will Warrant the land afore-named, together with its rents, to the aforesaid Peter, and his heirs for ever. Witnesses:—Hugh of Swilington; Thomas of Thornetun; Roger Scot; Adam the clerk; Robert the clerk; Henry Scot; Simon of Ferselay; William Hugh-son; Adam Samson; and others.

XII.

Sciant omnes presentes & futuri quod ego Alicia filia Walteri de Frithebec In mea viduitate. et In ligia potestate mea. dedi & concessi & hac presenti carta mea confirmaui. Ricardo filio meo pro Homagio. & seruicio suo. vnam partem terre mee In Vlinstorpe. scilicet totum illud toftum sine Retenemento quod Iacet Inter toftum Gilberti cartar & toftum Roberti pandochinatoris cum gardino & cum omnibus pertinenciis. Et quinque acras terre In Vlinstorpe scilicet vnam acram terre In duue(?)holt et duas acras terre. In essarto H . . . (?) cum prato. et duas acras terre In moho*rode. et Redditum duodecim denariorum de terra quam Simon filius Henrici tenet de me. et Homaginm & seruicium eiusdem Simonis & heredum suorum. illi & heredibus suis tenendum. et Habendum de me & heredibus meis In feudo & hereditate. libere. et quiete. cum omnibus libertatibus comunis & aysiamentis Infra villam de Pudkesay & extra tante terre pertinentibus Soluendo annuatim mihi uel Heredibus meis quinque denarios. scilicet medietatem ad pasca & medietatem ad festum Sancti Micahelis pro omnibus seruiciis. Et ego Alicia & heredes mei predicto Ricardo & suis heredibus predictas terras cum omnibus pertinenciis prescriptis vbique & contra omnes homines Inperpetuum Warantizabimus et defendemus Hiis testibus. Ricardo de Tonge. Willelmo Scoto. Willelmo de Wodehale. Ada Scoto. Hugone filio Ricardi de Tirsale. Rogero Alano. Johanne de Bradeforth. Johanne de Bercroft. Et aliis.

[Seal lost.]

TRANSLATION.

Know all, present and future, that I, Alice, daughter of Walter of Frithebec, have in my widowhood, and in [the exercise of] my lawful power, given and granted, and by this present Charter confirmed to Richard, my son, in consideration of his homage and service, one part of my land in Ulinstorpe; to wit, all that toft, without reserve, which lies between the toft of Gilbert Cartar and the toft of Richard the Ale-seller [or Taverner], together with a garden and with all appurtenances. And five acres of land in Ulinstorpe; to wit, one acre of land in Duve(?)-holt, and two acres of land in H . . 's royd (or rode), together with a meadow; and two acres of land in Moho*-rode; and a rent of twelve pence [issuing] out of the land which Simon, Henry-son (or Harryson) holds of me; and the homage and service of the same Simon and his heirs to him and his heirs, To Hold and Have of me and my heirs in fee and inheritance, freely and quietly, together with all the liberties, [rights of] common and easements, within and without the town of Pudkesay, to such land pertaining. Paying, yearly, to me, or to my heirs, five pence; to wit, a moiety at Easter, and a moiety at the feast of Saint Michael in place of all services. And I, Alice, and my heirs will for ever Warrant and defend the lands aforesaid, together with all their appurtenances afore-written, to the aforesaid Richard, everywhere and against all men. Witnesses:—Richard of Tonge; William Scot; William of Wodehalle; Adam Scot; Hugh Richard-son, of Tirsale; Roger Alan; John of Bradeforth; John of Bercrofte; and others.

These two Charters, may also, be safely asserted to have been written during the protracted reign of Henry III. Their caligraphy is of the cursive character prevalent at that period, and is sometimes, particularly in the case of abbreviated names of persons and places, a little difficult to decipher. The former of the two Deeds is of the nature of a marriage settlement—the latter is a grant made by the widow of the same marriage to her son.

Of the donors—the Frithebecs, whose name appears to have been borrowed from the parish-town of Firbeck, near Tickhill—I know next to nothing. From No. 16596, of *Additional Charters*, in the British Museum, it seems that Walter of Frithebec of our Charters had a son Ellis, who sold to William Alan, of Pudsey,—the father, perchance, of Peter, Alice of Frithebec's husband—a rent-charge of nine pence issuing out of land which Adam Roger-son held of him, together with the service and homage of the same Adam and his heirs. Unlike the Frithebecs, the Alan family are constantly named in Deeds relating to Pudsey. Peter Alan, the husband of

Alice, I find, made a grant to his son, Richard, of half an oxgang of land in Ulinstorpe—or Ulvistorpe, as the name may alternatively be rendered—together with the buildings thereon planted; also of one toft, lying between the toft of William Bernard-son; and of the moiety of the *royd* called Gilbert-royd (*assartum Gilberti*).* A William, son of Richard Alayn, of Pudsey—not improbably son of the Richard to whom the widow of Walter of Frithebec granted the toft, &c., as recorded in the latter af our two Charters —married Matilda, daughter of John of the Green, of Tyresall,† and he seems to have been living in 1316. In the Poll Tax return, for the year 1379, a William Allan, of Pudsey—perhaps the same man as the William named above—and his wife figure as contributing their groat to that obnoxious tribute.

Reference has already been made to many of the witnesses whose names attest the sealing and delivery of these two Deeds.

*Add. Charters, No. 16,604, British Museum.

†Rayner, *History of Pudsey*, *pp.* 25-27.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRADFORD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Being a List of Books, Pamphlets, &c., by authors, natives of or connected with the district.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 209.

MAGUINNESS, REV. J. T.

The Rights of the Church of England, in relation to the attacks of the Liberation Society: a Sermon. 8vo., 12pp.
Sewell, Bradford, 1885.

MANN, W. P.

The Protestant Faith, what is it? A letter to Dr. Close, dean of Carlisle. 4to., 8pp.
Sewell, Bradford, 1866.

MANNINGHAM.

Rules and Orders to be observed by the Members of the New Benevolent Society at Manningham, commenced February 14th, 1784, at the New Globe. Corrected and revised, with amendments made in the year 1793, by a select committee. 8vo., 16pp.
John Nicholson. Bradford, 1794.

Memorial of the Laying of the Foundation Stone and Consecration of St. Paul's Church, 1846-8. 8vo., 16pp.
W. Byles, Bradford, 1848.

MARGERISON, SAMUEL.

The Calverley Parish Registers, with a description of the Church and a sketch of its History prior to 1650 down to 1880. 8vo., 3 vols. C. F. Sewell, Bradford.

MARSHALL, J. H.

Our Great Work and how to do it. With preface by the Rev. James R. Campbell. Two editions. 12mo., 26pp
Byles, Bradford, 1859.

MATHESON, JAMES.

The Duty and Ability of the Church speedily to Evangelise the Heathen World. A Sermon preached before the auxiliary Missionary Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, at Bradford, June 6th, 1836. 8vo., 24pp. W. Byles, Bradford, 1836.

MAWSON, JOHN.

Ruin: a Poem, 12mo., 20pp.
E. Keighley, Bradford, 1831.

MCBURNIE, DAVID.

Toryism Unmasked. Martyr, Maid, &c. 8vo, 120pp. Baines, Leeds, 1835.

Mental Exercises of a Working Man. 8vo, 134pp. Bradford, 1854.

MCFARLAW, REV. M.

Remarks on the Review of a Pamphlet called the History of the Baptists. Preface dated "Daisy Hill, Nov. 3rd, 1814." 12mo., 19pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1814.

McGOWEN, W. T.

Town Clerk of Bradford. The Sewage of Manufacturing Towns, read before the British Association Meeting in Bradford, Sept. 1873. 8vo., 23pp.
Byles, Bradford, 1873.

McKECHNIE, REV. A., Primitive Methodist Minister.

Sugar Candy for spoiled Husbands; or the Wife at Home. 8vo., 15pp.
Harrison, Bingley, 1864.

The right sort of Stuff to make a man of. 8vo., 16pp. Draper, Bradford, 1864.

McLAREN, WALTER S. B.

Technical Schools and Workshops on the Continent. A lecture delivered at the Technical School, Bradford. 8vo., 43pp.
Green, Edinburgh, 1879.

MEASOR, C. P.

Inspector of Factories, Criminal Correction, Remarks and Suggestions. 8vo., 60pp.
Sewell, Bradford, 1864.

MEDLEY, REV. S.

Hymns. The second edition, enlarged. 12mo., 130pp. BRADFORTH, Printed by George Nicholson. 1789.

MIALL, REV. J. G.

Footsteps of our Forefathers, what they suffered and what they sought. 8vo., illustrated, 368pp. London, 1851.

Memorials of Early Christianity. 8vo., illustrated, 372pp. London, 1853.

Sermons to the Young. 8vo., 33pp.
Dale, Bradford, 1852.

Funeral Sermon on the Death of Edward Kenion, Esq., preached at Salem Chapel, March 20th, 1864. Byles, Bradford.

Yorkshire Illustrations of English History, with vignettes. 8vo., 344pp.
London, 1865

Congregationalism in Yorkshire: a chapter of Modern Church History. 8vo., 395pp.
London, 1868.

Mr. Miall was pastor of Salem Congregational Chapel, Bradford, from its opening in 1836 to 1876, when he resigned his charge.

MIALL, LOUIS C.

Physical Geography and natural productions of Bradford and the neighbourhood. A series of papers reprinted from the *Bradford Review*. 4to., 14pp.
Abram Holroyd, Bradford, 1863.

And Carrington. The Flora of the West Riding. 8vo., 100pp. Leeds, 1862.

Anatomy of the Skull of the Crocodile. 1862.

Catalogue of the Bradford Philosophical Society's Collections.

Notes on the Museum of the Bradford Philosophical Society, intended for the use of visitors. 12mo., 35pp.
James Hanson, Bradford, 1866.

MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN (nat. Pudsey).

All's Fair in Love; a story in *Yorkshire Magazine*. 1872.

The Weyvers awn Almenack. 1875-6-7-8.

"The Voice of Spring" in North Country Words, 2nd vol., reprinted "in Garland of Poetry," by A. Holroyd. 1873.

MILNE, S. M., Calverley.

The Representation of the People of the West Riding, with map. 8vo., 20pp.
Dale, Bradford, 1873.

MITCHELL, HENRY.

Report of the Paris Universal Exhibition. 8vo., 75pp. Byles, Bradford, 1878.

MITTON, REV. H. A.

The position of the Evangelical Clergy in reference to the Book of Common Prayer, in answer to Dr. Parker: two Lectures delivered in St. George's Hall, January 9th and February 8th, 1886. 8vo, 54pp.
Sewell, Bradford, 1886.

MODERN ATHEISM; or the Pretentions of Secularism examined.

A course of Lectures delivered in the Atheneum, Thornton, by Rev. J. Gregory, Thornton, G. W. Conder, Leeds, J. A. Savage, Wilsden, and Enoch Meller, Halifax. 12mo., 165pp.
W. Byles, Bradford, 1853.

MORGAN, REV. WM., Incumbent of Christ Church.

The Pastoral Visitor: a monthly miscellany, commencing January, 1815, ceased December, 1816. 12mo., 24 nos.

In the farewell address, Mr. Morgan says, "I now conclude my labours among you in this way. I find it difficult to get the numbers properly distributed, so as to get some profit by the sale, and give it to the poor; but I am mistaken; I therefore cannot afford to lose by publishing. When I began this work I was curate of the parish, I am now only curate of a congregation in it." Mr. Morgan was first Incumbent of Christ Church, Bradford. Previously he was Curate under Mr. Crosse. He married Miss Branwell, cousin of Mrs. Bronte, and died

Selection of Psalms and Anthems. 16mo., 126pp. Inkersley, Bradford, 1818.

Christian Instruction, consisting of sermons, essays, addresses, reflections, tales, anecdotes, &c., for the use of families, schools, and readers in general. 8vo., 2 vols. London, 1824-6.

The Welsh Weaver, a Tale.

The Parish Priest pourtrayed in the life, character, and ministry of the Rev. John Crosse, M.A., late Vicar of Bradford, with portrait. 8vo., 227pp.
Henry Wardman, Bradford, 1841.

Religion: a friendly address by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, B D., to the inhabitants of Bradford on completing forty years of his ministry among them, Palm-Sunday, 1811—1851. 24mo., 21pp.
H. Wardman, Bradford, no date.

MORAVIANS.

The Brotherly Agreement and Declaration concerning the Rules and Orders of the Brethren's Congregation at Pudsey, Gummersal, Mirfield, and Wyke. 8vo., 39pp. Printed in the Year 1777.

Moravians and Bohemian Brethren (account of), containing Life of John Huss, History of the Church of the Brethren, Discipline of the Church, and Address of John Amos Comenius. 8vo., 155pp.
Blackburn, Bradford, 1822.

An Epitome of the History of the Church of the United Brethren in the way of Question and Answer for the information of young persons. 8vo., 96pp.
Parkinson and Drake, Bradford, 1850.

Celebration of the Centenary Jubilee of the Congregation of the United Brethren in Wyke, Mirfield, Gomersal, and Fulneck, April, 1855. 8vo., 105pp.
W. Mallalieu, 1855.

History of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren, by the Rev. John Holmes, of Fulneck. 2 vols., 8vo.
T. Inkersley, Bradford, 1825.

MUNDELLA, A. J.

Arbitration as a means of preventing Strikes. A Lecture delivered at Bradford Mechanics' Institute, July 5th, 1868. 12mo., 24pp. J. Hanson, Bradford, 1868.

NAYLOR, REV. M. J.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church, Bradford, on Monday, August 13th, 1810, before the brethren of the Ancient and Honourable Order of Free and Accepted Masons assembled there to celebrate the birthday of His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, G.M., by the Rev. brother M. J. Naylor, B.D., Vicar of Peniston; Lecturer of the Parish Church of Wakefield, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo., 16pp.
Nicholson, Halifax, 1810.

NESBIT, ANTHONY, Schoolmaster of the Classical, Commercial and Mathematical Academy, Westgate, Bradford.

Complete Treatise on Practical Land Surveying. 8vo., 216pp. Leeds, 1816.

Introduction to English Parsing. Dedicated to Geo. Mossman, Esq., M.D. 18mo., 240pp. Nicholson, Bradford, 1817.

Practical Mensuration adapted to the Education of Youth. Dedicated to Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esq. 8vo 295pp.
Leeds, 1817.

Key to the same. Dedicated to Matthew Thompson, Esq., Manningham Lodge, &c. 8vo., 188pp. Leeds, 1817.

Practical Treatise on Arithmetic, &c. Dedicated to the inhabitants of Manchester. 2nd Edition, 8vo., 383pp.
Manchester, January, 1830.

In addition to the above, Nesbit published a "Practical Treatise on Guaging," and one or two other works of a like character, many of which have been very popular, and gone through several editions.

An exhaustive biography of Nesbit would be very interesting. He commenced his career as a schoolmaster at Wortley, near Leeds. Possessing great natural abilities and uncommon aptness for mathematical studies, we find him, while there, in company with some of the ablest local mathematicians of the time, contributing algebraic problems to various periodicals, in which a corner was devoted to such questions. About 1815 he removed to Bradford, where he had a school several years, and acquired a high reputation for scholastic ability. He next went to Manchester, where he opened a similar establishment, in Sidney Street, which in about ten years afterwards he sold to his brother, Jacob Nesbit, who (Anthony subsequently informs the public) "had excellent accommodation for a limited number of young ladies and boarders." Finally he migrated to Kensington House Academy 38, Kensington Lane, Lambeth, and immediately after his settlement there, published "An Essay on Education," designed evidently to promote his new venture, which is therein denominated "The Commercial, Mathematical and Philosophical Academy, conducted by A. Nesbit & Sons, with efficient Assistants." Though only a small book, this "Essay" is interesting, as it shows very clearly what an eye Anthony had for business. The introduction is utilized mainly to describe the extraordinary advantages offered by his Establishment for the education of youth, together with a list of his publications, while the main part deals briefly with what the writer considers essential for a genteel training, which in his view embraces almost every branch of science, philosophy, morals and religion. There is appended also a list of works suitable for the study of these, and a reference at the close is made to the advantages Nesbits' establishment afforded with regard to them, adding that "J. C. Nesbit, the son, gives instruction in chemistry, galvanism, magnetism, electro-magnetism, and other branches of natural philosophy."

NEWCOMBE, THOMAS, M.A.

Life of John Sharp, D.D., Archbishop of York, collected and edited from his Diary. 8vo., 2 vols., portrait.
London, 1825.

NICHOLSON, GEO., Printer and Publisher, Bradford.

He was one of the sons of John Nicholson, Bookseller and Stationer, Bradford. The following advertisement from the *Leeds Mercury* of July 17th, 1781, sufficiently explains the advent of the family into this town:—

"John Nicholson, Bookseller, takes this method

of acquainting the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately removed from Keighley, and opened a shop in Bradford (Westgate), where he intends carrying on as usual the Bookselling, Binding, &c.

Their obedient servant, JOHN NICHOLSON.

N.B.—Full value given for any parcels of old Books."

As printer of books or pamphlets John Nicholson or conjointly with his son John, does not appear to have been much concerned, as only one publication of this kind has yet turned up, namely "A sermon on the death of Mrs. Phillips, preached at Keighley, by the Rev. T. Lillie. Printed and sold by J. Nicholson & Son, Bradford." And by himself alone, nothing prior to the "Manningham Benevolent Society's Rules," described above, dated 1794. And his sons George and Edward, after they left him to start business on their own account, about 1786, under the name of "Nicholsons," did not do much in this way either, as only one pamphlet printed by them can be named, and that is "On the Wool Question, by John Hustler." But this partnership must have been of short duration, because a chap book, entitled "The History of Fair Rosamond, mistress to Henry II., sold at George Nicholson's office, Bradforth," although not dated, was evidently printed by him alone soon afterwards. And this must be held as marking the time when George struck out the new line so industriously followed in after years, of composing for his own press, or reproducing by it the numerous short pieces in prose or verse, or the small volume epitomes of the works of the most notable English authors. So many were they that only a fragment of them could be mentioned here. His first productions were a series of 125 printed cards, a few on both sides, on moral, humourous, topographical and religious subjects, which were arranged in five small cardboard cases. These tablets were sold singly at 1d. each if printed on one side only, and 1½d. if on both, and the cases at 2d. each, Many of the earlier cards were printed at Bradford about 1797, others of a later date were produced at Manchester, whither he partially removed his business, and on some both towns are named. At Manchester and subsequently at Poughnill, near Ludlow, then Stourport, he amplified these cards into small neat books, of which, although the number was considerable, it is now rare to meet with a copy. Most of them are of a highly moral or educational character, printed in a beautifully clear type, and illustrated more or less by eminent artists, such as Bewick, Cobbold, Craig, Romney, and others. In catalogues where volumes occur, they are generally noted as of the Stourport press. They date from 1798 to 1810 or 12, and number two or three score. It is said he and others hawked them over a wide district in Shropshire, and that notwithstanding these evidences of Nicholson's industry, he acquired but indifferent pecuniary results.

One work he published early in the present century at Stourport, of a distinct character from the preceding, namely, the "Cambrian Traveller's Guide." This book has gone through many editions, and is yet considered the best of its kind on the subject.

NICHOLSON, JOHN, Poet.

Airedale in Ancient Times; Elwood and Elvina; The Poacher, and other poems. Illustrated with view of the Druid's Altar and waterfall at Goit Stock. 8vo., 198pp. London, 1825.

The Lyre of Ebor; Fall of Belshazzar; Genius of Intemperance, and other poems. 8vo., 218pp. G. & E. Nicholson, Bradford, 1827.

Between these, Nicholson published several minor pieces, such as, Lines on the Grand Musical Festival at York in 1825; Desultory Thoughts on the Revival of Commerce in 1826; and Lines on the present state of the country, 1826. And subsequently other small productions were issued concurrently with the reprinting of the first two, till his death in 1843.

Poetical Works, with sketch of his life, by John James. Portrait, 8vo., 204pp. Stanfield, Bradford, 1854.

First edition, by James, is dated 1844, shortly after the poet's death.

Poetical Works. 8vo, 268pp., 4th edition. Thomas Harrison & Son, Bingley, 1859.

Collected and edited by William Dearden, who then resided in Bradford, to which was added a life of Nicholson by John James. This was done for the benefit of the poet's widow, and had a large sale, running through four editions in a few years.

The Poems of: (embracing such as are believed the best and most worthy of preservation,) reprinted from the originals published in the Poet's lifetime, with a sketch of his life by John James, edited by Abram Holroyd, Saltaire; illustrated by 13 plates. 8vo., 201pp. T. Harrison, Bingley, 1876.

Poetical Works. 8vo., 431pp. Brear, Bradford, 1876.

Collected and edited by William G. Hird. This is a handsome volume, neatly printed and illustrated, and much more complete than the former collection. There are several omissions, however, such as: The Airedale Poet's Walk through Knaresborough; The Factory Child; and two or three small things. Probably they were not considered up to the mark in literary excellence.

NOAKS, JOHN.

Letter to Edward Baines on his treatment of W. E. Forster and the Leeds election. 8vo., 16pp. Faulkner, Leeds, 18—.

OASTLER, RICHARD, Fixby Hall.

Vicarial Tithes, Halifax. A true statement of Facts and Incidents, by R. O., Steward to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., and delegate for the Township of Fixby. 8vo., 186pp. Holden, Halifax, 1827.

A true and correct Report of a most marvellous and interesting meeting (reported lately to have been held in a certain wood) to discuss the Factory Question and the speeches thereon. 12mo., 4pp. Wardman, Bradford, no date, about 1833.

A Seasoned Christmas Pie for the great Liar of the North, prepared, cooked, baked, and presented by R. O. 8vo., 36pp. J. Atkinson, Bradford, 1834.

A letter to those Sleek, Pious, Holy, Devout Dissenters, Messrs. Get-all, Keep-all, Grasp-all, Scrape-all, Whip-all, Gull-all, Cheat-all, Cant-all, Work-all, Sneak-all, Lie-well, Swear-well,

Scratchem, &c. The shareholders in the *Bradford Observer* in answer to their attack on Richard Oastler, in that paper of July 17th, 1834, with an introduction containing a report of the solemn secret conference lately held with closed doors at the *Braford Observer* Office. And an account of the parentage, birth and nursing of the *Bradford Observer*. 8vo., 34pp. J. Atkinson, Bradford, 1834.

Tracts, being letters to the shareholders of the *Bradford Observer*. 8vo., various. J. Atkinson, Bradford, 1834-6.

Slavery in Yorkshire, Monstrous Barbarity. A letter to Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. 8vo., 8pp. J. Atkinson, Bradford, 1835.

Eight letters on Reform to the Duke of Wellington, with copious notes on the West Riding. 8vo., 136pp. Huddersfield, 1835.

The poor a right to Liberty and Life, being a speech delivered at a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Huddersfield in the Philosophical Hall, 27th December, 1837. Several editions, 8vo., 53pp. *Liverpool Mail* Office, 1838.

Letter to the Viscount Morpeth on the West Riding Nomination Riots. 12mo., 32pp. London, 1837.

Fleet Papers. 4 vols., 8vo. Jan. 2nd, 1841, to Sep. 7th, 1844.

These papers consist of 36 numbers altogether, but as some half dozen of them were issued after Oastler's liberation, the complete series does not often occur. And the few illustrations,—Squire Thornhill, Fixby Hall, &c.—are frequently wanting also.

A Sermon preached in St. James' Church, Bradford, Sep. 1st, 1861, on the death of Richard Oastler. 8vo., 16pp. Sewell, Bradford, 1861.

Sketch of the life of Richard Oastler, with an account of his funeral obsequies, and the three funeral sermons preached on the occasion in Bradford, Sep, 1861, by the Rev. G. S. Bull. 8vo., 36pp. Auty, Bradford, 1861.

The above are only a fragment of Oastler's prolific and peppery pen, which altogether would be little short of a hundred pieces. After his decease a short biography of him was issued at Leeds, with a portrait.

Omnium Gatherum.

A series of small Papers written and printed by some young persons at Bradford, under that title. 4to. Bradford, 1856.

Outhwaite, Thomas, M.D.

Documents relative to Bradford Church; The Glebe Lands; Great and Small Tythes, together with the allotment of Pews in the year 1705, illustrated from Dr. Whittaker's History. 8vo., 112pp. T. Inkersley, *Courier* Office, Bradford, 1827.

Register of the Pews and Seats in the Bradford Church, with the names of the owners and township to which they were allotted when the Church was new pewed in 1705. 4to., 22pp., with plan. Inkersley, Bradford, 1827.

Parnaby, Rev. John.

Dead Flies in a Pot of Ointment. A sermon preached in the Independent Chapel, Wilsden. 8vo., 32pp. J. Hamer, Leeds, 1864.

Paterson, Malcolm, Civil Engineer.

The Pure Water Supply of Bradford, with Plans. 8vo., 20pp. Brear, Bradford, 1885.

Mountaineering below the Snow Line; or the Solitary Pedestrian in Snowdonia and elsewhere, illustrated. 8vo., 307pp. Ridgway, London, 1886.

Pearson, Rev. C. J.

Three Lectures on the Constitution of our Churches. Preached at St. John's Church, Bradford. 8vo., 42pp. Clough, Bradford, 1841.

Peel, William, Cragg Cottage, Windhill.

Life of Benjamin West, with description of his painting "The Incredulity of Thomas." 16mo., 12pp. J. Vint, Shipley, 1853.

Cragg Cottage, Windhill, Description of, with illustrations. 16mo., 24pp. S. O. Bailey, Bradford, 1847.

Peterson, E. P., Architect.

Church Building and Adornment. 8vo., 27pp. Sewell, Bradford, 1874.

Phillips, G. (January Searle).

Walks round Huddersfield. 12mo., 95pp. Byles, Bradford, 1848.

This work is now very scarce and rarely met with. Mr. Phillips was author or compiler of many other publications, as for instance, "Gipsies of Danes Dyke," "Life of Ebenezer Elliott," &c., all of which are much sought after. He was possessed of great talents and ability, which were devoted to high and useful purposes, with small result pecuniarily. Many years ago, he settled in America, where he died about 1882, in an asylum there.

Pilcher, Rev. Richard, Unitarian Minister, Chapel Lane.

Presbyterianism in Bradford, being the substance of the last two discourses preached in the Old Chapel, Chapel Lane, Oct. 6th, 1867. 12mo., 44pp M. Nelson, Bradford, 1868.

Hymns: written for and sung at the opening of the New Schools, Chapel Lane, Sep. 29th, 1867. 12mo., 2pp. M. Nelson, Bradford, 1868.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Letters written by the Chairman of the Hand Loom Weavers (Jer. Dewhirst) to Paulet Scrope, with two letters in reply by Mr. Scrope, and the Weaver's answer to the same. 8vo., 36pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1835.

POOLE, JOSHUA, (Fiddler Joss).

Autobiography.

POOR HOUSE, Bradford.

Rules and Orders for the Management of, 8vo., 10pp. Nicholson, Bradford, 1795.

POOR LAW ACT.

Public Meeting held at Bradford, Mar. 6th, 1837, to oppose it. 8vo., 16pp.
Inkersley, Bradford, 1837.

POPE, REV. W. B.

God Glorified in His Works and Word. A discourse delivered in Manningham Chapel, Sep. 21st, 1873, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Association, at Bradford. 8vo., 23pp. London, 1873.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Being four Prize Essays by working men, namely, William Harrison, compositor; Malcolm Ross, Lithographer; Ben Preston, Woolsorter; and Edward Sloane, Book Canvasser, reprinted from the *Bradford Review*. 16mo., 23pp.
Hanson, Bradford, 1858.

PRESTON, BEN.

Natterin Nan: A Pictur by a Yorkshur Likenas Takker. 8vo., 8pp.
Jowett, Brrdford, 1858.

T' Spicy Man. 8vo., 8pp.
Jowett, Bradford, 1859.

T' Creakin Gate. 8vo., 8pp.
Jowett, Bradford, 1859.

A Poetical Sarmon on't Folly o' Pride. Preytcht to't White Heathens o' Wibsa, i' ther native tongue, by a Latter-day Saint. 8vo., 8pp.
W. Cooke, Bradford, no date.

Dialect Poems with a short biography of the author. Compiled by John E. Preston, with portrait and glossary. 12mo., 64pp.
Abraham Holroyd, Saltaire, 1872.

Poems and Songs in the Dialect of Bradford Dale: Be a Yorkshur Likenas Takker. 12mo., 32pp.
A. Holroyd, Bradford, 1864.

Dialect and other Poems, with glossary of local words and portrait. 8vo., 262pp.
Brear, Bradford, 1881.

With one, or perhaps two exceptions, this last edition contains all that Mr. Preston has hitherto published.

PUDSEY.

Plan of Township, showing roads, bye roads, streets, watercourses, &c., in 1875, by Samuel Smith, Surveyor, Bradford. Size, 3ft. 7in. by 2ft. 10in., seventy-one chains to a foot, price 10/-.

Act for enclosing waste lands in the Manor of Pudsey, dated 25th May, 1811.

RATCLIFFE, J., (Wood End, Shipley).

Poems on Music intended to be committed to memory. 12mo, 16pp.
Byles, Bradford, 1853.

Gospel Tune Book. 12mo., 15pp.
Swallow, Leeds, 1863.

RAWDON SCHOOL, (Friends), Instituted 1832.

Addresses of Committee of the York Quarterly Meeting on its proposed establishment. Folio, 4pp. York, 1829.

Regulations for the government of. 8vo., 6pp. York, 1832.

Instructions to Agents and others, of the same. 4to., 4pp. York, 1832.

RAYNER, SIMEON, Pudsey.

Non-conformity in Pudsey, ("W.R. Congregational Register.") 1865.

Folklore and Pudsey Worthies, "North Country Words." Vol. 1. 1870.

Yorkshire Village Life during last century. ("Yorkshire Magazine.") Vol. 2. In same vol., Local Notes on Elkanah Wales, relics from Waterloo and Fulneck. 1873.

Yorkshire Skits and Local Sayings, together with local notes on Yorkshire Folklore, and the ancient family of Pudsey. "Yorkshire Magazine." Vol. 3. 1874.

Rides and Rambles during my Holidays. *Pudsey and Stanningley News*, Oct., 1872.

The History and Antiquities of Pudsey, with a short account of Fulneck, and biographical sketches of eminent Natives. Edited, with a biographical sketch of the Author, by Wm. Smith, of Morley. 8vo. and 4to., 304pp. London, 1887.

REDMAN, WILLIAM.

The Jeweller's Guide, A handy reference book. 8vo., 96pp.,
Bottomley, Bradford, 1883.

REDHEAD, REV. SAMUEL, late Vicar of Calverley.

Brief memoir of his Life and Labours. Printed for private distribution. 8vo., 68pp. *Mercury* Office, Sheffield, 1846.

COPY OF BURIALL REGISTER OF BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

" Beginninge att the first day of October Anno Dmni 1596."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 232.

March.

19 Robert s John Wilkinson, Horton
w Issabell Ellys, paup.
20 Samuell Tolson, Bd.
21 Agnes Herron, Barkerend, paup.
23 ch William Ramsden, Bollyng, not bapt.
Isaake s Christopher Mitchell, Thorneton
24 w Richard Fournes, Allerton

1618.

26 George Lawson of Bradford, and Issabell his wife
27 Thomas Ettle, Wilsden
1 Apl. Anne d Anne Harling
2 Edith d John Wright, Bd,
James Parkin, Bd., paup.
6 Thomas Roids, Bollyng
7 Robert Dawson, Bd.
8 Hughe Woller, Thorneton
12 ch Thomas Hawmond, Bd., not bap.
17 ch Mathew Cordingley, Wibsey, not bap.
22 Martha d Gregory Snell, late of Wibsey, dec.
24 Abraham Jowett, Bd.
27 Richard Vicars. ,,
w William Pollard, Bierle
28 John Bromfeild, Bd., paup.
1 May Emma Sutcliffe, widow, late wife of John Sutcliffe, dec.
2 ch John Blaymires, Horton, not bap.
3 ch Edward Yarre, Wibsey
7 George s Michaell Smallpage, Bierle
8 w Matthew Cawdrey, Shipley, paup.
15 Hester d John Horton, Kirkgate, Bd.
Sarah d John Milner, late of Bd., dec.
17 Richard Bairstow, Clayton
20 ch Robert Hawkhead, Bd., not bap.
21 James s Charles Colston, Bd.
22 w John Drake, Kippyn in Eclesia
25 Richard s William Lilly, Wilsden
2 June John s John Thorneton, Horton
9 Alice d Isaake Brigg, Bierle
10 Alice w John Sclater, Bollyng
12 John Royds, Heaton
15 William s William Gleadhill, Thorneton
16 Hester late w Richard Bairstow, Clayton
29 Thomas Walker, Horton, paup.
Susan w William Thorneton, Bd.

July.

2 Thomas s James Garth, Heaton
8 John s Joseph Bawmeford, Thorneton
12 ch James Royds, late of Clayton, dec.

July

13 Eliza w Mr. Richard Cordingley, Bollyng, with her child
20 Mary d George Fletcher, Thorneton
21 Grace w John Kitching, Wilsden
26 Susan d Abraham Bentley, Horton
30 Grace Stubley, Bd.
5 August Edward Walker, Bd.
6 Margarett d Symon Smallpage, Bd.
10 John s Richard Jowett, Black Abbey
Richard s Richard Roids, Bd.
11 Bast. ch Issabell Varley & Joseph Hardy. not bap.
12 Effam d Thomas Hardwick, Bd.
14 Abraham s Thomas Wilkinson. Wibsey
20 George Northropp, Heaton
22 Thomas s John Gill, Thorneton
25 ch Robert Clarkson, Junr., Bd., not bap.
28 . Edward Jowett, Bd.
31 Elizabeth d William Ffoster, ,, paup.

September.

3 Elizabeth d Robert Jowett, Bd.
4 Issabell d John Hillhouse, Horton
5 Margarett w William Smithies, ,,
7 Edward Ffletcher, ,,
10 Issabell d Edward Cosyn, late of Mann., dec.
Mary d Edward Jowett, late of Bd., dec.
20 Roger Fox, Horton
24 Agnes w James Burton, Bd., in Eclesia
26 John Nettleton, Wibsey

October.

1 Zachary s Lionel Rayner, late of Eckelshill, dec.
2 ch John Rastrick, Bd., not bap.
3 ch James Smyth, Bd., not bap.
5 ch Daniel Brodley, Shipley
A bastard child, borne at fforeside
9 ch Joseph Hargraves, Clayton
18 w John Rastrick, Bd.
29 ch John Gomersall, Bierle
30 Anne w Henry Jowett, Bd.
4 Nov. George Watson, Clayton, paup.
ch Beatrice Wayde, Bd.
8 Widow Collynson, Horton, paup.
10 Martha d Michael Watson, Thorneton
14 John s John Ferrot, Bd.
14 George Brine, a stranger
Mary d George Whiteley, Bd.
19 Ellen d William Hill, Horton
21 Mathew s Henry Kitching, Wilsden, bast.
24 Edward Ffournes, Thorneton
26 ch Ffranncis Cowburne, Allerton

November
28 John s Thomas Robynson ,,
29 ch John Jowett, Thorneton, not bap.
December.
3 Joseph s John Croft, clark curate, Bd.
4 Jonas s Edward Bower, Bd.
6 Elizabeth Stockdale, Horton
9 w James Jowett, Eckilshill
10 ch William Roberts, Mann., not bap.
11 ch Charles Browne, Bd.
12 Thomas Tayler, ,, in Eclesia
15 Bast. ch Christopher Shackleton,& Eliz Dawson.
18 ch Michaell Watson, Thorneton, not bap.
21 Mercy d James Barraclough, Horton
22 Thomas s Christopher Clark, Bd.
25 Thomas s James Stephenson, Bollyng
30 Martha d John Croft, clark curate, Bd.
Widow Walker, Horton
January.
1 William s William Burneley, Cockan
2 William s William Hall, Horton
4 Agnes w Richard Beamont, Clayton
William s William Middlesbrough, Allerton
10 Two ch of James Butterfeild. Horton
12 John Parkinson, Bd., in Porticu
15 Thomas s Thomas Haworth, Bd.
21 Elizabeth d Brian Nayler, Mann.
ch John Denton, Litle Horton, not bap.
28 Mary Nicholls, Horton, widow paup.
ch Aaron Thomas, Mann., not bap.
1 Feb Hester d John Mortimer, Litle Horton
2 Edith Bollyng, Great Horton, paup.
ch Abraham Stancliffe, Bollyng, not bap.
Bridgett d William Hemsworth, Bd.
4 Anne late w James Gibson, Southowram
s James Hill, Heaton.
11 Richard Roids, Bd.
14 Joel s Roger Smyth, late of Bd., dec.
20 ch John Driver, Allerton, not bap.
23 Thomas s Christopher Sugden, Horton
25 Bridgett d George Northrop, late of Heaton
26 Grace d Anthony Smyth, Bd.
March.
2 Mary d William Shackleton, Bd.
3 Nicholas Knockton, ,,
5 Anthony Hollingrake, Wilsden
6 ch Thomas Ffreckleton, Bd.
7 Agnes Stockdale, Bollying
8 William Banke, Bd. in porticu
Samuel Parkinson, Horton
9 Edmund Hargraves, Clayton
10 Thomas s William Hill, Horton
w Ottiwell Gorrell, Bd.
16 Elizabeth w Diones Gawthfurth, Bierle
22 Abigail d Jeremy Bower, Bd.
23 w Robert Hawkhead, Bd.
25 ch Edward Grene, ,, not bap.

1619.

2 Apl. Sara d Samuel Sugden, Horton
3 Anne late w Anthony Pearson
Thomas Grenewodde, Wilsden
15 William Rishworth, Allerton
17 ch William Woomersley, Bierle, not bap.
20 John s Elias Browne, Bd.
ch Thomas Haldsworth, Wibsey, carier
22 Mary d Lawrence Farrer, & Jennett Baldwin, Wibsey, bast.
James s Peter Pearson, Bd.
28 Richard s Thomas English, Bd.
d William Pearson, Wibsey
29 Thomas Righe als Ricke, Bd.
30 Anne late w Robert Rodley, Bierle
1 May Grace late wife of Thomas Grenewodde,Wilsden
13 James s William Thorneton Litle Horton
May
14 Ruth d Edith Roberts & John Jackson, Clayton, bast
16 Judith d John Wodhead, Clayton
17 Issabell w Thomas Royds, Litle Horton
18 Widow Shackleton, Bollyng, paup.
22 John Beck of Kendall, carrier, died at Jer Hortons
23 Alice late w Thomas Brook of ye Parkhouse
26 ch Thomas Hawmond, Bd , not bap.
27 Michael s John Walmersley, Bierle
30 ch John Wardman, Horton, not bap.
June.
3 Rebecca d Michael Midgley, Clayton, dec.
13 ch John Drake, Thornton, not bap.
17 w John Walmersley, Bierle
18 Lawrence Parker, Mann., paup.
19 Cicely w John Pickerd, Bd.
20 Phœbe d Samuel Hyrst, Bierle
26 ch William Collynson, Wibsey, not bap.
28 Susan w Thomas English, Bd.
ch Thomas Bower, Shipley, not bap.
8 July. ch Marmaduke Smallpage, Horeton not bap
11 Issabell w William Hill, Gt Horton
19 Margarett Clarkson, Bd , widow
20 William s Thomas Nettleton, Wibsey
25 Elizabeth w John Illingworth, Allerton in eclesia
30 Richard s Mathew Cordingley, Wibsey
August.
2 Issabell d Richard Leighe, Bd.
4 Isaake s John Hardy, late of Bd., dec.
Anne d Anne Beeston & William Snawdon, bast.
20 ch Samuel Ffarrand, Hallyfax, not bap.
21 Susan d John Irondale, Mann.
23 ch Abraham Pearson, Thorneton, not bap.
4 Sep. Sara d Richard Hodgeson, Horton
5 ch John Wallker, Allerton
15 Anne Verley, Mann.
19 James s James Woller, Gt. Horton
28 ch William Robynson, Wilsden
30 ch Peter Hollinrake, Bd., not bap.
October,
2 Mary reputed d William Aldersley Allerton
3 Elizabeth Travis, Wibsey, paup.
7 s James Smyth, Bd., not bap.
8 Elizabeth w Richard Marshall, Bd.
9 Susan d William Clarkson, ,,
16 Elizabeth d Isaake Smyth, ,,
18 William Clarkson, Barkerend, Bd.
Martha w James Bell, Allerton
19 Susan d James Philip, Clayton.
Gabriell Hall, stabbed by Hy. Jowett, Bd.
27 Martha d Jonn Whitwham, Clayton
31 Rosamond w James Smyth, Bd., shoomaker
November.
2 Margarett w George Haldisworth, Wibsey. paup.
4 Mary d John Wright, Bd.
Anne w John Kitching, Ffarsley
7 James s Thomas Fyrth, Bd.
15 Nicholas Hopkinson, Allerton
21 Edward Hayton, Bollyng
Dorothy d Anne Sharpe, Bollyng
23 John s Martin Cordingley, Bollyng
25 Abraham s Nicholas Roids, Heaton Roids
29 ch Richard Jowett, Bd., not bap.
December.
2 William s William Ffyrth, Eckilshill
4 ch William Hill, Wilsden, not bap.
5 John Newall, Horton
8 John Milner, Thorneton
9 ch Roger Bower, Bd., not bap.
16 Widow Skyrack, Horton
Elizabeth d George Hargraves, Clayton
25 Ellen d Robert Hawkhead, Bd.

29 Dec. ch Robert White, Allerton, not bap.
31 Jennett w Richard Jowett, Bollyng
3 Jan. Anne d James Whittakers, Clayton
6 Robert s Abraham Hinchliffe, Kirkstall in eclesia
Pricilla d Ann Whittaker & Michaell Phillip, bast.
9 Thomas s Thomas Stevenson, Bollyng
11 Michael Wodhead, Clayton
12 John s John Walker, Barkerend
Robert Martin, Bd., Felo de se.
16 Maud: Kighley, Bd., widow
18 Widow Ryley, Clayton, paup.
26 Anne w John Preistley, Horton
28 Henry Lee, Bd., paup.
29 Edward Dawson, Gt. Horton
1 Feb. Anne w Abraham Barraclough, Wibsey
3 Issabell w John Nayler, Bollyng
John s John Booth. Bd.
7 Jonathan s Henry Wright, Bd. in eclesia
ch John Midgley the younger, Headley in eclesia
9 Robert Barraclough, Bd.
11 Grace w William Pollard, Bierle in eclesia
15 Elizabeth Clytherall, Wibsey, paup.
Robert Hawkhead, Bd., extra cemetarium
16 Issabell w Alexander Harryson, Bd.
18 John s John Lume, Clayton
19 John Wilkinson, Man. in eclesia
24 Richard s John Walker, Barkerend
March.
2 Elizabeth w William Brooksbank, Shipley
5 Sara w Samuel Midgley, Thorneton
7 Nicholas s Richard Cordingley, Horton
11 w John Whalley, Bd.
12 Robert s John Whalley, ,,
14 Elizabeth d John Sugden, Godmanend
15 Margarett w Christopher Smythies, Horton in eclesia
16 Bast. ch Elizabeth Nicholson, Bd.
William Wilson, a stranger, paup.
18 ch Abraham Gleadhill, not bap.
Margarett w Abraham Gleadhill, Horton
William s William Burneley, Clayton
Issabell d Henry Lancaster, Bd.
23 Mary d Richard Pearson, Clayton
ch Thomas Bayne, Bollyng

1620.

1 April. ch Thomas Bower, Shipley
Mary Thorneton, Bd.
2 ch Marmaduke Smallpage, Gt. Horton, not bap,
4 Anthony Wilson, Bd.
7 ch Lewes Watson, ,, not bap.
10 A poor childe of Hallyfax
21 ch Lawrence Rawson, Shipley in eclesia not bap.
Sara w Marmaduke Page, Horton
ch John Mortimer, Clayton, not bap.
25 ch Walter Holdisworth, Gt. Horton, not bap.
30 Thomas Bower of the Swanne in Bd. in eclesia.
1 May. James Wayde, Bd.
Jennett Wright, ,, widow paup.
3 Margarett d John Gleadhill, Clayton
8 Mathew s Martin Hayneworth, Clayton.
9 William Waddington, Bd.
Sara d John Whitwham, Clayton
12 Robert Smallpage, ,,
13 John Smallpage ,,
Alice w Thomas Kellett, Horton
16 Elizabeth w James Booth, Bd.
Elizabeth d William Brooksbank, Shipley
19 Issabell w Abraham Swayne, Horton in eclesia
22 William s Edward Bower, Bd.
25 William Denholme of East Bierle, prochie de Byrstal.
26 May ch William Smythe, Blacksmith
June.
1 Nicholas s Thomas Poilard, Bierle
2 Thomas Morley, Horton
ch Edmund Ffalthroppe, Bd., not bap.
11 William Hallyday, Horton
14 Jane d William Cordingley, Bollyng
15 Thomas s Thomas Hewett, Clayton
21 Arthure Preistley, Horton
22 William Robinson, Allerton
Hester d John Crowther, Gt. Horton
24 Elizabeth Chippingdale, Bd., wid. paup.
27 Thomas Sagar, Bd.
Isaake s John Warberton, Thorneton
28 Abraham s Abraham Wayde Wilsden
30 Grace d James Clayton, Bollyng
3 July. John s Richard Brighouse, ,,
4 Susan Lord, a stranger
5 William Oldfeild, Bd. in eclesi
11 Sara d William Shackleton, Bd.
15 John Thewlys, Northbierl
16 William Whitwham, Clayton
ch John Bastwick, Bd.
24 James Guy, a stranger
25 Mary d Martin Hawmond, Gt. Horton
14 August Issabell Bawme, Allerton
17 Nicholas s Richard Richardson, North Bierle
Anne d John Rakes, late of Bd,
20 ch Christopher Thorneton, Wibsey
21 Hester d Gregory Cooke, Horton
23 ch John Hollins, Clayton, not bap.
September
1 Elizabeth w Andrew Snawden, Bd.
2 Thomas Cooke, ,,
Andrew Snell, Bd.
3 ch William Womersley, Bierle
13 William s Thomas Ffleming, Bd.
ch John Gomersall, Nth. Bierle, not bap.
15 William Bothomley, Wibsey
16 ch William Clayton, Bollyng
19 Martha w John Gomersall, Bierle
24 ch Thomas Holdsworth, Wibsey, not bap.
October
8 Richard s John Iredale, Mann.
William Aldersley, Allerton
Mary Cawten
William Northropp, Mann.
9 ch Robert Ffyrth, Heaton, not bap.
11 Thomas Bucke, Thorneton
12 Widow Ffirth, Ecklesall
13 Richard s William Longbothome, Wibsey
17 Mary d Robert Ambler, Thorneton
Elizabeth d George Bowling, Nth. Bierle
18 Margarett w James Smith, Bd.
20 Anne d John Hollins Clayton
William s Gilbert Woodhead, Wilsden
22 Elizabeth Beswicke, Bd.
25 Margarett d James Nayler, Bollyng
29 Bast. ch Issabell Eastburne and Joel Gleadhill
30 John s Abraham Metcalfe, Allerton
3 Nov. Mary Sunderland who died of a bast. child at widow Whitakers, of Clayton
11 Martha d Christopher Woller, dec.
19 Dorothy w William Walker, Bollyng
20 William Grenwodde, Wilsden
26 Christopher s James Roids, Bd,
28 ch Adam Perryn, ,, not bap.
30 Widow Boothe, Mann.
3 Dec. Jane Hopkinson, Bd., widow
Issabell d Edward Lang & Elizabeth Chippingdale
4 ch John Grenehough, Horton, not bap.
9 Margaret Birkinshay, Clayton
Mary d Thomas Brayshay, Wilsden
18 Thomas Knipe, Horton, paup.

December

24 Martha d Abraham Swayne, Bowling in eclesia
Anthonie Moore, Wibsey
25 John Denton, Horton
28 Issabell d William Rowlynson, Gt. Horton

January.

1 Issabell w Robert Martyn, Bd., deceased
5 John s Robert Dickinson, Clayton
7 Thomas s Thomas Holdsworth, Wibsey
ch Robert Gayton, Bd., unbap.
8 Issabell w Richard Thorneton, Horton
9 Effam w Edward Woodhead, Bd.
Jane Pollard, Thorneton, paup.
12 ch Michaell Northropp, Mann., unbap.
20 Alexander Harrison, Bd., paup.
23 Abell Hall, Mann.
26 James s Peter Pearson, Bd.
28 Isaake s John Dickson, Heaton Roids
John s John Bowker, Bd.
John Wodde, Wibsey
30 Marie d Richard Tailor, Little Horton

4 Feb. Sara d Ottewell Gorrell, Bd.
A poore woman that died in Heaton
5 Marie w William Tommis, Bowling
ch William Burneley, Cockan, unbap.
Thomas Shorte, Thorneton
10 John Rudd, Cockan
16 ch Christopher Wilson, Bd., unbap.
18 Elizabeth Cockhill, Bd.
19 ch William Northropp, Mann., unbap.
20 Thomas s John Sugden, Bd.
ch John Priestley, Horton, unbap.
21 Marie w Thomas Sugden, Wibsey in eclesia
22 Abraham s Abraham Binnes, Bd.

2 Mar. John s Ottewell Gorrell, ,,
9 Elizabeth d James Hopkinson, ,,
10 ch William Booth, Gt. Horton
15 John Appleyard, Clayton
17 Richard s John Clarkson, Bd.
19 Marie d John Newhill, ,,

1621.

27 Thomas Crabtree, Mann.
28 Annis w John Walker, Bd.
29 Robert Forder, Wibsey
31 ch Adam Sandes, Thorneton

April.

9 James s John Heape, Bd.
10 ch William Pearson, Wibsey, unbap.
13 John s John Blaymires, Gt. Horton
14 William Smithes, ,,
15 Widow Hollinrake, Mann.
17 Marie d Thomas Nettleton, Wibsey
18 Henrie Ffletcher, Eccleshill
21 James Smithes, Gt. Horton
22 Susan d Robert Ward, Wibsey
John Gill, Thorneton
27 Robert s Robert Kellett, Clayton
29 Bridget d Richard Jowett, Bd.

May.

1 Margret w George Roids, ,,
2 Anthonie Bland, stranger
4 John Lister, Mann
5 James Slater, Bd.
6 ch John Drake, Kippin, unbap.
8 Marie d Joseph Hollins Allerton

May

Nathanael s Joseph Hargraves, Clayton
Richard s Robert Holt, Bd.
9 ch Thomas Exley, Frizinghall, unbap.
10 Margaret d John Bailey, Bd.
ch William Jowett, Clayton, unbap.
12 Michaell s William English, Bd.
Henrie Sharpe, Wibsey, drowned in Ayre
13 James s James Stevenson, Bowling
14 Effam d Robert Wilkinson, Wibsey
15 Alice w William Dale, Bowlinge
Henrie s Henrie Calvard, Mann.
18 John s John Procter, late of Bd.
19 Marie d John Dickson, Heaton Roids
23 ch Robert Dobson, Thorneton, unbap.
26 Martha d John Sutcliffe, late of Clayton
28 John s Nathan Darwin, Bd.
29 William Ffostard, ,, paup.
30 James Pearson, ,,

June.

1 Henrie s Henrie Whittakers, Bd.
2 ch John Haymonds, Horton, unbap.
4 George s Thomas Craven, Bd.
5 Elizabeth d William Baron, Horton
6 Anne d William Blaymires, Wibsey
7 Grace w Thomas Booth, late of Bowling
9 Brian Nayler, Bowling
13 Jeremie s Gilbert Hamerton, Mann.
16 Grace w Nicholas Jewett, Bd.
19 William s Thomas Smithie, Gt. Horton
22 ch John Rastricke, Bd. unbap.
John Pollard, Thorneton, paup.
26 Margret d James Linley. Bd.

2 July. Nicholas Pollard, Bd.
5 Mercie d John Booth, ,,
Anne w Richard Chapman, Bd.
6 Alice d William Robarts, ,,
17 Effam w John Jowett, Black Abbey
20 Hester d James Ffletcher, Eclesell
21 William s Henrie Barcroft, Gt. Horton
22 Sara d Robert Clarkson, Bd.
23 Marie d William Seede, Bowlinge
26 Michael Pollard, Tounge

August.

1 Mathew s James Stevenson, Bowling
3 Edward Hopkinson, Wibsey
11 Thomas Walker, Bd.
12 William s William Dale, Bowling
Jonathan s William Sowden, Thorneton
14 John Coates, Mann.
16 William Parkinson, Bd., a stranger
17 Joseph s Walter Howldsworth, Horton
18 Agnes w Henrie Banke, Bd., in eclesia
Sara d Richard Holmes, Clayton
21 John Bothomley, Thorneton
22 Marie d William Dale, Bowling
27 George Wood, Wibsey
29 Jane d Lawrence Haworth, Bd.

September.

3 Gennet d Richard Wilson, Bd.
5 ch Richard Shackleton, Clayton, unbap.
10 Thomasen w Richard Jowett, Bd. in portico
11 Michael s John Roids, Bierle
15 Grace w Thomas Walker, Mann.
19 Joseph s John Ashton, Wibsey
21 c William Shackleton, Bd., unbapt,

(To be continued.)

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